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STATEMENT exhibiting the MORAL and MATERIAL PROGRESS and CONDITION of *India*, during the Year 1859-60.

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CHAPTER I.

NARRATIVE OF THE COURSE OF LEGISLATION,
During the Official Year 1859-60.

THE Acts passed during this official year are Acts Nos. XI. to XXVIII. of 1859, and Acts Nos. I. to XX. of 1860. They are noticed in numerical order.

Bills withdrawn or otherwise disposed of are noticed under a separate head.

A List of Bills referred to Select Committees is appended.

ACTS PASSED.

ACT XI. of 1859 (An Act to improve the Law relating to Sales of Land for Arrears of Revenue in the Lower Provinces, under the Bengal Presidency).

(Introduced on 22d December 1855, and passed on 30th April 1859.)

THE object of this Act is, as its title denotes, to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of Revenue in the Lower Provinces, under the Bengal Presidency.

The first important amendment which it effects in the former law is by discontinuing the practice of obtaining the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue to sales of estates for arrears of revenue or other demands of Government in the province of Cuttack, so as to assimilate the system of collection in Cuttack to the system of collection in Bengal, where the districts are permanently settled, and where the process of sale is the only process; whereas, in the provinces not permanently settled, the process of sale is the last of several coercive measures resorted to for the collection of the revenue. The Act, however, makes an exception in the case of the district of Sylhet, where, in consequence of the number of petty estates, the Collector may, with the authority of the Board of Revenue, proceed, in the first instance, by the distress and sale of the personal property of defaulters, instead of by the sale of their estates.

The Act gives a mortgagee who may deposit money, in order to save the estate mortgaged to him from sale (to the extinction of his lien), a further mortgage or lien upon the estate to the extent of the money so deposited by him.

Another important alteration in the law which this Act effects, is by enabling sharers of joint estates held in common tenancy, and holders of specific portions of the land of an entire estate, to acquire the privilege of protecting their shares by paying up their own portion of the Government revenue, whether the other sharers pay up their portion or not. The Act provides that, when a recorded sharer desires to pay his portion of the Government revenue separately, he may submit to the Collector a written application, specifying the nature and extent of his interest in the estate. The Collector will cause the application to be published, and if, within six weeks from the date of publication, no objection is made by any other recorded sharer, the Collector will open a separate account with the applicant, and credit separately to his share all payments made by him on account thereof. If any recorded proprietor objects to the application, the Collector will refer the parties to the Civil Court, and suspend proceedings until the question at issue is judicially determined. The Act at the same time provides that, where the highest offer for a share exposed to sale for arrears of revenue is not equal to the amount due upon it, the Collector shall stop the sale, and declare that the entire estate will be put up to sale for arrears of revenue, unless the other sharers, within 10 days, purchase the defaulter's share by paying to Government the whole amount due upon it.

The Act enables a proprietor of an estate, by the deposit of money or Government securities, to preserve his estate from all risk of sale by reason of any accident or neglect on the part of an agent.

It remedies a defect of that part of the old law which provided, that in case of repeated default, the difference between the sum bid by each defaulting bidder and the actual sale

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price should be levied and credited to the former proprietor, whereas all that he was entitled to was the difference between the highest bid and the actual sale price.

The Act makes provision for giving the purchaser at an auction sale possession of his purchase; restricts the annulment of a sale for irregularity to those cases only in which the irregularity has occasioned injury to the proprietor; and renders compulsory, under penalty of forfeiture of all benefit therefrom, the execution of a final decree of a Civil Court annulling a sale, as well as the repayment, with interest, by the party obtaining execution, of any surplus purchase-money paid away by order of a Civil Court, within six months from the date of such final decree.

But the most important alteration in the law which the Act effects is by enforcing the registration of under-tenures created subsequently to the Permanent Settlement. The Bill, as introduced, proposed to render compulsory the registration of all under-tenures, those created before as well as those created after the Permanent Settlement. It was very strongly urged, however, that in the case of ante-settlement tenures, which were already protected by the existing law, registration ought not to be made a condition of protection in case of any future sale of the estate, and in accordance with this view, the Act provides that the registration of such tenures shall be entirely at the option of the holder. With regard to past settlement tenures, several plans were proposed for protecting them. According to the plan adopted by the Act, there are to be two registers, one for common registry and the other for special registry. In the common register, tenures, to the registration of which no objection is preferred after due notice, are to be registered without inquiry, the effect of such registry being to protect the tenure in all cases, except the remote contingency of a purchase by Government. In the special register, tenures will be registered after inquiry as to the sufficiency of the rent to secure the Government revenue. The effect of special registry will be to give absolute security in all circumstances. The registry may be common or special, according to the application of the holder of the tenure, and in cases of special registry all the expenses of the inquiry ordered to be made will be paid by the applicant.

ACT XII. of 1859 (An Act to make better Provision for the Trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, for Breach of Duty).

Previously to the passing of this Act, officers of the Bengal Pilot Service, when accused of breach of duty, had the privilege of being tried by a Court (constituted under Act XXIV. of 1845), consisting of nine members, viz., a President, two merchants, four ship captains, and two branch or master pilots, the finding and sentence being according to the votes of the majority of the Court. If the breach of duty charged against the accused was punishable under the "Penal Code for the better Order and Government of the Members composing the Pilot Service," passed by the Government of India on the 21st December 1826, the punishment awardable by the Court was that prescribed by the Code.

This Code had long been represented to be defective, and several amendments of it had, from time to time, been submitted for consideration. The constitution of the Court was also considered faulty. A principal objection to the Court was, that the majority of those composing it were not in such an independent position as to qualify them to sit as judges, some of them being fellow-servants of the accused, whilst the interests of the others were much at the mercy of the service to which they belonged.

The present Act provides for a Court constituted on the ordinary principle of a judge and jury. The jury is to be composed of two merchants, a ship captain, and a pilot of not less than twenty years' service, the verdict being according to the opinion of the majority of the jurors, or in the event of their being equally divided in opinion, according to the opinion of the judge and the jurors with whom he concurs.

The Act provides for the appointment of a prosecutor and for the punishment of witnesses for non-attendance, &c. It prescribes rules for the selection of jurors and for the admission and disposal of challenges. It authorizes the local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to prepare a schedule of offences and punishments for the guidance of the Court. It makes provision for a new trial in the event of the judge certifying the verdict to be clearly contrary to the evidence, and reserves the power of the Government and of the marine authorities to pass orders in any case of misconduct in which a formal trial may be deemed unnecessary.

ACT XIII. of 1859 (An Act to provide for the Punishment of Breaches of Contract by Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers in certain cases).

This Bill provides for the punishment of breaches of contract on the part of artificers, workmen, and labourers who have received money in advance on account of work which they have contracted to perform. The Bill was introduced at the instance of the Calcutta Trades Association, who complained of the pecuniary loss to which they were subjected by

by the fraudulent conduct of their workmen in wilfully failing to perform works for which they had received advances in money. By an old Calcutta bye-law, the magistrates were empowered to punish with imprisonment any workman who shall depart from his service in the said settlement of Fort William before the end of his term of service, or leave unfinished any work which he may have agreed or contracted with any person or persons resident in the said settlement of Fort William to furnish, unless for cause to be allowed by two justices of the peace. But since the passing of Act XII. of 1852, which repealed the above and other similar bye-laws providing penalties for other acts of misconduct of workmen and servants, the Calcutta manufacturers had been without any other remedy against the fraudulent practices of their workmen than the ineffective and tardy one of a civil action.

The present Act authorizes a magistrate, on complaint of the employer, and on proof of the receipt of an advance and wilful neglect on the part of a workman to fulfil his contract, to order the workman either to return the money advanced, or to perform the work contracted for as the employer shall require, and on default, to sentence the workman to imprisonment, with hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months. When the workman is ordered to perform the work, security may also be required of him for its due performance.

The Act was limited in its operation to the Presidency towns and the Straits settlement, but it empowers the Executive Government to apply its provisions to other places, where a necessity for the remedy which it provides is felt.

ACT XIV. of 1859 (An Act to provide for the Limitation of Suits).

(Introduced on 7th July 1855, and passed on 30th April 1859.)

Before the passing of this Act, not only were there different laws of limitation obtaining in the three Presidencies, but the law of limitation in such Presidency differed from that obtaining in the Presidency towns in the periods of limitation as well as in the exceptions to the application of those periods, and in the principle on which those exceptions, where they were the same, were allowed.

The Bill, as originally brought in, proposed to introduce the principle of positive prescription. There had long been a considerable conflict of opinion upon this question, and as it was considered inexpedient to carry so important a change in the law, assuming that it would be carried by a narrow majority, the principle was abandoned in Committee of whole Council, and a clause was introduced, which goes far to meet one of those mischiefs, to remedy which the principle of a title by positive prescription to land or other immovable property was sought to be introduced. The Act has left untouched and undefined the law relating to easements, it being considered inexpedient, in the existing state of society in the Mofussil, and in the absence of any substantive law relating to the rights of way, water, and the like, to give any person the right to some benefit, liberty or privilege arising out of the immovable property of some other person.

The general periods of limitation adopted are 30 years for suits against depositaries, pawnees or mortgagees for the recovery of movable property, and 60 years for the recovery of immovable property; 12 years for suits relating to immovable property, specialties, and securities for money in the nature of specialties, and six years for other personal demands. The Act prescribes shorter periods of limitation of three years and one year in respect of a variety of suits. It lays down rules as to exceptions arising from the different kinds of disability.

ACT XV. of 1859 (An Act for granting exclusive Privileges to Inventors).

This is a re-enactment, with modifications of Act VI. of 1856, which the Court of Directors disallowed as illegal, inasmuch as it had not previously received the sanction of the Crown, and which was consequently repealed by Act IX. of 1857.

To check the filing of specifications in frivolous cases, the present Act requires an inventor to submit a petition to the Governor General in Council, describing the nature of his invention, and to obtain an order before the filing of his specification. It enables the Governor General in Council, before making such order, to refer the petition for inquiry and report. It fixes 14 years as the period for the duration of the exclusive period, and empowers the Governor General in Council to extend the privilege for a period not exceeding 14 years. It prescribes the form of specification and the mode of filing and registering. It specifies in what cases persons are not entitled to an exclusive privilege, and in what cases the Governor General in Council may declare an exclusive privilege to cease. An importer of an invention is not to be deemed an inventor, unless he be the actual inventor. All actual inventors, whether foreigners or not, are entitled to an exclusive privilege. The Act defines an invention to be a new invention if it has not been similarly used or made known in the United Kingdom or in India previously to application for leave to file a specification; and in the case of an invention, for the exclusive use of which Her Majesty's letters patent have been granted, if the inventor apply for leave to file his specification within 12 months from the passing of this Act, or within 12 months from

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from the date of the letters patent, his invention will be deemed a new invention, if it was not publicly known or used in India at the time of applying for the letters patent. The Act provides a remedy by action in the principal civil courts for an infringement of the privilege, but confines to the supreme courts the jurisdiction of trying the validity of a specification, with the power, under certain conditions, of ordering amendments.

ACT XVI. of 1859 (An Act to explain Act XXX. of 1858, to provide for the Administration of the Estate and for the Payment of the Debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.)

(Introduced and passed on 18th June 1859.)

Act XXX. of 1858 was passed to give effect to the intentions of the late Honourable Court of Directors, according to which the debts incurred by Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor as Naib-i-Mooktar were to be investigated, and such of them as were deemed legitimate paid by Government. The intention of the Legislature in passing that Act was obviously to restrict the operation of the law to the *bonâ fide* creditors of the late Nawab himself. But the Supreme Court at Madras had lately expressed an opinion that the words "justly and fairly" in that Act meant justly and fairly as between the Prince and the creditors, and not as between him and the Nawab. According to this interpretation, and contrary to the intention of the Legislature in passing Act XXX. of 1858, the East India Company might have been held liable for all debts contracted in the Nawab's name by Prince Azeem Jah, whether contracted for the use or benefit of the Nawab or not. The present Act was therefore passed to declare what the intention of the Legislature was.

The Act also empowers the Court to award costs under Act XXX. of 1858, and declares that it was not the intention of that Act to deprive parties of the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council, on both which points the Supreme Court at Madras had intimated doubts.

ACT XVII. of 1859 (An Act to amend the Law for the Realization of Revenue from Abkaree in the Island of Bombay).

(Introduced on 2d, and passed on 16th July 1859).

The object of this Act is to increase the taxes derivable in the Island of Bombay from the manufacture of spirituous liquors from the juice of the cocoanut, brab, and date trees growing in that island. The Act also supplies a defect in the late law, by providing for the punishment of those who work still without a license.

ACT XVIII. of 1859 (An Act to amend the Law relating to Offences declared to be punishable on Conviction before a Magistrate).

(Introduced on 9th, and passed on 23d July 1859).

It appeared from a recent decision of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, that the offences intended to be provided against by Section LII. of the Post Office Act XVII. of 1854, and other recent Acts, were not punishable if committed by a European British subject in the Mofussil, or by any person within the local limits of the Supreme Courts.

This Act was therefore passed to render such offences punishable upon conviction before the Supreme Court, except in cases in which jurisdiction is expressly given to a justice of the peace, such as the cases included in Section LVIII. of Act XVII. of 1854, and corresponding sections in other Acts.

ACT XIX. of 1859 (An Act to continue in force, until the end of the Year 1859, Act XXVIII. of 1857).

(Introduced and passed on 6th August 1859.)

[Temporary.]

Act XXVIII. of 1857 being about to expire, this Act was passed to continue its operation till the end of the year 1859, in order to allow time for the passing of a law to make that Act perpetual.

ACT XX. of 1859 (An Act for the Suppression of Outrages in the District of Malabar in the Presidency of Fort St. George).

[Temporary.]

This Act is a re-enactment, with certain additions, of Acts XXIII. of 1854 and V. of 1856, which were passed for the suppression of Mopla outrages in Malabar, and the duration of which was limited to the end of 1859. The additions made to the former law consisted, first, of a section to declare void all alienations of property made within 12 months previously to the perpetration of a fanatical outbreak by a Mopla, and was introduced to prevent those intending to commit crimes from defeating the law of forfeiture by a previous alienation of their property; second, of a section to extend to the parish (umshum) wherein a fanatical crime might be perpetrated the same liability to fine to which the parish (umshum) in which the fanatic might reside was already liable; and, third, of a section to make it lawful for the magistrate to call upon the inhabitants of the parish (umshum) to which a fanatic might belong, or in which he might reside, or to which he might flee, to deliver him up under penalty of a fine.

The present Act will continue in force for 10 years.

ACT XXI. of 1859 (An Act for providing for the exercise of certain Powers by the Governor General during his absence from his Council).

(Introduced and passed on 3d September 1859.)

[Temporary.]

This was a temporary Act, passed for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from his Council, on the occasion of his late visit to the North Western Provinces and other parts of India.

The Act expired on the 9th May 1860.

ACT XXII. of 1859 (An Act to amend Act I. of 1852, for the Consolidation and Amendment of the Laws relating to the Customs under the Presidency of Bombay).

(Introduced on 6th August, and passed on 3d September 1859.)

This Act raises the customs duty on salt from 12 annas to 1 rupee per maund. It also raises the customs duty from 9 annas to 1 rupee per gallon on spirits exported from any port in India to any port in the Bombay Presidency, so as to equalise it with the excise duty on spirits manufactured in that Presidency, which had lately been raised from 9 annas to 1 rupee per gallon by the Government of Bombay, under the provisions of Act III. of 1852.

ACT XXIII. of 1859 (An Act to alter the Rates of Duty of Goods imported or exported by Land from certain Foreign Territories into or from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively).

Act VII. of 1859 having altered the rates of sea customs duties, it became necessary to alter the land customs duties on goods imported or exported into or from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies respectively, from or into foreign settlements on the line of coast. This Act was, therefore, passed for the purpose of fixing the land customs above referred to at the same rates as the sea customs fixed by Act VII. of 1859.

ACT XXIV. of 1859 (An Act for the better Regulation of the Police within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George).

The want of an efficient preventive and detective police had long been felt in the Madras Presidency. In 1855 the Government of Madras, in admitting the most unsatisfactory state of their police, recommended to the Honourable Court of Directors the adoption of two measures for its re-organization, viz., first, to separate police from revenue functions, and to confine the district police absolutely to police duties; and, secondly, to place the force under close and undivided European superintendence. A third measure, proposed by the Madras Government, was the separation of the judicial from the police functions of the magistrate. The Honourable Court authorized the adoption of these measures, referring at the same time to the great difference of opinion which had been expressed upon the principle of the third.

This Bill was introduced to give legislative sanction to the proposed new system of police for the Madras Presideney; but at the request of the Government the provision for separating the executive from the judicial functions of the European magistrates was, during the progress of the Bill through the Council, withdrawn. The Act is in many respects similar to Act XIII. of 1856, ("for regulating the police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several stations of the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca,") and it contains several sections regulating the procedure of the police taken from the code of criminal procedure, and thus forms in itself a clear and complete police law.

The local superintendents of police will be entirely under the orders of the magistrates, whilst the functions of the Inspector General will be confined to the organization of the establishment and to maintaining it in a state of efficiency by a proper attention to promotion, discipline, and other details of management—the object of the law being to place at the disposal of the magistrate an improved instrument for the prevention and detection of crime.

ACT XXV. of 1859 (An Act to prevent the over-crowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal).

This Act is a re-enactment with certain amendments, of which the principal will be presently noticed, of Act I. of 1857, which expired on the 7th January 1860, and the object and provisions of which are explained in the narrative for 1856-57.

By the present Act the law is made applicable to vessels arriving at any British port as it formerly was to those leaving a British port—an amendment which was rendered necessary by shipowners evading the law by clearing out from foreign European ports, and arriving at British ports with passengers far in excess of the number allowed by law. The provisions of the law are extended to Chittagong and the ports in Orissa, an exception being made in favour of vessels licensed to carry native passengers between Chittagong and places on the coast of Arracan, by allowing them to convey them in the proportion of two and a half to every ton of burden.

ACT XXVI. of 1859 (An Act to continue in force for a further period Act XXVIII. of 1857).

(Introduced and passed on 7th December 1859.)

[Temporary.]

By Act XIX. of 1859 the operation of Act XXVIII. of 1857 was continued until the end of the year 1859, before the close of which it was expected that there would be ample time for a full discussion and consideration as to whether the law should be made perpetual. That expectation was not realized, and as further information as to the working of the Act was required, the present Act was passed, continuing Act XXVIII. of 1857 in force until the 30th June 1860.

ACT XXVII. of 1859 (An Act to continue in force for a further period Acts XIV. of 1857, XVI. of 1857, and XVII. of 1857).

(Introduced and passed on 7th December 1859.)

[Temporary.]

As explained in the narrative for 1858-59, Act XXII. of 1858 continued until the end of 1859 the three temporary Acts therein referred to. The present Act continues those Acts in force for the further period of a year.

ACT XXVIII. of 1859 (An Act to revive and continue in force for a further period Act XXXIII. of 1857, to make further Provision relating to Foreigners).

[Temporary.]

The narrative for 1857-58 contained an explanation of the reasons which led to the passing of Act XXXIII. of 1857, as also a statement of its provisions. The Act expired on the 5th December 1859, but as it was considered that the time had not yet arrived when its provisions could be safely or properly dispensed with, the present Act was passed, reviving and continuing the Act in force for a further period of two years.

ACT I. of 1860. An Act to empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of Duty on Salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.

(Introduced on 24th, and passed on 31st December 1859.)

This Act empowers the Governor General in Council to raise the duty upon salt imported into the North-Western Provinces from two rupees to three rupees per maund, so as to place the discretionary power of the Government of India in respect to such salt on the same footing with the power of that Government in respect to the salt of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

When the Act was passed, the Government had no intention of increasing the duty on salt imported into the North-Western Provinces by more than eight annas per maund, that is, from two rupees to two rupees eight annas per maund. Simultaneously with that measure, the Government propose to raise the duty on salt in the Lower Provinces to a similar extent, namely, from two rupees eight annas to three rupees per maund. For this latter measure, however, no new law was required, as the Government of India already had the power by law to raise the duty on the salt of these provinces to three rupees four annas per maund.

ACT II. of 1860. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Carriage of Passengers by Sea.

This Act is an adaptation to vessels sailing from Ports in British India of that portion of the English Passengers Act XVIII. and XIX. Vic. c. 119, which relates to providing passengers taken off wrecked or disabled passenger ships with a passage to their intended destination.

ACT III. of 1860. An Act to empower Sessions Judges to pass Sentence in certain cases, without reference to the Sudder Court.

The object of this Act is to relieve the Sudder Courts at Calcutta and Agra on the criminal side, by enabling sessions judges, on conviction, to pass sentence of punishment in certain cases which, under the former law, required to be referred for the final orders of the Nizamut Adawlut, namely, cases of rape, cases whenever the crime charged was one which the sessions judges were not specially empowered by the regulation to punish, and the trial was not held with the aid of a Mahomedan law officer, and cases of perjury and forgery, in which the minimum of punishment which the sessions judge could award appeared too severe. The Act at the same time authorizes sessions judges to refer to the Nizamut Adawlut cases calling for a more severe punishment than they are empowered to adjudge.

ACT IV. of 1860. An Act to amend Act VIII. of 1859 for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.

The first modification which this Act effects in the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII. of 1859), is that, instead of appeals to the Sudder Court being necessarily heard and determined by three or more judges, they may be heard and determined by two or more judges, suitable provision being made for a difference of opinion. The object of this amendment was to enable the Sudder Courts at the three Presidencies to keep pace with their work.

The next modification is that, instead of the Civil Court being required to compare every application for the execution of a decree with the original decree, it is left to the discretion of the Court to satisfy itself of the correctness of the application, either by comparing it with the original decree, where the latter is forthcoming, or in some other way. Owing to the destruction of nearly the whole of the records of the Civil Courts in the North Western Provinces during the mutinies, it was considered that the requirement of the law, as it stood, would often be found impracticable, besides which it was thought that there would be a difficulty in conforming strictly to it, where a Court, which might have decided a suit in the first instance, was required to execute a decree passed in regular or special appeal in the same case for which the code makes provision.

The last alteration was introduced in order to admit of the extension of the code to the non-regulation Provinces, with every restrictions or limitations which the local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, might see fit to order.

ACT V. of 1860. An Act to amend Act III. of 1857, relating to Trespasses by Cattle.

This Act amends Act III. of 1857 in the following particulars: It supplies a defect in that Act, by providing for the appropriation, by Government, of the surplus of fines and the unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle, with a view to the application of the same to the construction and repair of roads and other local improvements.

It further empowers magistrates, as well as civil judges in the Madras Presidency, to deal with the offence of forcibly opposing the seizure of cattle, and with the offence of forcibly rescuing the same after seizure, and provides one or two definitions or constructions of Act III. of 1857 as applicable to that Presidency alone.

ACT VI. of 1860. An Act to amend Act XIX. of 1847, Articles of War for the Native Army.

(Introduced on 28th January, and passed on 11th February 1860.)

This Act was passed in a great measure to meet the requirements of the native force then about to proceed to China.

The first amendment which it effects in the Articles of War for the native army is by empowering the Commander in Chief to invest commanding officers of regiments with the power of summarily trying all offences against those Articles committed by any person amenable thereto. The proceedings on such trials to be recorded in English by the commanding officer with his own hand, in the presence of two or more European or native commissioned officers, whose signatures will be affixed to the record, are required to be submitted to the general officer commanding the division, who may set aside the trial on the merits, but not on merely technical grounds.

The other amendment renders soldiers undergoing confinement on conviction of light offences liable to forfeiture of pay and allowances during confinement, subsistence allowance being made to them according to the rates of pay laid down in the Regulations.

ACT VII. of 1860. An Act to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of Limited Liability.

The object of this Act is to extend to Joint Stock Banking Companies the benefit given by Act XIX. of 1857 to Joint Stock Companies in general. On that occasion the Legislature, following the example set in England, excluding Banking Companies from being formed with limited liability. But by a subsequent Act the power was extended to Banks in England, and on a similar principle it was considered desirable to adopt the same law in this country.

ACT VIII. of 1860. An Act for regulating the Establishment and Management of Electric Telegraphs in India.

This Act amends certain defects which had been found to exist in Act XXXIV. of 1854, of which it is, in fact, merely a re-enactment, with the required amendments.

The present Act provides for the punishment of persons employed in the Electric Telegraph department for divulging messages, whether transmitted with or without an express direction that they are to be kept secret; increases the punishment provided for misconduct by the former Act; and renders punishable the offer of a bribe to any person in the employ of Government in the Electric Telegraph Department.

ACT IX. of 1860. An Act to make provisions for the speedy determination of certain disputes between Workmen engaged in Railway and other Public Works, and their employers.

This Act was passed at the instance of the Bombay Government, who suggested that magistrates should be empowered to decide summarily disputes between Railway and other contractors and their workmen, so as to provide against occurrences like those caused by the non-payment of the labourers employed at the Bhore Ghât Works, by their employers, the sub-contractors. The Act empowers every local government to invest a magistrate or officer exercising the powers of a magistrate with authority to decide disputes concerning wages, hire of carriage, or price of work between labourers on public works and their employers; the jurisdiction being limited to cases not exceeding 200 rupees, and in which the cause of action has arisen within two months. The procedure provided for the speedy investigation of cases under this Act is that prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure

(Act VIII. of 1859) for suits to be disposed of at a first hearing. After adjudication, the magistrate's order for payment may be enforced by distress and sale, claims to property distrained being determined in the manner provided by the code for the determination of the like questions arising in the execution of decrees. Provision is also made for the interferece of the magistrates in cases in which workmen, after voluntarily engaging to work for a stipulated period, neglect or refuse to work.

The Act will take effect only in those districts or places to which it shall be extended by order of the Governor General in Council, or of the Executive Government of any Presidency or place.

ACT X. of 1860. An Act to amend Act VII. of 1859, to alter the Duties of Customs on Goods imported or exported by Sea.

(Introduced on 18th February, and passed on 3d March 1860.)

This Act is one of the measures passed for giving effect to the lately declared financial policy of the Government of India.

By Act VII. of 1859 the import duty on a considerable number of articles was raised from 5 to 20 per cent. The result having proved to be a falling off in the Revenue, it was considered expedient to reduce the duty on all those articles to 10 per cent., except tobacco, the duty on which has been raised to eight annas the seer of unmanufactured, and one rupee the seer of manufactured tobacco.

The duty on cotton thread, twist, and yarn has also been raised from 5 to 10 per cent., there appearing no reason why these articles should be imported at a lower rate of duty than cotton piece goods. The Act, however, provided for the admission, at the former rate, of any cotton twist or yarn, proved to the satisfaction of the collectors to have been sold or contracted to be delivered in India duty paid before the date of the commencement of this Act, viz., 18th February 1860.

The Act abolishes both import and export duties on wool, flax, hemp, jute, raw hides and skins, and maps, prints, and works of art. It makes the following additions to the free import list, viz., seeds imported from any public society for gratuitous distribution, agricultural implements, machinery of all kinds, conveyances and carriages of every description, military and other regulation uniforms and accoutrements when imported for private use by persons in the public service, guano and manures of all kinds. It places tea and coffee on the free export list, and raises to two rupees per Indian maund the export duty on saltpetre, which was formerly charged as an unenumerated article, with an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent.

The Act contains a clause, declaring that all goods and merchandise in bond shall, in the event of any change of duties taking place, be treated as new importations.

ACT XI. of 1860. An Act to enforce the fulfilment of Indigo Contracts, and to provide for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry.

(Introduced on 24th, and passed on 31st March 1860.)

The serious disturbances which lately occurred in some Districts in Bengal connected with the cultivation of indigo, rendered necessary the immediate passing of a temporary law for the protection of that industry and of the capital embarked therein; and for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry into the subject.

This Act accordingly provides for both objects. It first makes temporary provision for enforcing, by summary process, the execution of agreements to cultivate indigo during the current season, for which an advance in cash has been received, except agreements obtained by fraud, force, or unlawful intimidation; and it provides for the punishment of certain unlawful acts connected with such cultivation, namely, intimidating or attempting to intimidate persons with the intention of inducing them to break their agreements, maliciously destroying or damaging, or commanding, compelling, or persuading others to destroy or damage any growing crop of indigo.

The Act proceeds to make provision for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into and report on the system and practice of indigo planting and the relations between the Indigo Planters and the Ryots, and holders of land in Bengal. It provides for the filling up of vacancies among the Commissioners in case of the death or resignation of any of them, and for the attendance and examination of witnesses.

ACT XII. of 1860. An Act relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers to the British Colony of St. Vincent.

This Act authorizes the emigration of labourers to the British Colony of St. Vincent upon the same terms as those upon which emigration is allowed to the Colonies of St. Lucia and Grenada, under Act XXXI. of 1855.

CHAP. I. Legislative Council.

ACT XIII. of 1860. An Act to repeal certain Laws relating to the jurisdiction of the Zillah Court of Furruckabad.

This Act repeals Section VIII. Regulation II. 1803, of the Bengal Code, and Act XII. of 1836, which contained certain privileges and distinctions in civil matters in favour of the Nawab of Furruckabad and his dependents. The conduct of the Nawab during the late mutinies led to his banishment from British India, the confiscation of his property, and the extinction of his title.

ACT XIV. of 1860. An Act to provide for the execution of process within the premises occupied by His Majesty the King of Oude.

This Act makes the same provision for the execution of legal processes within the premises occupied by the King of Oude, as is made by law in the case of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal at Moorshedabad. The Act relates exclusively to the execution of civil and criminal processes, and was passed in order to facilitate the service of those processes without interfering materially or inconveniently with the ordinary jurisdiction of the local Civil Courts, to which the King of Oude and his followers, by taking up their residence at Garden Reach, have rendered themselves amenable.

ACT XV. of 1860. An Act to amend and extend Act XXII. of 1836, relating to the levy of a Toll on Boats, Rafts, and Floats passing through the Circular and Eastern Canals.

A new canal having been recently excavated in connexion with the navigation through the Circular and Eastern Canals, this Act extends to the new line the provisions of Act XXII. of 1836 (relating to the levy of a toll on boats, rafts, and floats passing through the Circular and Eastern Canals).

ACT XVI. of 1860. An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1856.

(Introduced on 19 July 1856, and passed on 14 April 1860.)

Section CXXI. of Act XIV. of 1856 enacted that Bye-laws made by the Municipal Commissioners should be transmitted to the Clerk of the Legislative Council, as soon as conveniently might be, after the confirmation by the local Government, and that no such Bye-laws should have effect if disallowed by order of the Legislative Council. Shortly after the passing of that Act, however, doubts arose as to the competency of the Legislative Council to disallow any such Bye-laws by an order or in any other manner than by a law or regulation. As it was considered expedient to avoid such doubts, and to make other provision for disallowing the Bye-laws in question, this Act was passed, repealing Section CXXI. of Act XIV. of 1856, and providing for the disallowance of such Bye-laws by the local Governments. The Act also provides for the publication of such disallowance.

ACT XVII. of 1860. An Act to repeal Act V. of 1858, for the punishment of certain offenders who have escaped from jail, and of persons who shall knowingly harbour such offenders, and to make certain provisions in lieu thereof.

(Introduced on 17 March, and passed on 14 April 1860.)

The circumstances which led to the passing of Act V. of 1858 are explained in the Narrative for 1857-58. The effect of the present Act is considerably to mitigate the former law. It empowers the Executive Government to fix the time within which escaped convicts ought to have surrendered themselves, and renders such of them as shall not have surrendered within that time liable, not absolutely to transportation for life, which the former Act directed, but to transportation for any shorter period not less than five years, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three years, in addition to any unexpired term of the original sentence.

The Act gives validity to all sentences passed in cases falling within the provisions of Act V. of 1858, and thus confirms many sentences which, though not warranted by the terms of that law, it was considered undesirable or inexpedient to disturb.

The Act also exempts from further prosecution any escaped convict who may have been remanded to jail under the order of a magistrate to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence. It re-enacts the former special punishments for harbouring escaped convicts, and for not affording information; and empowers the Government to transport in cases where an unexpired sentence of imprisonment added the sentence for escaping from jail amounts to five years.

ACT XVIII. of 1860. An Act to continue in force for a further period of three months Act XXI. of 1859, for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from his Council.

(Introduced on 31st March, and passed on 14th April 1860.)

[Temporary.]

Act XXI. of 1859 being about to expire, and the Governor General having represented the expediency of his being enabled to prolong his absence from Calcutta for a further period of three months, this Act was passed to continue that Act in force for a period of three months, from the 9th May 1860.

ACT XIX. of 1860. An Act to Amend Act XXII. of 1855, for the regulation of Ports and of Port-dues; and Act VII. of 1858, for the levy of Port-dues at Ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Act XXII. of 1855 made no provision for the collection at one port of the port-dues left unpaid at another port. This Act supplies that defect, by giving the authorities who by Act XXII. of 1855, have power to collect harbour dues for the port at which they are employed, the same power to collect the dues left unpaid at any other port; and with the view of preventing fraud by a master of a vessel wilfully leaving a harbour without payment of the port dues, it is further provided that, unless it be shown that departure was caused by stress of weather or other circumstances over which the master had no control, he shall be liable to a penalty of five times the amount due, in addition to the port-dues attempted to be evaded.

The Act also modifies Section III. of Act VII. of 1858 so far as to exempt vessels anchoring in the roadsteads which constitute the ports affected by that Act from payment of port-dues if they remain less than 48 hours and do not discharge or take in either cargo or passengers. The object of this provision was to remove a grievance which was much complained of at Cochin, where vessels seeking freight had ceased to call since they had been made liable to port-dues, whether they obtained freight or not.

ACT XX. of 1860. An Act for settling Promissory Notes of the Government of India producing an Annual Income of one Lack of Rupees, and a Mansion House and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle, in the Island of Bombay, late the Property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, deceased, so as to accompany and support the Title and Dignity of a Baronet lately conferred on Him and the Heirs Male of his Body by Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and for other purposes connected therewith.

This is a private Act, and was passed to carry out the wishes and intentions of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy respecting a settlement of a sum of money and an estate for the support of the baronetcy conferred upon him. The Act also provides for the name of the first baronet being taken by his successor. It received the Royal assent prior to being passed.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The following Bills were disposed of.

BILL "to enforce Signals of the names of Vessels passing Signal Stations established within the River Hooghly and the branches thereof."

(Introduced 28th May 1859.)

Thrown out 18th June 1859.

The object of this Bill was, as its title denotes, to compel masters of vessels to report the names of their vessels when they neared any telegraph station, so that intimation of the vessel's arrival and progress might be carried up to town. The Bill, however, was thrown out on the motion for the second reading, on the ground that no public necessity seemed to call for such an interference with private enterprise.

CHAP. I.
Legislative Council.

BILL "to amend Act XVIII. of 1848 (for the administration of the estate of late Nawab of Surat, and to continue privileges to his family."

(Introduced 11th December 1858.)

Report of Select Committee adopted 18th June 1859.

This Bill proposed to modify Act XVIII. of 1848, so as to give a right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from any order of the Governor of Bombay in Council made under that Act in respect of the administration and distribution of the private property of the late Nawab of Surat. The Select Committee, however, to whom the Bill was referred, recommended that it should not be proceeded with on the following grounds, viz. that an enactment by the Legislative Council, declaring that orders which the Privy Council had determined not to be judicial decisions were and should be deemed judicial decisions, would be contrary to the decision of the Privy Council, and would not be deemed binding upon them; that this legislature has not the power either to give or to take away the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council; and that, even if the legislature had the power, strong reasons existed against giving a right of appeal by *ex post facto* legislation. The report of the Select Committee was adopted by the Council.

BILL "to provide for the more speedy disposal of Appeals in Cases appealable to the Sudder Court and of applications for Special Appeals."

(Introduced 30th April 1859.)

Report of Select Committee adopted 2d July 1859.

This Bill proposed to allow appeals to the Zillah judge instead of to the Sudder Court, from decisions by Principal Sudder Ameens below 10,000 rupees, and to allow applications for special appeals to be heard by a single judge of the Sudder Court. The object of the Bill was to enable the Sudder Court to dispose of the business coming before it without an increase of the number of judges. The majority of the Select Committee, to whom the Bill was referred, observed that the Bill was intended merely as a temporary expedient, and they were of opinion, with reference to a scheme for the permanent constitution of the Courts which was shortly expected to be brought forward for the consideration of the Council, that any temporary legislation on the subject was inexpedient. The report of the Select Committee was adopted by the Council.

BILL "concerning Oaths and Affirmations."

Act V. of 1840, which abolished oaths and substituted affirmations for them, was passed under the impression that there was a repugnance on the part of the more respectable classes of natives to give evidence in courts of justice in consequence of the objectionable nature of the oaths administered to witnesses.

Opinions as to the working of that Act and several projects of law on the subject had, from time to time, been received by the Government of India. These papers were transferred to the present Legislative Council on its constitution in 1854, when a Select Committee was appointed to consider and report upon them.

Meanwhile Her Majesty's Law Commissioners in England, by whom the codes of procedure were prepared, proposed to abolish oaths and affirmations altogether; and the question having come before the Select Committees, to whom the code of civil procedure was referred, the Select Committee specially appointed to report on the subject was discharged, and the question referred to the Select Committee on the code. The latter concurred in opinion with Her Majesty's Commissioners, and proposed in the amended code of civil procedure annexed to their joint report a section requiring that witnesses should be examined without oath or affirmation, but with due warning by the judge.

When the amended code came before a Committee of the whole Council, the question of re-introducing oaths having been revived, it was determined that the question would be better dealt with in a separate Bill.

Accordingly, the code of civil procedure was passed with the substitution for the section referred to of a section requiring that witnesses should be examined upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise according to the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses; and this was followed by the introduction of the present Bill, which proposed to repeal the Act of 1840, and to re-introduce the taking of evidence on oath. The Bill, after having been read a first time, was published, in order that, before the Council was pledged to the principle of the measure, the opinions of all classes throughout India should be invited. Certain questions were at the same time circulated from the Council, with the view of eliciting the general feeling as to the repeal of Act V. of 1840, and the enactment of a law requiring the examination of all witnesses on whatever oath might be most binding on their consciences. Before the replies to these questions were complete, a despatch was received from the Secretary of State, from which it appeared that the proposed measure was not in accordance with the views of the home authorities, and the Bill was accordingly withdrawn.

BILL "to establish a Duty of Excise on Salt manufactured in the Presidency of Fort St. George."

(Introduced 2d July 1859.)

Report of Select Committee adopted 14th July 1860.

This Bill was introduced at the desire of the Madras Government. But as that Government subsequently represented that they were unprepared to substitute an Excise for the existing salt monopoly in the present state of the public service, the Select Committee to whom the Bill was referred, recommended that it should not be proceeded with.

BILL "for declaring the Law in relation to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes becoming payable on days generally observed as Holidays."

(Introduced 2d July 1859.)

Report of Select Committee adopted 17th March 1860.

The object of this Bill was to extend to this country the provisions of the English law, as contained in the Statutes 39 and 40 George 3d, Chapter 42, and 7 and 8 George 4th, Chapter 15, relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes requiring by law presentment and notice of dishonour, which might become payable on days generally observed as holidays. The objections made to the Bill, and the uncertain occurrence and variable duration of the various native holidays in this country, with other considerations, induced the Select Committee, to whom the Bill was referred for consideration, to recommend its withdrawal, and the Council at large concurred in this recommendation.

BILL "for the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay."

(Introduced 5th December 1857.)

Report of Select Committee adopted 24th March 1860.

The object of this Bill was to prevent the false packing and deterioration of cotton in the Presidency of Bombay. But as it seemed doubtful whether that object would be attained by the passing of the Bill, and having reference to the difficulty of legislating on the subject, the Select Committee on the Bill recommended that it should not be proceeded with. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Council.

The Select Committees on the following Bills were discharged on the 31st March 1860.

Bill "for the further improvement of the law as administered in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, for the transfer and abridgment of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction thereof, and for giving addititional powers in certain cases to Justices of the Peace, with regard to offences committed out of their jurisdiction."	Select Committee appointed 19 August 1854.
Bill "to provide for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and of Police, and for the Collection of the Public Revenue in the Provinces of Tenasserim and Arracan."	Select Committee appointed 26 August 1854.
Bill "to provide for the registration of decrees of the Civil Courts, and to prevent alienations of property in fraud of creditors."	Select Committee appointed 26 August 1854.
Bill "to facilitate the trial of rights to attach tenures and to eject occupiers of land in certain cases, and to prohibit the enforcement of such rights without the assistance of a Court of competent jurisdiction."	Select Committee appointed 14 April 1855.
Bill "to remove doubts respecting the liability of real estate within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to the payment of debts of deceased persons; and to enable Executors and Administrators to sell and dispose of the same."	Select Committee appointed 29 September 1855.
Bill "to facilitate the remedies on Bills of Exchange, Hoondees, and Promissory Notes, by the prevention of frivolous or fictitious defences to actions thereon in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts."	Select Committee appointed 19 January 1856.
Bill "for the punishment of Chowkedars for neglect of duty."	Select Committee appointed 29 March 1856.
Bill "to amend the law regarding the provision of Carriage and Supplies for Troops and Travellers, and to punish unlawful impressment."	Select Committee appointed 21 February 1857.
Bill "to provide for the due execution of Warrants of Attorney to confess judgment and cognovits."	Select Committee appointed 14 May 1859.

BILLS REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEES.

The following Bills were referred to Select Committees on the dates specified:

Bill "to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter" - 14th May 1859.

Bill "for regulating Public Conveyances in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca" - - - - - - 18th June 1859.

Bill "to extend to the Straits Settlement Act XXIII. of 1840 (for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal process issued by authorities in the Mofussil)" - - - 6th Aug. 1859.

Bill "to provide for better supplying with water the Town and Suburbs of Kurrachee" - - - - - - - - - - - - 20th Aug. 1859.

Bill "to make perpetual, Act XXVIII. of 1857, relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same" - - - - - - - - 27th Aug. 1859.

Bill "for the licensing of Trades and Professions" - - - - 30th Aug. 1859.

Bill "to provide for the good order and discipline of the Battalions of Military Police" - - - - - - - - - - - - 24th Dec. 1859.

Bill "for facilitating the collection of debts on Successions and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased parties" 4th Feb. 1860.

Bill "to amend Act VIII. of 1855 (relating to the Office and Duties of Administrator General) passed as Act XXVI. of 1860" - - - 4th Feb. 1860.

Bill "to provide for the Regulation of Assurances" - - - - 25th Feb. 1860.

Bill "relating to the Transportation of Convicts" - - - - 25th Feb. 1860.

Bill "to remove the Pergunnahs of Koonch and Culpee, in Zillah Jaloun, from the operation of the General Regulations" - - - - - 24th March 1860.

Bill "for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions Trades and Offices" - - - - - - - - - - - - 14th April 1860.

Bill "for the licensing of Arts, Trades, and Professions" - - - 14th April 1860.

Bill "relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers to the British Colony of St. Kitts" - - - - - - - - - - - - 14th April 1860.

Bill "for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks, and for facilitating the settlement of boundary disputes in the Presidency of Fort St. George" - - - - - - - - - - - - 21st April 1860.

Bill "to repeal Regulation XIX. 1810, of the Bengal Code, and Regulation VII. 1817 of the Madras Code" - - - - - - - - 28th April 1860.

Bill "to indemnify Officers of Government and other persons in respect of fines and contributions levied and acts done by them during the late disturbances" - - - - - - - - - - - - 28th April 1860.

No. 390.

FORWARDED to the Home Department with reference to extract from that Department, No. 1164, dated 1st instant.

M. Wylie,
Clerk of the Council.

Fort William, 7 June 1860.

CHAPTER II.

ANNUAL REPORT on the Transactions of the Government of *India* in the FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, in 1859-60.

ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following Acts affecting the public income have been passed by the Legislative Council in the course of the year:

Act XVII. of 1859. To amend the law for the realisation of revenue from Abkaree in the island of Bombay.

The object of this Act is to increase the taxes derivable in the island of Bombay from the manufacture of spirituous liquors, from the juice of the cocoanut, brab, and date trees growing in that island.

Act XXII. of 1859. To amend Act I. of 1852, for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to the customs under the Presidency of Bombay.

This Act raises the customs duty on salt from 12 annas to 1 rupee per maund. It also raises the customs duty from 9 annas to 1 rupee per gallon on spirits exported from any port in India to any port in the Bombay Presidency, so as to equalise it with the excise duty on spirits manufactured in that Presidency, which had lately been raised from 9 annas to 1 rupee per gallon by the Government of Bombay, under the provisions of Act III. of 1852.

Act XXIII. of 1859. To alter the rates of duty on goods imported or exported by land from certain foreign territories into, or from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Act VII. of 1859 having altered the rates of sea customs duties, it became necessary to alter the land customs duties on goods imported or exported into or from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies respectively, from or into foreign settlements on the line of coast. This Act was therefore passed for the purpose of fixing the land customs above referred to at the same rates as the sea customs fixed by Act VII. of 1859.

Act I. of 1860. To empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of duty on salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.

This Act empowers the Governor General in Council to raise the duty upon salt imported into the North-Western Provinces from 2 rupees to 3 rupees per maund, so as to place the discretionary power of the Government of India in respect to such salt on the same footing with the power of that Government in respect to the salt of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

When the Act was passed the Government had no intention of increasing the duty on salt imported into the North-Western Provinces by more than 8 annas per maund, that is from 2 rupees to *Rs.* 2. 8. per maund. Simultaneously with that measure this Government proposed to raise the duty on salt in the Lower Provinces to a similar extent, viz., from *Rs.* 2. 8. to 3 rupees per maund. For this latter measure, however, no new law was required, as the Government of India already had the power to raise the duty on the salt of these provinces to *Rs.* 3. 4. per maund.

Act. X. of 1860. To amend Act VII. of 1859, and alter the duties of customs on goods imported or exported by sea.

By Act VII. of 1859, the import duty on a considerable number of articles was raised from 5 to 20 per cent. The result having proved to be a falling off in the revenue, it was considered expedient to reduce the duty on all these articles to 10 per cent., except tobacco, the duty on which has been raised to 8 annas the seer of unmanufactured, and 1 rupee the seer of manufactured tobacco.

The duty on cotton, thread, twist, and yarn, was also raised from 5 to 10 per cent., there appearing no reason why these articles should be imported at a lower rate of duty than cotton piece goods. The Act however provides for the admission, at the former rate, of any cotton twist or yarn proved to the satisfaction of the collector to have been sold or contracted to be delivered in India duty paid, before the date of the commencement of the Act, viz., 18 February 1860.

The Act abolishes both import and export duties on wool, flax, hemp, jute, raw hides, and skins, and maps, prints, and works of art. It makes the following additions to the free import list, viz., seeds imported from any public society for gratuitous distribution, agricultural implements, machinery of all kinds, conveyances and carriages of every description, military and other regulation uniforms and accoutrements, when imported for private use by persons in the public service. Guano and manures of all kinds. It places

tea and coffee on the free export list, and raises to 2 rupees per Indian maund the export duty on saltpetre, which was formerly charged as an unenumerated article, with an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent.

Act XV. of 1860, an Act to amend and extend Act XXII. of 1836, relating to the levy of tolls on boats, rafts, and floats passing through the Circular and Eastern Canals.

A new canal having been recently excavated in connexion with the navigation through the Circular and Eastern Canals, this Act extends to the new line the provisions of Act XXII of 1836, relating to the levy of a toll on boats, rafts, and floats passing through the Circular and Eastern Canals.

BILLS brought under the consideration of the Legislative Council, but not passed before the close of the year.

The following Bills affecting the public income were brought under consideration, but had not passed into law before the close of the year:

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties.

A Bill to provide for a Government paper currency.

A Bill for the licensing of arts, trades, and professions.

A Bill for imposing duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices.

DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.

In conformity with a resolution passed in the Revenue Department on the 28th February 1859, the duty on Malwa opium, exported from Bombay, was raised from the 1st July 1859, from 400 rupees to 500 rupees per chest.

SALT DUTY—TRADE TAXES IN THE PUNJAB.

In July 1859 the Bombay Government was instructed to issue a notification, raising the excise duty on salt from 12 annas to 1 rupee per maund. The Government of Madras also was instructed to raise the price of salt from one rupee to 1 *Rs.* 2 *a.* per maund.

In October an immediate increase of the duty on salt in the Punjab, from two rupees to 2 *Rs.* 2 *a.* per maund was approved; as also the imposition of duties on traders and shopkeepers in that territority.

In December the duty on salt in Bengal was authorised to be raised to three rupees per maund; and in the North-Western Provinces to 2 *Rs.* 8 *a.* per maund.

ADVANCES TO OPIUM CULTIVATORS IN BEHAR AND BENARES.

The general rise of prices and the material increase in the profits of all other agricultural produce having tended greatly to reduce the cultivation of the poppy in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, it was decided, with a view to encourage the extension of that cultivation, that the price of opium payable to the poppy cultivators should be raised from 3 *Rs.* 8 *a.* to 4 rupees per seer, and the assurance given that it would not be reduced below that rate for, at least, the next three seasons.

TANJORE BONDS.

Under orders dated the 8th and 20th December 1859, holders of four per cent. promissory notes of the Government of Fort St. George, issued on account of the Tanjore debt, and originally ordered to be discharged at par at the Madras General Treasury, were permitted to subscribe, both at the Madras and Calcutta General Treasuries, to the open five and-a-half per cent. loan, half in the said promissory notes, and half in five per cent. paper, deducting from the anticipation interest on the portion subscribed in Tanjore, notes the difference between interest at the rates of 4 and 5½ per cent. per annum, from the date of transfer to the 31st March 1860, when payment at par of all Tanjore debt could be claimed.

Subsequently, Tanjore notes alone, without five per cent. paper, were allowed to be taken in exchange for five and-a-half per cent. stock, with an adjustment of interest as before prescribed.

CLOSING OF THE FIVE AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

With reference to the result of a statement of subscriptions to the five and-a-half per cent. loan, as ascertained up to the close of the 10th of February 1860, in which return the aggregate of cash subscriptions was stated at 4,21,84,100 rupees, it was decided, with a view not to exceed the stipulated limit of subscriptions in cash to that loan, viz., five crores of rupees, to close the loan immediately at all the district treasuries, and to limit the subscriptions at Madras and Bombay respectively, to a total of 80 lakhs in cash, leaving the balance to be subscribed in Calcutta; and a notification to that effect was published, bearing date the 10th February 1860.

The stipulated amount of subscriptions having subsequently been realised in full, the final closure of the loan was announced in a notification, bearing date the 14th February 1860.

TREASURY BILLS.

In substitution of the two forms of treasury bills published in Financial Notification, No. 34, dated 30th April 1859, subscribers were allowed, under Notification, No. 69, of the 23d August following, the option of receiving bills in triplicate.

The treasury bills, bearing interest at the rate of two and-a-half pie per cent. per diem, which were issued to the public, under Notification, No. 34, dated 30th April 1859, from the general treasuries of the several Presidencies, cease to be issued from and after the 27th of April 1860, under Notification, No. 33, of that date, in which it was also intimated that a further notification would shortly be issued, under which holders of such bills would be enabled to convert them into other stock, or to receive the amount in cash, as they fall due.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

Under Notifications Nos. 29 and 72, dated 20th April and 29th August 1859, respectively, interest on Government promissory notes of the loans noted in the margin was allowed, at the option of the holders, to be made payable for the period for which the said loans have respectively been guaranteed, either in the manner heretofore observed, or by coupons payable to bearer, signed by the Accountant General to the Government of India.

5	per cent.	Public Works Loan of	1854–55.
5	„	Loan of	1856–57.
5 ½	„	„	1859–60.
		As also,	
4	per cent.	Loan of	1824–25.
„	„	„	1828–29.
„	„	„	1832–33.
„	„	„	1835–36.
„	„	„	1842–43.
„	„	„	1854–55.
4 ½	„	„	1856–57.
3 ½	„	„	1853–54.

With reference to Notification No. 61, of the 12th November 1858, the Accountant General of Madras and Bombay were also authorised to enface Government promissory notes for payment of interest in London, by drafts on India, upon the condition that every note presented for enfacement should previously have been transferred for the payment of interest to Madras or Bombay, and should bear on the back of it the certificates of the Accountant General, that all existing endorsements have been examined by him, and are valid and correct, and that the note itself is genuine and outstanding; and on the understanding that no endorsements made subsequently to the date of the Accountant General's certificate will be recognised in England.

In a notification, dated the 20th March 1860, the holders of Indian Government promissory notes, who might desire that the interest thereon should be made payable by bills issued in London, were informed that, from and after the above date, the enfacement mentioned in paragraph 2 of the Notification No. 61, of the 12th November 1858, was to be changed, and that the following enfacement would be made in lieu thereof. "Interest, subject to deduction of Indian income tax, payable in London by draft on Calcutta (or Madras, as the case may be.")

The notification also stated that the interest payable on Indian Government promissory notes already issued with coupons, will be chargeable with duty under the proposed income tax.

BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AUDIT OF IMPERIAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

On the 7th April 1860, a resolution was passed, establishing, with a view towards securing financial economy, a system, whereby a Budget of Imperial income and expenditure shall be prepared annually, so that the financial Estimates for each year may be arranged, considered, and sanctioned by the Supreme Government of India before the year commences.

As it is essential that the Supreme Government should have ready at hand better means than heretofore, of regulating the revenues of the State in all parts of the Empire, it was also resolved at the same time to constitute, at Calcutta, and under the Supreme Government, a central Revenue Department for all India. This department will concentrate information regarding the revenues in all parts of the Empire, will advise the Supreme Government in all fiscal questions, will assist in prescribing general rules, and will keep the Supreme Government informed as to how those rules are acted up to.

Under the same resolution it was resolved to establish an Imperial Audit Department at Calcutta, periodically to pass the accounts based on the Budgets, and at the close of the year to examine and declare to the Supreme Government how far the provisions of the Budget have been observed by the Executive Government and the departments.

It was further directed that the accounts of the various departments of the army, after examination at the several Presidencies, should be transmitted to the Military Finance Commission appointed under orders of the Military Department; and the Commission was desired to transmit the aggregates (without the details) to the Audit Department for final sanction in reference to the Budget.

On the 23d of the same month a resolution was passed, in which it was observed that, in furtherance of one among the many objects of the Budget, the attention of the Supreme Government was given to the matter of stores for the public department, consisting of ordnance and military stores, commissariat, medical, clothing, stationery, marine, and public works stores, and instructions were issued, with a view to keep the expenditure of stores within a proper limit, to check their unnecessary accumulation, and all excess in allotments thereof.

GOLD AND PAPER CURRENCY IN INDIA.

With a Despatch dated the 27th April 1859, the Government of India forwarded to the home authorities a note, prepared by their Financial Secretary, regarding a Government

paper currency in India, in which note he suggested the issue of local notes by Government, the same to be receivable at the option of the public, and to be convertible at a few large treasuries conveniently situated in circles of country from 300 to 400 miles in diameter; the lowest denomination of such notes to be 10 rupees.

The Government, in forwarding the note, expressed their opinion that, although such a measure would certainly be productive of some advantage, and prove convenient both to the public and to the Government, it was, nevertheless, open to serious risk, and that there was, at the time, an objection to the scheme, on the ground that it would be unwise to introduce it while the security of the Indian Government was still regarded with some degree of mistrust by the Indian community.

On the 25th and 31st May 1859, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce suggested that it was desirable to introduce into India gold as a subsidiary currency, to the extent of 200 rupees, recognising the "Sovereign" as the equivalent of 10 rupees.

To the adoption of this suggestion the Government objected, on the ground of the great liability to frequent alteration in the relative value of gold to silver, and for other specified reasons. On the 25th July the Chamber replied to the objections, and re-urged the measure for favourable consideration.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in reply to the Despatch from India, of the 27th April 1859, on the subject of a paper currency, observed, that Her Majesty's Government were fully sensible of the advantage that might be derived from introducing a well-regulated paper currency into India; but the wisdom of cautiously avoiding any measure calculated, however slightly, further to increase the sensitiveness of the Indian money market was so manifest, that they were not disposed then to direct the introduction of such a currency, whether in the form of Government notes, or by means of extended privilege to the chartered banks; but that he was prepared to give every encouragement to a well-considered measure for the purpose, whenever the time should appear to the Government of India to have arrived for introducing it.

He also observed that, as intimately connected with the question, the advantage of giving to the "sovereign" currency in India, at a rate to be fixed, from time to time, by Government, had likewise been under consideration. But that as there was considerable difficulty in adopting any measure which had been suggested for the purpose of giving currency to gold coins, Her Majesty's Government refrained from issuing any directions on the subject, until it was further considered by the Indian Government.

With reference to this despatch, the Right Honourable the Governor General forwarded to the Secretary of State, on the 29th December following, a copy of a minute by the Right Honourable James Wilson, embodying a scheme of a paper currency in India, which was fully approved by the Governor General, and for which he solicited the sanction of the home authorities.

His Lordship at the same time forwarded another minute by Mr. Wilson on the subject of the introduction of a gold currency into India, in which minute Mr. Wilson had shown the necessity of having in this country but one standard of value, and the expediency of adhering in India to the silver standard as that which has been long established here; the advantages of a gold currency being fully secured by the establishment of a well regulated paper currency.

In March last the home authorities sanctioned the proposed scheme of a paper currency, and subsequently (26th May 1860) expressed their concurrence in the opinion, that it is not at present advisable to take measures for introducing a gold currency into India, as they believed that the wants of the community would be better met by means of a paper currency.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The military branch of the Government Savings Bank at Calcutta was directed to be abolished from 1st May 1860, and regimental savings banks to be established in lieu thereof, the accounts of which are to be audited annually, and adjusted by the Accountant General at Calcutta, the annual audit being conducted by two or more auditors, to be annually appointed by the Government of India. The same plan has since been introduced at Bombay, and is under consideration at Madras.

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Considerable progress has been made in the adjustment of old accounts. The balances in the civil department, standing on the books of the Accountant General to the Government of India, have been reduced by 75,76,915 rupees, and those in the military by 16,69,686 rupees.

The deposits of the late Government agency were reduced from 11,12,150 rupees to 1,44,648 rupees.

An improvement has been made by the Accountant General in his observance of the dates fixed for the submission to Government of his annual statement of receipts and disbursements and his regular estimates.

Various proposals of an important nature connected with the department of military accounts are under the consideration of the Military Finance Commission, who are re-organizing the whole system of military accounts.

Measures were sanctioned for carrying out the Bengal system of account in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, in which that system had not before been introduced.

CALCUTTA MINT AND ASSAY OFFICE.

The Calcutta Mint was in steady working order during the whole of the year 1859-60, and the result of its operation was favourable.

The quantity of bullion received into the Mint during the last year, and the three preceding years, was as follows: —

YEARS.	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Government Assay.	Individuals' Value.	Government Assay.	Individuals' Value.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1856-57 - - - -	25	11,80,666	1,05,11,813	5,47,82,573
1857-58 - - - -	2,263	4,86,577	88,37,245	6,05,49,693
1858-59 - - - -	408	11,88,668	5,85,599	3,45,40,585
1859 60 - - - -	3,109	9,61,124	4,05,51,240	2,66,89,869

Of the silver bullion received during the last year on account of Government, the bulk (4,03,90,905 rupees) was remitted by the Secretary of State; the total quantity received from Government and merchants being in value 6,72,41,108 rupees, which is nearly double the quantity received in the previous year.

In the coining department the total number of pieces of all description coined was 12,41,63,765, as shown in the following table, being 97,31,117 more than the number coined in 1858-59, (11,44,32,648), and erroneously stated in last year's report at 11,25,54,849.

CALCUTTA MINT.

OUTTURN of the COINING DEPARTMENT for 1859-61.

	1859.								1860.				GRAND TOTAL.
	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	
Gold - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,970	- -	12,401	- -	11,410	7,090	42,871
Silver:													
Whole Rupees -	26,56,736	95,36,358	89,26,602	74,52,978	43,14,896	22,47,586	35,73,254	41,03,000	36,72,384	33,84,036	32,45,996	35,26,228	5,60,40,054
Half - - -	1,00,673	19,744	7,99,665	6,02,305	- -	- -	- -	- -	99,271	10,76,532	- -	- -	26,98,190
Quarter - -	4,93,977	11,22,319	- -	- -	63,100	3,86,406	16,13,774	1,58,116	- -	8,42,318	5,47,522	- -	52,27,532
One-Eighth - -	- -	- -	- -	1,33,909	18,73,909	2,98,736	- -	21,66,536	21,39,404	- -	14,26,690	24,07,017	1,04,36,201
Copper:													
Double Pyce -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,27,342	63,519	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,90,861
Single - - -	42,18,581	- -	- -	12,17,859	59,18,776	36,65,500	50,24,779	46,78,577	52,99,312	67,13,605	58,40,629	49,10,113	4,74,87,731
Half - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,60,171	4,79,554	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,39,725
TOTAL - - -	74,69,967	1,06,78,421	97,26,267	94,07,051	1,21,70,681	65,88,228	1,18,11,290	1,16,49,302	1,12,22,772	1,20,17,091	1,10,72,247	1,08,50,448	12,41,63,765

The number of small silver coins struck in 1859-60 was 1,83,61,923, the largest number that has been coined in any single year, since the establishment of the Mint.

The copper coinage numbered 4,91,18,317 pieces, being 1,87,99,267 less than the number coined in the preceding year (6,79,17,584). The fact of the whole of the copper coinage having been manufactured from slabs, and having been entirely suspended for a time in consequence of the heavy importation of silver bullion in June and July 1859, will account for the above-noticed deficiency.

In connexion with the Assay Office may be noticed the superiority of the system of taking musters by granulation, now universally adopted in the Mint. The assay master remarks: "From my experience in taking musters by the old system, *i. e.*, from bars after they have been cast, whether from the centre or the ends, I have no hesitation in pronouncing in favour of the granulating system, because, during the period I have been in charge, I have always obtained the most gratifying results from the trial of the daily pyx, thereby showing that the results of the primary assays of bullion tendered for coinage have been accurately reported, results which could not have been obtained, unless musters were taken which fairly represented the masses registered for coinage.

The following is a statement of the gold assayed during 1859–60:

Remittance on Government Account.	Merchants'.	Value Standard Melting.	Value Coined.
Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
3,109	9,61,124	1,10,279	6,43,065

The quantity of silver received and coined in the last four years is as follows:

	Remittance on Government Account.			Merchants'.			Value Standard Melting.			Value Coined.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1856–57 - -	1,05,11,813	5	2	5,47,82,573	5	11	11,10,49,558	2	4	6,69,10,807	4	–
1857–58 - -	88,37,244	8	2	6,05,49,693	2	–	12,19,00,790	9	–	7,30,93,307	–	–
1858–59 - -	5,85,599	7	3	3,45,40,281	11	4	6,37,63,640	–	–	3,84,31,476	4	–
1859–60 - -	4,05,51,239	12	7	2,66,89,868	14	8	10,71,79,133	–	6	6,06,01,157	2	–

It will be observed that the quantity of silver received and assayed in 1859–60 was greater than in the preceding year.

BANK OF BENGAL.

A dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared for the six months, from the 1st July to the 31st December 1859, and of 15 per cent. for the last six months, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1860.

The rates of interest and discount were reduced towards the middle of the year, but, owing to the demand for accommodation increasing in January last, the rates were gradually raised, and stood at the close of the year at a higher figure than at its opening.

Towards the close of 1859–60 there was an excess of circulation of notes of the Bank beyond the limit prescribed by the bank charter, arising mainly from the large amount of notes issued in connexion with the 5½ per cent. loan, and through those operations a large amount of the notes having been held in the public treasury, Government, in compliance with a proposition from the directors of the bank, authorised an excess of issue to the extent of 75 lakhs, on the understanding that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum will be paid into the public treasury upon any excess of such limit as may have taken place, computed from day to day.

C. Hugh Lushington,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,
Financial Department,
6 August 1860.

CHAPTER III.

ANNUAL REPORT on the Operations of the POST OFFICE of *India*, for the Year 1859-60.

(No. 1214.)

From *H. B. Riddell*, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of *India*, to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of *India*, Home Department, dated Simla, 20 September 1860.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office during the official year, ending on the 30th April 1860. I regret that it has been delayed in consequence of the non-receipt in my office of the reports from the Postmasters General of Bengal and Bombay. The latter part of the report of the Post Master General of Bengal was not received until the 8th instant. I have, for purposes of comparison, adhered as closely as possible to the arrangements of the reports of the last three years.

2. Few new post offices and letter boxes have been opened during the year. The table in the margin shows the number opened in each Presidency—the total number is only 26. I trust that the extension of the department will proceed more rapidly this year.

Presidency.	New Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	TOTAL.
Bengal	9	2	11
Madras	1	3	4
Bombay	6	1	7
North Western Provinces	1	3	4
TOTAL	17	9	26

3. The following statement shows the strength of the staff of officers and other employés of the postal department in each Presidency, on the 30th April 1860.

DESIGNATION.	Bengal Number.	Madras Number.	Bombay Number.	North Western Provinces Number.	TOTAL.
Director General of the Post Office					1
Postmaster General	1	1	1	1	4
Inspecting Postmasters	10	10	11	15	46
Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters	181	141	165	260	747
Clerks (English)	327	167	180	391	1,113
Clerks (Vernacular)	32	16			
Postmen and other servants of the Post Office	684	571	567	652	2,474
Road establishment, consisting of superintendents, overseers, mutsuddies, runners, bearers, coachmen, syces, boatmen and others	4,004	6,865	3,249	8,758	22,876
Bullock train guards	179			231	410
TOTAL	5,418	7,771	4,173	10,308	27,671

4. The

CHAP. III. Post Office.

4. The total number of miles of mail road in India is 39,338. The tables subjoined show the distance over which the mails are carried by railway, mail cart, horseback, by runners, or by boats; and the average cost per mile of each kind of carriage.

PRESIDENCY.	Railway.	Mail Cart and Horseback.	Runner and Boats.	TOTAL.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Bengal	175	411	9,585	10,171
Madras	122 ¾	777	6,667	7,566 ¾
Bombay	287 ¾	2,474 ½	*6,715	9,477 ¼
North-Western Provinces	126	2,199	9,798	12,123
TOTAL	711 ½	5,861 ½	32,765	39,338

	Foot Lines.	Horse Lines.	Mail Cart Lines.	Boats.
	Average Cost per Mile.	Average Cost per Mile.	Average Cost per Mile.	Average Cost per Mile.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal	1 13 1	- -	17 6 9	—
Madras	2 11 —	- -	18 7 4	—
Bombay	2 3 10	14 11 10	26 11 1	11 6 9
North Western Provinces	1 8 7	12 1 7	16 3 10	• —
TOTAL	2 1 1½	13 6 8½	19 11 3	11 6 9

* 496 by steamer.

5. It will be observed that the cost of the conveyance of the mails by mail cart has increased in Bombay from *Rs.* 20. 8. 9. to *Rs.* 26. 11. 1. It has been found necessary to increase the sum paid for the mail horses hired by the department; and also as the weight of the English mail has increased, the establishment on the main lines, from Bombay to Calcutta, and Bombay to Agra, has been largely increased. It has also been necessary in many places to raise the wages heretofore paid to runners.

As the collections have increased considerably, I have made inquiry into the correctness of the returns of letters.

6. I am sorry to find that the correspondence of the country has been less during the year under review than in the preceding year 1858-59. The falling off is in the territories under the Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces—the supposed cause is the reduction in the number of troops and the absence of any commercial activity. The annexed table shows that the number of articles passing through the Post Office in the North Western Provinces is about one million less than was the case last year. The increase in other Presidencies reduces the falling off to about half a million.

PRESIDENCY.	One Year prior to the introduction of the ½ anna postage in 1854-55.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Bengal	4,607,316	5,890,380	6,816,144	7,588,496	8,423,448	9,300,504	9,564,960
Madras	3,954,564	5,466,672	5,707,464	7,129,044	7,773,720	8,707,260	8,384,151
Bombay	3,511,056	6,304,260	7,101,768	8,709,828	11,607,168	15,145,272	15,177,816
North-Western Provinces	7,009,740	11,136,288	12,676,584	13,883,052	14,503,644	18,424,068	17,367,072
TOTAL	19,082,676	28,797,600	32,301,960	37,260,420	42,307,980	51,577,104	50,493,999

7. The

7. The table given above exhibits the number of all articles passing through the Post Office. The table in the margin shows the number of chargeable covers received in the year previous to the reduction of postage, and several following years.

Year.	Paid.	Unpaid.	TOTAL.
1854 -	4,547,868	7,625,004	12,172,872
1855-56	15,948,888	7,580,400	23,529,288
1856-57	16,873,620	10,042,452	26,916,072
1858-59	21,804,672	14,632,044	36,436,716
1859-60	19,788,708	14,099,916	33,888,624

8. The proportion of unpaid to paid letters is very nearly the same as last year. The subjoined table shows the number of paid and unpaid letters received for delivery in each Presidency in one month of the years 1856-57 to 1859-60. The proportion is shown in the margin: it will be seen that the practice of sending unpaid letters is still most prevalent in the North Western Provinces.

Presidency.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bengal - - -	39	40	41 ½	43 ½
Madras - - -	25 ½	26 ½	28	26
Bombay - - -	26	30	32 ½	33
North Western Provinces - - -	48 ¼	49 ¼	50	53

PRESIDENCY.	One Month in 1855-56.			One Month in 1856-57.			One Month in 1857-58.		
	Paid.	Bearing.	TOTAL.	Paid.	Bearing.	TOTAL.	Paid.	Bearing.	TOTAL.
Bengal - -	259,849	139,816	399,665	277,580	177,608	455,188	301,116	200,214	501,330
Madras - -	273,840	73,394	347,234	315,542	107,442	422,984	337,102	122,158	459,260
Bombay - -	336,397	78,605	415,002	362,675	128,411	491,086	465,845	200,492	666,337
North Western Provinces -	458,988	339,885	798,873	450,338	423,410	873,748	422,853	411,901	834,754
TOTAL - -	1,329,074	631,700	1,960,774	1,406,135	836,871	2,243,006	1,526,916	934,765	2,461,681
Estimate for One Year -	15,948,888	7,580,400	23,529,288	16,873,620	10,042,452	26,916,072	18,322,992	11,217,180	29,540,172

PRESIDENCY.	One Month in 1858-59.			One Month in 1859-60.		
	Paid.	Bearing.	TOTAL.	Paid.	Bearing.	TOTAL.
Bengal - -	326,765	232,136	558,901	300,322	229,518	529,840
Madras - -	375,665	146,973	522,638	348,135	127,145	475,280
Bombay - -	556,784	268,256	825,040	504,002	251,741	755,743
North Western Provinces -	557,842	571,972	1,129,814	496,600	566,589	1,063,189
TOTAL - -	1,817,056	1,219,337	3,036,393	1,649,059	1,174,993	2,824,052
Estimate for One Year -	21,804,672	14,632,044	36,436,716	19,788,708	14,099,916	33,888,624

9. The number of chargeable newspapers has diminished considerably. This result is caused by the reduction in the number of European troops in the country, and by the increased charge on newspapers received from England *viâ* Southampton. The marginal table shows the numbers received in the years before the introduction of the anna postage, and in subsequent years.

Year.	Paid and Unpaid Newspapers.
1854	1,516,644
1855-56	2,921,424
1856-57	3,455,808
1858-59	6,023,976
1859-60	4,883,976

10. From the subjoined table it will be seen that the official correspondence of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces has decreased, but that in Bengal and Madras it has continued to increase; but, on the whole, the number of official letters is nearly half a million less than were written in 1858-59, though the postage chargeable on the service letters in 1859-60 amounts to *Rs.* 27,47,012. 11. or *Rs.* 2,21,823. 9. more than in 1858-59.

PRESIDENCY.	One Month in 1849-50.	One Month prior to the Introduction of the Half Anna Postage in 1854-55.	One Month in 1854-55.	One Month in 1855-56.	One Month in 1856-57.	One Month in 1857-58.	One Month in 1858-59.	One Month in 1859-60.
Bengal - -	72,888	87,972	88,858	94,680	88,062	91,077	101,458	110,731
Madras - -	73,106	73,474	68,423	78,327	108,773	106,223	118,076	121,246
Bombay - -	64,041	96,529	106,833	128,837	162,142	199,796	265,347	203,779
N. W. Provinces	147,770	165,767	152,242	168,116	188,661	227,551	249,580	246,155
TOTAL - -	357,805	423,742	416,356	469,960	547,638	624,647	734,461	681,911
Estimate for One Year - -	4,293,660	5,084,904	4,996,272	5,639,520	6,571,656	7,495,764	8,813,532	8,182,932

11. As I shall shortly submit a full report on the present system of franking, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the increase in the official correspondence of Bengal and Madras. Before the next report is due, I trust that the system will have been altered, and a check put upon the inordinate quantity of paper sent through the Post Office.

12. The number of private parcels transmitted through the Post Office in the month of April 1860 is considerably less than in the corresponding month of the previous year. The subjoined table gives the particulars for each Presidency for the years from 1854:

PRESIDENCY.	August 1854.		April 1855.		April 1856.		April 1857.		April 1858.		April 1859.		April 1860.	
	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.
Bengal - - -	6,510	3,045	6,150	4,603	6,373	4,173	5,878	4,109	5,965	7,547	7,058	7,506	6,532	6,798
Madras - - -	3,787	1,200	4,878	1,393	4,983	1,975	5,121	2,120	4,778	2,180	5,658	2,177	4,840	2,043
Bombay - -	2,597	769	3,519	2,637	3,774	3,035	4,183	3,884	5,082	3,767	5,781	3,901	4,528	4,283
N. W. Provinces -	3,947	2,840	10,029	5,421	9,793	5,673	9,529	6,203	9,728	5,393	14,509	5,516	11,915	6,067
TOTAL - - -	16,841	7,854	24,576	14,054	24,923	14,856	24,711	16,316	25,551	18,887	33,006	19,100	27,815	19,191

The same causes which appear to have limited the correspondence have affected the despatch of parcels through the Post Office.

13. The number of book packets conveyed by post has, on the whole, increased; but, as exhibited in the subjoined table, the increase is only in Bombay and the North Western Provinces; there is a falling-off in Madras and Bengal.

PRESIDENCY.	One Month in 1854-55.			One Month in 1855-56.			One Month in 1856-57.			One Month in 1857-58.			One Month in 1858-59.			One Month in 1859-60.		
	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.
Bengal - - -	2,306	385	2,691	2,943	606	3,549	3,359	593	3,952	3,392	414	3,806	4,401	1,594	5,995	4,106	1,525	5,631
Madras - - -	1,809	463	2,272	2,393	710	3,103	2,746	817	3,563	3,195	1,187	4,382	3,146	1,075	4,221	Not shown separately.		3,492
Bombay - - -	675	627	1,302	1,173	595	1,768	1,587	526	2,113	1,543	757	2,300	2,228	1,050	3,278	2,959	1,678	4,637
N. W. Provinces -	3,365	1,497	4,862	4,616	1,356	5,972	3,984	875	4,859	3,226	1,051	4,277	4,945	1,829	6,774	6,472	2,151	8,623
TOTAL - - -	8,155	2,972	11,127	11,125	3,267	14,392	11,676	2,811	14,487	11,356	3,409	14,765	14,720	5,548	20,268	13,537	5,354	22,383
Estimate for One Year	97,860	35,664	133,524	133,500	39,204	172,704	140,112	33,732	173,844	136,272	40,998	177,180	176,640	66,576	243,216	162,444	64,248	268,596

14. The

14. The number of letters specially registered in the year under review has been larger than in any previous year. Letters can now be registered to many countries and places to which it was formerly impossible to send a registered letter. This accommodation will, I have little doubt, be largely taken advantage of.

PRESIDENCY.	April 1855.	April 1856.	April 1857.	April 1858.	April 1859.	April 1860.
Bengal - - - -	6,505	10,271	12,058	12,055	13,977	17,444
Madras - - -	3,994	5,470	5,931	7,951	9,265	9,076
Bombay - - -	2,052	3,054	4,188	6,074	7,358	9,240
North Western Provinces	6,120	9,114	9,177	9,162	10,502	11,442
TOTAL - - -	18,671	27,909	31,354	35,242	41,102	47,202
ESTIMATE for One Year	224,052	334,908	376,248	422,904	493,224	566,424

The proportion of registered letters to the whole correspondence is rather more than 1 per cent.

15. The usefulness of the district post continues to increase, notwithstanding the irregularity and delay which so materially affect its efficiency. The following table shows the number of covers sent for delivery through the district post during the year 1859-60:—

PRESIDENCY.	1855-56.		1856-57.		1857-58.		1858-59.		1859-60.
	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers; and Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.
Bengal - -	345,931	38,498	390,108	56,316	399,084	53,321	505,212	42,748	534,540
Madras - -	648,324	317,217	832,068	442,152	921,684	518,225	969,864	518,225	1,569,128
Bombay - - -	601,896	148,929	- no return -		- no return -		- no return -		1,151,368
North Western Provinces -	590,010	151,132	1,008,720	283,038	698,484	*110,047	905,822	232,402	1,672,625
TOTAL - -	2,186,161	655,776	2,230,896	781,506	2,020,152	681,593	2,380,898	793,375	4,927,661

* In the Punjaub only.

It will be observed that in the Bombay Presidency the number of covers passing through the district Post Office has more than doubled since 1855-56, the date of the last return received. The results in the North Western Provinces and Madras are also satisfactory. In Bengal the number of covers distributed through the district Post Office is not quite 5 ½ lakhs, while in Bombay the number exceeds 11 ½ lakhs. The general absence of anything like an organized district post in Bengal will sufficiently account for the difference of the results in the other Presidencies.

16. There is still very great room for improvement in every part of India, and considerable outlay must be incurred in the first instance; but I have no doubt whatever that it would be very soon repaid with interest. I hope that I may be able this year to bring forward measures of improvement for some districts of Bengal where improvement is most urgently required.

Bengal - - -	207,869
Madras - - -	123,642
Bombay - - -	122,320
North Western Provinces - - -	230,088
TOTAL - - -	683,919

17. The total number of letters received as unclaimed in the dead-letter offices of the several Presidencies during the year under review, is shown in margin. The total is large; but, as shown in the subjoined table, a considerable proportion have been delivered; the remainder continue in the dead-letter office.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		North Western Provinces.	
	Number of chargeable Letters Unclaimed or Refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable Letters Unclaimed or Refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable Letters Unclaimed or Refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable Letters Unclaimed or Refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.
The number of unclaimed paid letters returned to senders - - -	22,212	47·63	21,153	90·02	13,756	77·72	11,926	59·45
Ditto that cannot be disposed of - - -	24,414	52·36	2,344	9·97	3,943	22·27	8,134	40·54
TOTAL - - -	46,626	99·99	23,497	99·99	17,699	99·99	20,060	99·99
The number of unclaimed bearing letters returned to senders - - -	46,826	41·61	66,785	91·43	46,161	66·1	22,957	19·52
Ditto that cannot be disposed of - - -	65,703	58·38	6,259	8·56	23,767	33·98	94,638	80·47
TOTAL - - -	42,529	99·99	73,044	99·99	69,928	99·99	47,595	99·99
The number of refused paid letters returned to senders	396	32·61	6	0·72	136	78·61	224	62·39
Ditto that cannot be disposed of - - -	818	67·38	826	99·27	37	21·38	135	37·60
TOTAL - - -	1,214	99·99	832	99·99	173	99·99	359	99·99
The number of refused bearing letters returned to senders - - -	14,587	30·70	25,688	97·78	26,711	77·37	38,109	41·38
Ditto that cannot be disposed of - - -	32,913	69·29	581	2·21	7,809	22·62	53,965	58·61
TOTAL - - -	47,500	99·99	26,269	99·99	34,520	99·99	92,074	99·99

Bengal - - -	84,021
Madras - - -	113,632
Bombay - - -	86,764
North Western Provinces - - -	73,216
TOTAL - - -	357,633

18. The total number disposed in each Presidency is shown in margin. I do not attempt any comparison with the statements of the previous years, as I do not clearly understand the principle on which the tables for one month have been prepared, and it is, I think, evident that the transactions of one month will not correctly represent the working of the office for a year.

COMPLAINTS

COMPLAINTS MADE BY THE PUBLIC.

19. The total number of complaints of various kinds recorded by the several Postmasters General are, as shown in margin, 1,696. The complaints recorded by the Postmaster General of the North Western Provinces are very much fewer than the number in other Presidencies; this is probably owing to the fact of there being no place such as Bombay or Calcutta within his circle.

	Rs.
Bengal	742
Madras	363
N. W. P.	115
Bombay	476
TOTAL	1,696

20. The complaints consist almost exclusively of inquiries regarding missing or mis-sent letters, and complaints of overcharge and delays in delivery. A very large proportion are groundless, or have, on inquiry, been found not to be the result of any fault on the part of the Post Office. From the Postmaster General's reports it would appear that in 762 cases no blame was attributable to the Post Office.

	Rs.
Bengal	396
Madras	158
N. W. P.	53
Bombay	155
TOTAL	762

21. The Postmaster General of Bengal having detailed some of the cases of groundless complaint at greater length than the other Postmasters General, I extract a few as samples of mistakes, which not unfrequently bring undeserved blame upon the Post Office:

"In December last Mr. R. Duval, of Aurungatta, complained that a half bank note for 100 rupees had been abstracted from a letter posted at Ranaghat, to the address of Mrs. Saunders, Old Court House-lane, Calcutta. Several preliminary inquiries were made, but to no effect, when Mrs. Duval wrote to say that her husband had, by mistake, enclosed the note in a letter to his mother in England.

"In March last Mr. W. Cockburn, of Raneegunge, complained that a letter posted by him to the address of Mrs. Biddle, Calcutta, containing halves of two bank of Bengal notes for 100 rupees each had not reached her. Before institution of inquiries, however, Mr. Cockburn intimated that the letter had been discovered in his dâk book."

"The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab complained to the Postmaster of Lahore of delay in the receipt (on 1st October) of a case containing plants, and having reference to a Government Despatch of the 1st April. On inquiry at the Public Works Department in Calcutta, it was found that the case was delayed at that office, and not despatched till the 16th September.

"A parcel containing an atlas, which appeared in the sequel to have been duly delivered at Colonel Yule's office, was somehow or other not acknowledged. The absence of an acknowledgment in the letter-carrier's parcel book led to a suspicion of the actual delivery of the parcel, and the doubt was further strengthened by Colonel Yule's positively asserting that the parcel had never reached his hands. Under these circumstances, the letter-carrier was committed to the police, when he was convicted and fined by the magistrate. The atlas was, however, ultimately traced to the Public Works Department, Colonel Yule's office.

"An acknowledgment not having been obtained for a parcel to the address of Mr. W. Anderson, agent of the Oriental Bank, it was considered necessary to suspend the head inspector and peon No. 9 of the Calcutta Post Office. Mr. Anderson at first positively denied having received the parcel, but on inquiry at the Benares Post Office, it was ascertained that the parcel contained a pass book, which had heen received by Mr. Anderson, and returned to the sender. Colonel Deverile and Mr. Anderson himself subsequently acknowledged the receipt of the book."

22. If the assurance that their complaints are carefully inquired into should induce the public to bring their grievances, real or fancied, to the notice of the Postmasters General, many irregularities and defects which now escape notice would be corrected. The public press might be of great service if its conductors would bring forward specific acts of carelessness or neglect which may come to their knowledge. At present, though the Post Office Department and its short-comings is a favourite topic, it very rarely indeed happens that a specific instance is mentioned which could be inquired into or remedied.

23. I have, since my return from England, specially directed my attention to this point, and I believe have inquired into every tangible complaint which I have observed in any newspaper. The number has been extremely small, and in more than one case the complaint has proved to be quite unfounded.

24. In bringing forward the instances quoted above, of unfounded complaints against the Post Office, I am far from wishing to imply that there is not too often good reason for complaint; but I wish to show that in many cases in which, at first sight, the Post Office appears to have been guilty of dishonesty or neglect, the fault in reality lies with the complainant.

25. In noticing the short-comings of the Post Office Department in India, the public are apt to overlook the special difficulties which the Post Office in this country labours under from the want of efficient agents as sorters and letter-carriers; and I may also say that they equally overlook the points in which the Indian Post Office is far in advance of other countries.

 26. The

26. The difficulty of obtaining trustworthy letter-carriers was illustrated by a notice which appeared a short time ago as a leading article in a Calcutta daily newspaper. It appears that copies of the paper in question, intended for subscribers at Chandernagore, Serampore, and Barrackpore, are distributed by means of peons employed by the proprietor of the newspaper. The number of papers detained and stolen was so great, as to compel a change in the system of delivery, and the issue of the notice to which I refer. If such difficulties embarrass a private establishment circulating a comparatively small number of newspapers to a known number of subscribers, it may well be imagined that it is not without difficulty that the Post Office distributes from house to house more than fifty millions of letters.

27. The Indian Post Office is in advance of the Post Office of the United States of America, and of many of the minor States of Europe, in that there is a free delivery of letters from house to house, whereas in the United States nothing of the kind is attempted, or where provision does exist, it is made the ground of an additional charge. The rate of postage charged for the conveyance of a single letter in India is lower than in any country in the world. The book post rate in India is also lower than in other countries; while the accommodation to the public, which is afforded by the parcel post, is not, I believe, given in any other country.

PRESIDENCY.	Number of ascertained Cases of Dishonesty on the part of Post Office Servants.		Highway Robbery.	
	Number of legal Convictions.	Number of Cases departmentally punished.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Cases in which the Offenders have not been traced.
Bengal - -	25	54	1	5
Madras - -	17	14	1	7
Bombay - -	15	16	-	20
N. W. P. - -	22	5	-	16
TOTAL - - -	79	89	2	48

28. The offences which have been committed against the Post Office in India during the past year are shown in the table in margin.

29. The cases of ascertained dishonesty on the part of persons employed under the Post Office Department have been 168 in number, in 79 of which legal convictions have been obtained, while in 89 cases the persons in fault have been punished departmentally.

ARTICLES LOST BY NEGLECT, &c.

Bengal - - - -	146
Madras - - - -	13
Bombay - - - -	37
N. W. P. - - - -	8
TOTAL - - -	204

30. The number of cases reported in which articles have been lost by accident or neglect, or any fault other than dishonesty, is shown in margin. The Postmaster General of Bengal has entered under this head all cases of unsuccessful inquiry respecting unregistered letters, many of which were, in all probability, eventually delivered to their owners. In the other Presidencies only ascertained cases of loss have been entered.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

31. The number of highway robberies has, I regret to say, been very numerous—fifty in all. In Bengal one attempt was made to stop and plunder the mail cart, and in five other cases the mails were robbed, and in one case the perpetrators of the robbery were apprehended and punished.

32. In the North Western Provinces sixteen cases of highway robbery occurred, of which the Postmaster General reports as follows:—

"Sixteen cases of highway robberies (*vide* appended list) were reported during the year; of these, four were committed by rebels, eight by highway robbers in the British Territory, and four by ditto within the jurisdiction of Native States. Of the eight cases of robberies within British Territory, two were committed in the Goorgaon, and one in the Lucknow District; but on those occasions the mail bags carried off were recovered. In two out of three cases committed by Afreedies, in the Kohat or Trans-Indus District, the mails were recovered, and the robbers traced, but not captured; and in one case committed in the Ajmere District nothing was recovered. Of the banghy despatch plundered between Futtehgurh and Bareilly the greater portion has lately been recovered. In one case out of the four robberies committed within Foreign Territories, the mail bags were recovered, but in the rest of the cases no trace of the robbers or of the articles carried off was found."

33. In Bombay twenty highway robberies occurred, of which seven were perpetrated in British and thirteen in Foreign Territory; the robbers have not been apprehended in any case.

34. In Madras eight highway robberies occurred, six in British and two in Foreign Territory; in one case have the perpetrators been discovered. On one occasion the mail carrier was stopped by a party of drunken men, who were punished by the Dewan of Travancore by a fine of 20 rupees.

BULLOCK TRAIN.

35. The receipts and disbursements of the bullock train in the North Western Provinces are shown in margin. The profit during the past year has been very considerable: the surplus of last year (1858-59) was only one lakh and a half; the surplus of this year under review exceeds four lakhs and a half.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Receipts - - -	9,44,788	2	9
Disbursements - -	4,75,246	2	4
Surplus - - *Rs.*	4,69,542	-	5

36. I have not included the Bengal bullock train in the above statement, as the accounts are not yet properly adjusted. Until the 31st December 1859 the expenses of the train are chargeable to the Military Department, and of course the receipts ought to be credited to the Military Department. The bullock train accounts for the period, from 1st May to 31st December 1859, ought not to appear in the Post Office accounts. From the 1st of January 1860 the bullock train in Bengal was again taken under the management of the Post Office; and during the four remaining months of the year the operations of the train have been very satisfactory, having yielded a net profit of *Rs.* 1,54,734. 13. 6, as shown in margin: instead, therefore, of a deficit being shown, the accounts of the Postmaster General of Bengal ought, if correctly adjusted, to have exhibited a surplus on account of the bullock train of the sum of *Rs.* 1,54,734. 13. 6.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p*
Receipts from 1st January 1860 to April 1860	3,26,969	7	-
Disbursements from ditto to ditto - - -	1,72,234	9	6
Surplus - - *Rs.*	1,54,734	13	6

37. The disbursements on account of the bullock train in the North Western Provinces, during the year under review, have been less by *Rs.* 95,498. 13. 8. than in the preceding year. When it is considered that, notwithstanding this large reduction in expenditure, the receipts have increased by *Rs.* 2,25,008. 14. 10., I think that Government will concur with me in considering that Dr. Paton's management must have been judicious and successful.

38. The decrease in the expenditure is accounted for by a reduction of the strength of the road establishments on the Benares and Allahabad and on the Cawnpore and Lucknow roads, but chiefly by there having been a much smaller expenditure on new wagons and other works in the Allygurh workshop. The cost of new carts manufactured at Allygurh, in 1858-59, amounted to a lakh and eighteen thousand rupees.

39. In Bengal the expenditure on the bullock train has been reduced by *Rs.* 96,886. 5. 7.; no comparison can be made of the receipts, as no correct accounts appear to have been kept while the train was under the orders of the Quarter-master General, in the year 1858-59.

STAGING BUNGALOW FUND.

40. The following table exhibits the position of the Staging Bungalow Fund in the North Western Provinces and Bengal during the years 1858-59 and 1859-60:—

PRESIDENCIES.	1858-59.		1859-60.		Surplus.	
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal - - - - -	21,733 7 10	12,636 2 6	22,101 13 7	17,664 14 10	9,097 5 4	4,436 14 9
North-Western Provinces -	56,378 3 7	43,359 10 3	72,449 7 8	53,275 8 7	13,018 9 4	19,173 15 1

41. The number of postage labels of each denomination sold in each of the four Presidencies, and the amount realised thereon, during the year 1859-60, is shown in the following table:—

PRESIDENCIES.	½-anna Label.	1-anna Label.	2-anna Label.	4-anna Label.	8-anna Label.	½-anna Envelope.	1-anna Envelope.	½-anna Note paper.	8-pie Label.	Total Value.
										Rs. a. p.
Bengal - - - -	3,059,284	1,213,616	417,724	530,763	179,273	33,919	25,763	43,238	–	4,51,159 9 3
Madras - - -	4,746,840	518,244	191,632	263,623	32,816	36,784	9,840	27,584	2,016	2,90,502 8 –
Bombay - - -	5,020,752	657,323	203,881	343,000	83,940	41,241	12,880	20,543	–	3,54,671 4 9
North Western Provinces	4,949,543	957,821	202,150	348,283	27,528	109,680	45,107	98,387	72	3,52,711 6 1
TOTAL - -	17,776,419	3,347,004	1,015,387	1,485,669	323,557	221,624	93,590	1,89,752	2,088	14,49,044 12 1

	Rs.
1858–59 - - -	21,451,071
1859–60 - - -	23,948,036
Increase - - *Rs.*	2,496,965
1858–59 - - -	756,835
1859–60 - - -	504,966
Decrease - - *Rs.*	251,869

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Total Rupees - -	65,82,903	4	4
,, Disbursements -	45,12,793	7	2
Surplus Rupees -	20,70,109	13	2

The sales in the previous year amounted to *Rs.* 11,98,880. 14. 6.; the increase in the value of stamps sold amounts therefore to *Rs.* 2,50,163. 13. 7., excluding 8 pie labels; the total number of labels sold, as shown in margin, exceeded the number sold in the previous year, by rather more than two millions: the number of stamped envelopes and stamped sheets of note paper sold in 1859-60, was considerably less than in 1858-59; the numbers are given in margin. I am unable to explain this decrease, or the general increase in the sales of stamps, coupled with a decrease in the number of paid letters posted.

42. The financial results of the operations of the Post Office during the past official year are very satisfactory. The Post Office yields for the year a clear surplus revenue of *Rs.* 20,70,109. 13. 2., as shown in margin. Of the sum of *Rs.* 65,82,903. 4. 4., which forms the total of the receipts of the department, *Rs.* 27,47,012. 11. are due from various public offices for letters sent under franks, without actual payment of postage.

43. The following statement shows the amount of postage on official correspondence which has passed through the Post Offices in India during the year 1858-59 and 1859-60:—

Presidencies.	Official Postage. 1858–59.			1859–60.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Bengal - - - - - - - - -	4,69,444	7	6	4,53,772	2	6
Pegu - - - - - - - - -	68,235	6	6	65,746	6	–
Eastern Settlement - - - - - -	3,118	4	4	4,396	3	–
Madras - - - - - - - - -	4,24,655	9	–	4,90,063	2	–
Bombay - - - - - - - - -	7,54,906	10	–	8,60,191	5	–
North Western Provinces - - - - -	8,04,828	12	8	8,72,843	8	6
Total - - -	25,25,189	2	–	27,47,012	11	–

44. The following general statement exhibits the collections of the year under each head, and includes official postage. The subsequent statements and remarks exclude all considerations of official postage.

General Statement showing the Collections of the Year 1859-60 under each Head.

Presidencies.	Postage on Letters. 1.			Postage on Banghy Parcels. 2.			Express Postage. 3.			Late Letter Fees. 4.			Total Cash Collections. 5.			Sale Proceeds on Postage Stamps. 6.			Registration Fees. 7.			Total Postage. 8.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Bengal - -	1,98,891	10	10	58,318	1	6	-	-	-	102	2	3	2,57,311	14	7	3,74,075	10	3	343	3	–	6,31,730	11	10
Pegu - -	7,724	13	–	2,484	3	–	-	-	-	–	8	–	10,209	8	–	22,969	8	6	6	4	–	33,185	4	6
Eastern Settlement	34,782	11	7	37	–	–	-	-	-	-	-		34,819	11	7	54,114	6	6	12	12	–	88,946	14	1
Madras - -	1,34,406	2	–	49,336	12	9	1,866	–	6	-	-		1,85,608	15	3	2,90,502	8	–	-	-		4,76,111	7	3
Bombay - -	1,75,382	13	8	57,094	2	3	-	-	-	-	-		2,32,476	15	11	3,54,671	4	9	10	5	–	5,87,158	9	8
North Western Provinces.	3,57,517	15	11	1,59,696	1	6	-	-	-	-	-		5,17,214	1	5	3,52,711	6	1	-	-		8,69,925	7	6
Total - -	9,08,706	3	–	3,26,966	5	–	1,866	–	6	102	10	3	12,37,641	2	9	14,49,044	12	1	372	8	–	26,87,058	6	10

Presidencies.	Bullock Train. 9.			Mail Cart and Passenger Van Dâk. 10.			Fine. 11.			Savings. 12.			Miscellaneous. 13.			Total Cash Receipt. 14.			Official Postage. 15.			Total. 16.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Bengal - -	1,49,408	–	–	11,846	1	6	6,372	9	3	9,358	1	3	9,226	14	9	8,17,942	6	7	4,53,772	2	6	12,71,714	9	1
Pegu - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	–	–	867	11	11	214	9	11	34,307	10	4	65,746	6	–	1,00,054	–	4
Eastern Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,964	10	1	4,396	3	–	93,360	13	1
Madras - -	-	-	-	3,343	5	5	4,386	–	8	2,038	13	1	-	-	-	4,85,879	10	5	4,90,063	2	–	9,75,942	12	5
Bombay - -	-	-	-	2,073	1	6	2,522	5	2	10,065	15	7	5,440	1	–	6,07,260	–	11	8,60,191	5	–	14,67,451	5	11
North Western Provinces.	9,44,788	2	9	1,32,198	8	4	7,054	9	5	31,198	9	9	1,115	4	5	19,86,280	10	2	8,72,843	8	6	28,59,124	2	8
Total - -	10,94,196	2	9	1,49,461	–	9	20,393	4	6	53,529	3	7	16,996	14	1	40,20,635	–	6	2,747,012	11	–	67,67,647	11	6

45. The gross receipts, including official postage, have increased, as shown in margin.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1859-60 - - -	67,67,647	11	6
1858-59 - - -	60,13,678	2	6
Increase - -	7,53,969	9	–

46. The following table shows the increase and decrease under each chief head of account:—

	1858-59.			1859-60.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Total Postage - - -	24,83,861	14	4	26,87,058	6	10	2,03,196	8	6	—		
Bullock Train - - -	7,54,281	1	–	10,94,196	2	9	3,39,915	1	9	—		
Mail Cart and Passenger Van Dâk.	1,16,110	5	7	1,49,461	–	9	33,350	11	2	—		
Fine - - - - - -	35,846	15	3	20,393	4	6	- - - -			15,453	10	9
Saving - - - - -	42,933	4	4	53,529	3	7	10,595	15	3	—		
Miscellaneous - - - -	55,455	8	–	15,996	14	1	- - - -			39,458	9	11
Total Cash Receipts -	34,88,489	–	6	40,20,635	–	6	5,87,058	4	8	54,912	4	8
Official Postage - -	25,25,189	2	–	27,47,012	11	–	2,21,823	9	–	—		
TOTAL - - -	60,13,678	2	6	67,67,647	11	6	8,08,881	13	8	54,912	4	8

47. From the following statement, showing the postage collections of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies for the year 1859-60, contrasted with those of the year 1853-54, it will be seen that the postage collections on private letters and parcels now considerably exceed those of 1853:—

STATEMENT showing the POSTAGE COLLECTIONS of the POST OFFICES in the FOUR PRESIDENCIES for the Year 1859-60, contrasted with those of the Year 1853-54.

PRESIDENCIES.	1853-54.				1859-60.							
	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.		Postage on Parcels.		TOTAL.		Postage on Letters and Newspapers.		Postage on Parcels.		Sale of Postage Labels.		TOTAL.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Bengal - -	4,08,577	8 3	46,125	12 9	4,54,703	5 –	2,41,399	3 5	60,839	4 6	4,51,159	9 3	7,53,398	1 2
Madras - -	3,13,881	2 10	42,195	12 –	3,56,076	14 10	1,34,406	2 –	49,336	12 9	2,90,502	8 –	4,74,245	6 9
Bombay - -	2,84,059	6 6	32,435	4 10	3,16,494	11 4	1,75,382	13 8	57,094	2 3	3,54,671	4 9	5,87,148	4 8
North-Western Provinces -	7,31,224	14 10	1,34,370	4 11	8,65,595	3 9	3,57,517	15 11	1,59,696	1 6	3,52,711	6 1	8,69,925	7 6
TOTAL - -	17,37,743	– 5	2,55,127	2 6	19,92,870	2 11	9,08,706	3 –	3,26,966	5 –	14,49,044	12 1	26,84,717	4 1

In the North Western Provinces, as well as in the other Presidencies, the collections of postage now exceed the collections of the year previous to the reduction in the rates of postage. The collections of postage in the North Western Provinces during the year under review have been rather more than one lakh, or about 14 per cent. than those of the previous year. In the other Presidencies the collections have also increased, but not in the same ratio.

STATEMENT showing the GROSS RECEIPTS of the POST OFFICES in India during the past two Official Years, including those of the Bullock Train in Bengal and the North Western Provinces.

PRESIDENCIES.	1858-59.			1859-60.			Increase.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bengal - - - - -	7,67,858	11	–	9,41,214	11	–	1,73,356	–	–
Madras - - - - -	4,72,560	3	4	4,85,879	10	5	13,319	7	1
Bombay - - - - -	5,94,124	12	10	6,07,260	–	11	13,135	4	1
North Western Provinces - -	16,53,945	5	4	19,86,280	10	2	3,32,335	4	10
Total - - -	34,88,489	–	6	40,20,635	–	6	5,32,146	–	–
Official Postage - - -	25,25,189	2	–	27,47,012	11	–	2,21,823	9	–
Total - - -	60,13,678	2	6	67,67,647	11	6	7,53,969	9	–

48. The disbursement of the Post Office in India, during the year under review, and the previous year, is given in the following statement: there has been a decrease in expenditure under every head, but bullock train, mail cart, and road establishment. The bullock train increase requires no remark; the increased cost of mail cart is caused by the higher rates now paid for mail horses, and the increase of establishments on several important lines, as between Agra and Bombay, Calcutta and Benares, Bombay and Nagpore, and Nagpore and Bombay.

HEAD OF CHARGES.	1858-59.			1859-60.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Salaries and Establishments	14,45,561	7	2	12,34,379	1	7	-	-	-	2,11,182	5	7
Road Establishment	8,42,073	1	4	9,89,348	4	–	1,47,275	2	8	—		
Contingent Charges	6,99,145	7	–	5,10,023	3	11	-	-	-	1,89,122	3	1
Bullock Train	5,74,990	1	1	6,05,385	5	4	30,395	4	3	—		
Mail Cart	8,12,383	8	2	10,34,492	10	8	2,22,109	2	6	—		
Bounty Money	3,989	5	–	2,808	11	–	-	-	-	1,180	10	–
Banghy Charges	1,17,712	–	1	74,416	11	11	-	-	-	43,295	4	2
Pensions	20,249	11	10	20,035	1	10	-	-	-	214	10	–
Repairs of Building	4,932	4	7	6,753	6	–	1,821	1	5	—		
Miscellaneous	40,484	3	–	27,650	14	11	-	-	-	12,833	4	1
Conveyance of Mails	-	-	-	7,500	–	–	7,500	–	–	—		
Difference of inefficient Balance	3,30,078	10	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,30,078	10	–
Total	42,31,442	7	3	45,12,793	7	2	4,09,100	10	10	1,27,749	10	11

49. The following statement shows the gross disbursements of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies during the year 1858-59 and 1859-60:

PRESIDENCIES.	1858-59.			1859-60.			Increase.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Bengal	6,72,745	6	6	8,46,113	2	4	1,73,367	11	10
Madras	6,92,969	7	4	7,46,227	14	–	53,258	6	8
Bombay	11,93,594	10	4	12,13,637	12	3	20,043	1	11
North Western Provinces	16,50,263	4	7	16,78,200	13	10	27,937	9	3
Director General of the Post Office	21,869	10	6	28,613	12	9	6,744	2	3
Total	42,31,442	7	3	45,12,793	7	2	2,81,350	15	11

I have, &c.

H. B. Riddell,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDICES to the OPERATIONS of the POST OFFICE of *India*, for the Year 1859-60.

APPENDIX, No. I.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS, exclusive of Official Postage, in the POST OFFICES of the Four PRESIDENCIES, for 1858-59 and 1859-60.

HEAD OF RECEIPT.	1858-59.	1859-60.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Postage on Letters:	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Bengal	2,23,179 13 10	1,98,891 10 10	- - -	24,288 3 -
Pegu	8,256 10 9	7,724 13 -	- - -	531 13 9
Eastern Settlement	45,381 2 1	34,782 11 7	- - -	10,598 6 6
Madras	1,35,637 11 3	1,34,406 2 -	- - -	1,231 9 3
Bombay	1,59,946 11 8	1,75,382 13 8	15,436 2 -	—
North Western Provinces	3,16,729 9 10	3,57,517 15 11	40,788 6 1	—
Total - - *Rs.*	8,89,131 11 5	9,08,706 3 -	56,224 8 1	36,650 - 6
Postage on Banghy Parcels:				
Bengal	63,119 14 4	58,318 1 6	- - -	4,801 12 10
Pegu	2,710 9 -	2,484 3 -	- - -	226 6 -
Eastern Settlement	118 4 8	37 - -	- - -	81 4 8
Madras	54,885 1 -	49,336 12 9	- - -	5,548 4 3
Bombay	51,218 14 10	57,094 2 3	5,875 3 5	—
North Western Provinces	1,64,799 4 10	1,59,696 1 6	- - -	5,103 3 4
Total - - *Rs.*	3,36,852 - 8	3,26,966 5 -	5,875 3 5	15,760 15 1
Express Postage:				
Madras	2,550 4 -	1,866 - 6	- - -	684 3 6
Total - - *Rs.*	2,550 4 -	1,866 - 6	- - -	684 3 6
Late Letter Fees:				
Bengal	- - -	102 2 3	102 2 3	—
Pegu	- - -	- 8 -	- 8 -	—
Total - - *Rs.*	- - -	102 10 3	102 10 3	—
Registration Fees:				
Bengal	- - -	343 3 -	343 3 -	—
Pegu	- - -	6 4 -	6 4 -	—
Eastern Settlement	- - -	12 12 -	12 12 -	—
Madras	16,558 7 -	- - -	- - -	16,558 7 -
Bombay	15,876 4 -	10 5 -	- - -	15,865 15 -
North Western Provinces	24,012 4 9	- - -	- - -	24,012 4 9
Total - - *Rs.*	56,446 15 9	372 8 -	362 3 -	56,436 10 9
Bullock Train:				
Bengal	34,501 13 1	1,49,408 - -	1,14,906 2 11	—
North Western Provinces	7,19,779 3 11	9,44,788 2 9	2,25,008 14 10	—
Total - - *Rs.*	7,54,281 1 -	10,94,196 2 9	3,39,915 1 9	—

APPENDIX, No. I.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts, exclusive of Official Postage, &c.—*continued.*

HEAD OF RECEIPT.	1858-59.	1859-60.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Mail Cart:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal	5,610 9 —	11,846 1 6	6,235 8 6	—
Madras	1,660 1 6	3,343 5 5	1,683 3 11	—
Bombay	— — —	2,073 1 6	2,073 1 6	—
North Western Provinces	62,591 12 11	72,241 15 1	9,650 2 2	—
Total — *Rs.*	69,862 7 5	89,504 7 6	19,642 — 1	—
Passenger Van Dâk:				
Bengal	—	—	—	—
Madras	—	—	—	—
Bombay	—	—	—	—
North Western Provinces	46,247 14 2	59,956 9 3	13,708 11 1	—
Total — *Rs.*	46,247 14 2	59,956 9 3	13,708 11 1	—
Fines and Savings:				
Bengal	— — — —	15,730 10 6	15,730 10 6	—
Pegu	— — — —	907 11 11	907 11 11	—
Eastern Settlement	— — — —	17 12 —	17 12 —	—
Madras	8,035 13 7	6,424 13 9	— — — —	1,610 15 10
Bombay	34,916 14 6	12,588 4 9	— — — —	22,328 9 9
North Western Provinces	35,827 7 6	38,253 3 2	2,425 11 8	—
Total — *Rs.*	78,780 3 7	73,922 8 1	19,081 14 1	23,939 9 7
Bengal	3,26,412 2 3	4,34,639 13 7	1,37,317 11 2	29,089 15 10
Pegu	10,967 3 9	11,123 7 11	914 7 11	758 3 9
Eastern Settlement	45,499 6 9	34,850 3 7	30 8 —	10,679 11 2
Madras	2,19,327 6 4	1,95,377 2 5	1,683 3 11	25,633 7 10
Bombay	2,61,958 13 —	2,47,148 11 2	23,384 6 11	38,194 8 9
North Western Provinces	13,69,987 9 11	16,32,453 15 8	2,91,581 13 10	29,115 8 1
Total — *Rs.*	22,34,152 10 —	25,55,593 6 4	4,54,912 3 9	1,33,471 7 5
Miscellaneous:				
Bengal	25,765 11 1	9,226 14 9	— — — —	16,538 12 4
Pegu	4,081 13 —	214 9 11	— — — —	3,867 3 1
Eastern Settlement	2 — —	— — — —	— — — —	2 — —
Bombay	24,654 3 7	5,440 1 —	— — — —	19,214 2 7
North Western Provinces	951 12 4	1,115 4 5	163 8 1	—
Total — *Rs.*	55,455 8 —	15,996 14 1	163 8 1	39,622 2 —
Total:				
Bengal	3,52,177 13 4	4,43,866 12 4	1,37,317 11 2	45,628 12 2
Pegu	15,049 — 9	11,338 1 10	914 7 11	4,625 6 10
Eastern Settlement	45,501 6 9	34,850 3 7	30 8 —	10,681 11 2
Madras	2,19,327 6 4	1,95,377 2 5	1,683 3 11	25,633 7 10
Bombay	2,86,613 — 7	2,52,588 12 2	23,384 6 11	57,408 11 4
North Western Provinces	13,70,939 6 3	16,33,569 4 1	2,91,745 5 11	29,115 8 1
Total — *Rs.*	22,89,608 2 —	25,71,590 4 5	4,55,075 11 10	1,73,093 9 5
Sale of Postage Stamps:				
Bengal	3,25,679 3 8	3,74,075 10 3	48,396 6 7	—
Pegu	23,190 11 6	22,969 8 6	— — — —	221 3 —
Eastern Settlement	6,260 7 —	54,114 6 6	47,853 15 6	—
Madras	2,53,232 13 —	2,90,502 8 —	37,269 11 —	—
Bombay	3,07,511 12 3	3,54,671 4 9	47,159 8 6	—
North Western Provinces	2,83,005 15 1	3,52,711 6 1	69,705 7 —	—
Total — *Rs.*	11,98,880 14 6	14,49,044 12 1	2,50,385 — 7	221 3 —

APPENDIX, No. I.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts, exclusive of Official Postage, &c.—*continued.*

HEAD OF RECEIPT.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total:	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
Bengal (Sale of Stamps and Cash Receipts).	6,77,857 1 –	8,17,942 6 7	1,85,714 1 9	45,628 12 2
Pegu - - ditto - - -	38,239 12 3	34,307 10 4	914 7 11	4,846 9 10
Eastern Settlement, ditto - -	51,761 13 9	88,964 10 1	47,884 7 6	10,681 11 2
Madras - - ditto - -	4,72,560 3 4	4,85,879 10 5	38,952 14 11	25,633 7 10
Bombay - - ditto - -	5,94,124 12 10	6,07,260 – 11	70,543 15 5	57,408 11 4
North Western Provinces, ditto	16,53,945 5 4	19,86,280 10 2	3,61,450 12 11	29,115 8 1
GRAND TOTAL - - *Rs.*	34,88,489 – 6	40,20,635 – 6	7,05,460 12 5	1,73,314 12 5

E. E.

H. B. Riddell,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Simla, 20 September 1860.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the actual DISBURSEMENTS of the POST OFFICES of the Four PRESIDENCIES, for 1858-59 and 1859-60.

HEAD OF CHARGES.	1858-59.	1859-60.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Salaries:	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
Bengal - - - - -	13,146 12 4	1,07,799 14 4	94,653 2 –	—
Pegu - - - - -	- - - -	14,638 12 4	14,638 12 4	—
Eastern Settlement - - -	8,525 7 11	4,056 9 3	- - - -	4,468 14 8
Madras - - - - -	1,14,056 1 4	1,16,609 11 11	2,553 10 7	—
Bombay - - - - -	58,740 1 10	1,07,310 4 1	48,570 2 3	—
North Western Provinces - -	4,50,246 12 4	5,10,554 9 6	60,307 13 2	—
Director General - - -	10,618 4 5	21,461 1 9	10,842 13 4	—
Total - - *Rs.*	6,55,333 8 2	8,82,430 15 2	2,31,566 5 8	4,468 14 8
Establishment:				
Bengal - - - - -	4,51,626 9 2	98,834 10 –	- - - -	3,52,791 15 2
Pegu - - - - -	61,452 – 10	22,768 13 6	- - - -	38,683 3 4
Eastern Settlement - - -	- - - -	5,261 8 6	5,261 8 6	—
Madras - - - - -	90,788 11 2	1,02,766 – 5	11,977 5 3	—
Bombay - - - - -	1,82,645 7 4	1,18,609 11 4	- - - -	64,035 12 –
North Western Provinces -	—	—	—	—
Director General - - -	3,715 2 6	3,707 6 8	- - - -	7 11 10
Total - - *Rs.*	7,90,227 15 –	3,51,948 2 5	17,238 13 9	4,55,518 10 4
Road Establishment:				
Bengal - - - - -	- - - -	2,06,164 12 10	2,06,164 12 10	—
Pegu - - - - -	- - - -	24,879 8 10	24,879 8 10	—
Eastern Settlement - - -	—	—	—	—
Madras - - - - -	3,26,707 12 –	2,48,146 9 10	21,438 13 10	—
Bombay - - - - -	5,15,365 5 4	4,10,157 4 6	- - - -	1,05,208 – 10
Total - - *Rs.*	8,42,073 1 4	9,89,348 4 –	2,52,482 3 6	1,05,208 – 10

APPENDIX No. I.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the actual Disbursements of the Post Offices, &c.—*continued.*

HEAD OF CHARGES.	1858-59.	1859-60.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Contingent Charges:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal	1,62,932 15 –	65,049 5 –	– – –	97,883 10 –
Pegu	4,340 4 6	8,251 2 8	3,910 14 2	—
Eastern Settlement	2,544 12 11	1,809 9 2	– – –	735 3 9
Madras	1,02,346 8 9	83,713 – 4	– – –	18,633 8 5
Bombay	3,03,605 1 7	2,56,608 15 6	– – –	46,996 2 1
North Western Provinces	1,15,839 8 8	91,145 14 11	– – –	24,693 9 9
Director General	7,536 3 7	3,445 4 4	– – –	4,090 15 3
Total – *Rs.*	6,99,145 7 –	5,10,023 3 11	3,910 14 2	1,93,033 1 3
Bullock Train:				
Bengal	4,245 – 5	1,30,139 3 –	1,25,894 2 7	—
North Western Provinces	5,70,745 – 8	4,75,246 2 4	– – –	95,498 14 4
Total – *Rs.*	5,74,990 1 1	6,05,385 5 4	1,25,894 2 7	95,498 14 4
Mail Cart:				
Bengal	– – –	1,18,839 5 9	1,18,839 5 9	—
Madras	11,558 8 –	24,396 6 6	12,837 14 6	—
Bombay	2,92,043 1 3	3,16,453 14 1	24,410 12 10	—
North Western Provinces	5,08,781 14 11	5,74,803 – 4	66,021 1 5	—
Total – *Rs.*	8,12,383 8 2	10,34,492 10 8	2,22,109 2 6	—
Bounty Money:				
Bengal	1,221 13 –	1,314 7 –	92 10 –	—
Pegu	752 1 –	70 9 –	– – –	681 8 –
Eastern Settlement	397 14 –	510 3 –	112 5 –	—
Madras	1,058 13 –	740 10 –	– – –	318 3 –
Bombay	558 12 –	172 14 –	– – –	385 14 –
Total – *Rs.*	3,989 5 –	2,808 11 –	204 15 –	1,385 9 –
Total:				
Bengal	6,33,173 1 11	7,28,141 9 11	5,45,644 1 2	4,50,675 9 2
Pegu	66,544 6 4	70,608 14 4	43,429 3 4	39,364 11 4
Eastern Settlement	11,468 2 10	11,637 13 11	5,373 13 6	5,204 2 5
Madras	6,46,516 6 3	6,76,372 7 –	48,807 12 2	18,951 11 5
Bombay	13,52,957 13 4	12,09,312 15 6	72,980 15 1	2,16,625 12 11
North Western Provinces	16,45,613 4 7	16,51,749 11 1	1,26,328 14 7	1,20,192 8 1
Director General	21,869 10 6	28,613 12 9	10,842 13 4	4,098 11 1
Total – *Rs.*	43,78,142 13 9	43,76,437 4 6	8,53,407 9 2	8,55,113 2 5
Banghy Charges:				
Bengal	– – –	14,591 11 4	14,591 11 4	—
Eastern Settlement	– – –	678 7 –	678 7 –	—
Madras	70,176 8 3	59,146 9 7	– – –	11,029 14 8
Bombay	47,535 7 10	– – –	– – –	47,535 7 10
North Western Provinces	—	—	—	—
Total – *Rs.*	1,17,712 – 1	74,416 11 11	15,270 2 4	58,565 6 6
Miscellaneous:				
Bengal	10,811 6 7	940 8 4	– – –	9,870 14 3
Pegu	3,513 7 –	34 12 9	– – –	3,478 10 3
Eastern Settlement	97 6 8	493 5 10	395 15 2	—
Madras	504 8 1	382 3 6	– – –	122 4 7
North Western Provinces	– – –	21,801 2 9	21,801 2 9	—
Bombay	1,434 4 –	3,998 13 9	2,564 9 9	—
Total – *Rs.*	16,261 – 4	27,650 14 11	24,761 11 8	13,471 13 1

APPENDIX, No. I.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the actual Disbursements of the Post Offices, &c.—*continued.*

HEAD OF CHARGES.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Repairs of Building:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal	- - -	2,468 4 11	2,468 4 11	—
Pegu	- - -	45 4 —	45 4 —	—
Madras	3,698 15 2	3,913 14 1	214 14 11	—
Bombay	1,233 5 5	325 15 —	- - -	907 6 5
Total - - *Rs.*	4,932 4 7	6,753 6 —	2,728 7 10	907 6 5
Charges incurred in the Conveyance of Mails:				
Bengal	23,300 — —	7,500 — —	- - -	15,800 — —
Madras	823 2 8	- - -	- - -	823 2 8
Total - - *Rs.*	24,123 2 8	7,500 — —	- - -	16,623 2 8
Pensions:				
Bengal	9,534 2 7	8,972 6 —	- - -	561 12 7
Madras	6,065 9 3	6,412 11 10	347 2 7	—
Bombay	—	—	—	—
North Western Provinces	4,650 — —	4,650 — —	—	—
Total - - *Rs.*	20,249 11 10	20,035 1 10	347 2 7	561 12 7
Difference of Inefficient Balance:				
Bengal	85,957 2 10	- - -	- - -	85,957 2 10
Pegu	241 7 5	- - -	- - -	241 7 5
Eastern Settlement	19 — —	- - -	- - -	19 — —
Madras	34,815 10 4	- - -	- - -	34,815 10 4
Bombay	2,09,566 4 3	- - -	- - -	2,09,566 4 3
Total - - *Rs.*	3,30,078 10 —	- - -	- - -	3,30,078 10 —
Total:				
Bengal	5,90,861 8 3	7,62,614 8 6	5,62,704 1 5	3,90,951 1 2
Pegu	70,299 4 9	70,688 15 1	43,474 7 4	43,084 13 —
Eastern Settlement	11,584 9 6	12,809 10 9	6,448 3 8	5,223 2 5
Madras	6,92,969 7 4	7,46,227 14 —	49,369 13 8	3,888 9 —
Bombay	11,93,594 10 4	12,13,637 12 3	75,545 8 10	55,502 6 11
North Western Provinces	16,50,263 4 7	16,78,200 13 10	1,48,130 1 4	1,20,192 8 1
Director General	21,869 10 6	28,613 12 9	10,842 13 4	4,098 11 1
GRAND TOTAL - - *Rs.*	42,31,442 7 3	45,12,793 7 2	8,96,515 1 7	6,15,164 1 8

E. E.

H. B. Riddell,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Simla, 20 September 1860.

APPENDIX, No. II.

POSTAGE COLLECTIONS on PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESIDENCIES.	1858-59.				1859-60.			
	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.	Postage on Parcels.	Sale of Postage Labels.	TOTAL.	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.	Postage on Parcels.	Sale of Postage Labels.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal	2,76,819 10 8	65,948 12 –	3,55,130 6 2	6,97,896 12 10	2,41,399 3 5	60,839 4 6	4,51,159 9 3	7,53,398 1 2
Madras	1,35,637 11 3	54,885 1 –	2,53,232 13 –	4,43,755 9 3	1,34,406 2 –	49,336 12 9	2,90,542 8 –	4,74,245 6 9
Bombay	1,59,946 11 8	51,218 14 10	3,07,511 12 3	5,18,677 6 9	1,75,382 13 8	57,094 2 3	3,54,671 4 9	5,87,148 4 8
North Western Provinces	3,16,729 9 10	1,64,799 4 10	2,83,005 15 1	7,64,534 13 9	3,57,517 15 11	1,59,696 1 6	3,52,711 6 1	8,69,925 7 6
TOTAL	8,89,131 11 5	3,36,852 – 8	11,98,880 14 6	24,24,864 10 7	9,08,706 3 –	3,26,966 5 –	14,49,044 12 1	26,84,717 4 1

Simla,
20 September 1860.

H. B. Riddell,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX, No. III.

STATEMENT showing the Financial Results with and without the Postage due on OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE of the POST OFFICES in the Four PRESIDENCIES of INDIA, during the Year 1859-60, adding the INDIAN STEAM POSTAGE, and deducting the STEAM POSTAGE due to the LONDON POST OFFICE.

PRESIDENCIES.	Gross Receipts in 1859-60.	Indian Share of Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.	TOTAL.	Deduct Steam Postage due to the London Post Office.	Net Receipts.	Deduct Disbursement in 1859-60.	Deficit.	Official Postage.	Surplus.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal	9,41,214 11 –	47,583 10 8	9,88,798 5 8	1,73,005 6 4	8,15,792 15 4	8,53,266 9 6	37,473 10 2	5,23,914 11 6	4,86,441 1 4
Madras	4,85,879 10 5	19,161 – 8	5,05,040 11 1	27,536 3 4	4,77,504 7 9	7,53,381 5 2	2,75,876 13 5	4,90,063 2 –	2,14,186 4 7
Bombay	6,07,260 – 11	67,702 12 8	6,74,962 13 7	1,18,650 5 6	5,56,312 8 1	12,20,791 3 5	6,64 478 11 4	8,60,191 5 –	1,95,712 9 8
North Western Provinces	19,86,280 10 2	– – –	19,86,280 10 2	– – –	19,86,280 10 2	16,85,354 5 1	Surplus 3,00,926 5 1	8,72,843 8 6	11,73,769 13 7
TOTAL	40,20,635 – 6	1,34,447 8 –	41,55,082 8 6	3,19,191 15 2	38,35,890 9 4	45,12,793 7 2	6,76,902 13 10	27,47,012 11 –	20,70,109 13 2

Simla,
20 September 1860.

H. B. Riddell,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX, No. IV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the POST OFFICES in the Four PRESIDENCIES of INDIA, for 1859-60.

PRESIDENCIES.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal	8,17,942 6 7	7,62,614 8 6	55,327 14 1	—
Pegu	34,307 10 4	70,688 15 1		36,381 4 9
Eastern Settlements	88,964 10 1	12,809 10 9	76,154 15 4	—
Madras	4,85,879 10 5	7,46,227 14 –		2,60,348 3 7
Bombay	6,07,260 – 11	12,13,637 12 3		6,06,377 11 4
North Western Provinces	19,86,280 10 2	16,78,200 13 10	3,08,079 12 4	—
Director General of the Post Office of India		28,613 12 9		28,613 12 9
TOTAL	40,20,635 – 6	45,12,793 7 2	4,39,562 9 9	9,31,721 – 5

Simla, 20 September 1860.

H. B. Riddell,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX, No. V.

STATEMENT showing the DISBURSEMENTS of the POST OFFICES of the Four PRESIDENCIES of INDIA, for 1859-60.

PRESIDENCIES.	Salaries.	Office Establishments.	Road Establishments.	Contingencies.	Bullock Train.	Mail Cart.	Bounty Money.	Banghy Charge.	Conveyance of Mails.	Pensions.	Repairs of Buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Total Disbursements.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal	1,07,799 14 4	98,834 10 –	2,06,164 12 10	65,049 5 –	1,30,139 3 –	1,18,839 5 9	1,314 7 –	14,591 11 4	7,500 – –	8,972 6 –	2,468 4 11	940 8 4	7,62,614 8 6
Pegu	14,638 12 4	22,768 13 6	24,879 8 10	8,251 2 8	– – –	– – –	70 9 –	– – –	– –	– – –	45 4 –	34 12 9	70,688 15 1
Eastern Settlements	4,056 9 3	5,261 8 6	– – –	1,809 9 2	– – –	– – –	510 3 –	678 7 –	– –	– – –	– – –	330 15 4 *162 6 6	12,809 10 9
Madras	1,16,609 11 11	1,02,766 – 5	3,48,146 9 10	83,713 – 4	– – –	24,396 6 6	740 10 –	59,146 9 7	– –	6,412 11 10	3,913 14 1	382 3 6	7,46,227 14 –
Bombay	1,07,310 4 1	1,18,609 11 4	4,10,157 4 6	2,56,608 15 6	– – –	3,16,453 14 1	172 14 –	– – –	– –	– – –	325 15 –	3,998 13 9 Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps.	12,13,637 12 3
North Western Provinces.	5,10,554 9 6	– – –	– – –	91,145 14 11	4,75,246 2 4	5,74,803 – 4	– – –	– – –	– –	4,650 – –	– – –	21,801 2 9	16,78,200 13 10
Director General	21,461 1 9	3,707 6 8	– – –	3,445 4 4	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– – –	– – –	28,613 12 9
TOTAL	8,82,430 15 2	3,51,948 2 5	9,89,348 4 –	5,10,023 3 11	6,05,385 5 4	10,34,492 10 8	2,808 11 –	74,416 11 11	7,500 – –	20,035 1 10	6,753 6 –	27,650 14 11	45,12,793 7 2

* Loss by exchange of dollars.

Simla, 20 September 1860.

H. B. Riddell,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

CHAPTER IV.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, for the Year 1859–60.

(No. 303.)

To *William Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, *Calcutta*.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year commencing the 1st May 1859, and ending 30th April 1860.

NEW LINES CONSTRUCTED.

I. From Benares to Patna *viâ* Buxar and Arrah. This line joins that from Patna to Burdwan by Rajmahal, and thus affords a second line between Benares and Calcutta.

II. From Raneegunge to Bancoora, and Midnapore, giving an alternative line from Calcutta to the East Coast and Madras, avoiding the very precarious river crossing at Diamond Harbour (where our cables are incessantly destroyed by ships' anchors), and the unhealthy station and neighbourhood of Kedgeree.

III. From Dacca to Chittagong and Cox's Bazaar, in extension of the line to join those in Pegu, with which it will be connected on the arrival of 100 miles of cable now on the way from England.

IV. Branch lines from the East Coast main line to Vizianagram, Coconada, Masulipatam, and Calingapatam, and from Mooltan to Deera Ismael Khan, in the Punjaub.

2. Lines are in progress from Chittagong to Prome, from Paumben to Tuticorin, from Shajehanpore to Bareilly, and Mooradabad to Nynee Tal.

3. In all there are now 10,994 miles and 136 offices open for public correspondence; several offices have been closed during the year as no longer necessary for military or political purposes. The line from Cawnpore to Culpee has been taken down for the same reason.

4. Great progress has been made in the erection of iron posts and other durable supports all over India.

5. A second wire has been put upon the posts from Jelasore to Balasore, on the East Coast; and a second wire is in course of suspension between Allahabad and Benares.

6. In anticipation of the successful placing of the submarine cable from Kurrachee to Aden, every exertion has been made to render the line from Kurrachee to Bombay safe and efficient. From Kurrachee to Deesa three-fourths of the line have been placed on Hamilton's iron posts. Several of our best inspectors have been sent to Scinde and Guzeerat. Morse instruments, and an adequate number of well-trained signallers have been provided for every station, and mounted patrols stationed all along the line. A few interruptions have, nevertheless, occurred between Nuggur Pakur and Budeena, arising chiefly from neglect on the part of the line inspectors; but these interruptions are insignificant, compared with those which have occurred in the submarine cables which were assumed to be exempt from all liabilities of this kind. The section of the submarine line between Suaken and Aden has been interrupted from the 10th of February to this day, the 10th of May, and the whole of the Red Sea line from Suez to Aden has thus been rendered useless.

7. The Hamilton iron posts, of which 40,000 have now been erected, give the utmost satisfaction; and large additional supplies are called for by all our inspectors; the posts require several modifications. The stone-ware insulators provided with them have all proved weak and brittle, and their breakage has caused many interruptions; cross pieces are also required on these posts to prevent the line wire from falling into contact with the iron, and thus establishing an earth connexion, and stopping the transmission of signals.

DECAY OF THE TIMBER POSTS.

8. This was dwelt upon in my last report, and has since been the subject of several official letters. It is beyond doubt that the mean duration of the whole of our timber supports is but five years, and that the decay and destruction of the posts, with the expense of the establishments required to preserve and replace them, costs the department at least

40,000

40,000 rupees per month. Measures are now in progress for the supply of iron standards for all India. From experiments made on the mountain lines, on very long spans of wire, it is proposed to use very lofty iron masts in the plains, erected at long intervals; numerous advantages will be gained by this plan, especially as regard great facility for the insulation and erection of multiple lines, and immunity from most of the ordinary causes of interruption.

MULTIPLE LINES.

9. In some localities it is a matter of absolute necessity to have two or more wires on the same standards: a glance at the map will show several instances of this kind. From numerous and careful experiments made during the last rains, it has been ascertained that electrical insulation is of very small necessity or importance, even when many lines are on the same posts. After the first shower has washed off the dust and deposits from birds and insects, the subsequent falls of rain cause little or no division of currents from wire to wire. Distilled water, as rain is chemically, is, in fact, a capital insulator of voltaic currents of low tension, such as those we use for signalling purposes. The great object with multiple wires is to prevent their actual contact with each other. We are now introducing powerful screw clamps, by which each wire is grasped tightly at every post, so that slipping off is prevented. The double line from Calcutta to Raneegunge, Benares to Allahabad, and Jelasore to Balasore, are all being provided with these clamps; and all other lines will be supplied when clamps arrive from England next season.

10. The lines generally all over India have worked well during the past year, except those within 200 miles of Calcutta in all directions. This subject has been dwelt on in my last report, and I then ascribed the failure of the section to sheer neglect on the part of the officers in local charge. On careful official investigation this opinion has been fully verified. Nearly the whole establishment has been removed to less important circles, or been allowed to resign, or dismissed, according to circumstances, since December last. The effect of these measures has been fully successful. The only part of the Bengal Circle still working badly is one in which a change of persons has not been practicable. As some proof of the capability of the line, I may mention that we have this season worked frequently direct from Calcutta to Bombay *viâ* Benares, Agra and Indore, distance by the line 1,600 miles; also from Kurrachee to Bangalore, distance 1,800 miles; mail messages have been sent in five minutes from Bombay to Agra, 800 miles. On ordinary working days I have commonly sent messages to Calcutta from Coonoor, in the Neilgherries, in an hour, without interfering with other work. I have had an answer from Simla to a service message from Coonoor in four and a half hours, distance to and from, 4,000 miles by the line.

11. These facts are adduced to show, not what the line ordinarily does, but what it is capable of doing, and what, on emergencies, it does daily for the public service. It seems, however, to be nearly forgotten in most quarters that the lines were almost totally destroyed in the North Western Provinces, and from Agra to the Nurbudda, in 1857, and the signallers murdered or dispersed; that the Madras and Bombay lines had, from want of due supervision, fallen into total disorganization; that, in fact, in January 1858, we had not more than 2,500 miles of line, and 50 offices in efficient operation. We have now 11,000 miles of lines and 150 offices* open and working well, a task accomplished in two years and four months. Besides the construction of the lines, the signalling staff had to be created from totally untrained persons. All this has been done with fair success, to the infinite credit of my subordinate officers, however infinitesimally small may be my own share in the result.

THE MORSE SYSTEM OF SIGNALLING.

12. Since my last report this system has been extended to the South East Coast and Ceylon, the whole Central India line from Bellary to Mirzapore *viâ* Hydrabad, Nagpore, and Jubbulpore. Morse instruments and signallers have also been supplied to the stations of Umballa, Simla, Lahore, Murree, and Mooltan; and an office worked on this system has accompanied the camp of the Governor General in His Excellency's recent progress through Upper India.

13. In nearly all the offices the signallers now receive perfectly by ear, and reading from the paper tape is given up. The saving effected by discontinuing the use of the tape amounts to at least 30,000 rupees per annum, while two-fold greater accuracy is attained in our work.

14. Of the 74 Morse assistants from England, there were 65 in the department at the date of my last report. Since then three have returned to Europe from ill health, four have retired on the expiration of their three years' agreement, and seven have been permitted to resign, or to accept employment in other departments of the public service. There now remain 52, who are employed as shown in the annexed return, No. 1.

15. Ample

* Including more, open in the monsoon only.

15. Ample proof is afforded by its details of the just and liberal treatment experienced by every one of this class who deserved promotion and reward, and that they have had a full proportion of the prize in the department. Those who have not succeeded, have either to blame themselves, or have proved inferior to competitors on the list of the original local establishment.

16. As signalling by ear is now universally adopted in America as well as in India, successful contrivances have been introduced in both countries for the simplification of the Morse instruments. The clock work and roller mechanism for the paper tape are now discarded. For use in India I have made up a very simple and cheap instrument, which works as well as the best instruments from Berlin, at less than one-tenth of their cost. These modified instruments have, moreover, the great advantage of being dismounted, cleaned, repaired, and set up, without risk or difficulty. A complete set is made up daily in the Bangalore workshop, under the able management of Mr. Faulkner. His work is quite equal in finish and solidity to that of the best Prussian instruments.

17. The school of signallers opened temporarily at Coonoor has proved fully successful. It has, in 11 months, supplied 58 signallers to the department, to the Bombay Circle nine, Madras 12, Bengal 27, East Coast four, and Central India lines six, there remaining under training 22, and 12 more are on the way to Coonoor.

The total expenditure on this school for the year has been:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Pay of teacher, assistant teacher, probationers, artificers, and two Lascars	9,803	6	3
Rent	1,360	–	–
Stores	27	4	–
Return conveyance to Bangalore eastward, and Calicut westward	1,155	9	–
Repairs of line to Ootacamund	82	13	6
TOTAL *Rs.*	12,429	–	9

for 60 well trained lads; being, on an average, 200 rupees for each. The young gentlemen brought from England cost the Government over 1,600 rupees each by the time they landed in India. Mr. Knop deserves my best thanks for the valuable service he has rendered in the management of this school. He has been promoted to a second class inspectorship, on 200 rupees per mensem, with my promise for his retaining permanent charge of the Ootacamund office when the Coonoor school is closed.

LOCAL SCHOOLS.

18. In connexion with this subject, I have to observe, that much practical difficulty is experienced in supplying India generally with signallers, drawn exclusively from the Madras Presidency. The Coonoor school having accomplished the general object for which it was formed, should now, I think, be retained for the supply of signallers to the southern division only; if 12 pupils are always kept in training every future emergency can be provided for. I would recommend a similar local school to be formed at Barrackpore, limited to 12 or 20 pupils, and practising on the local line to Calcutta; and a third class at Poona, of the same number, practising on the local line to Daporee. I most earnestly advise that the entertainment of probationers at any station but the three named be peremptorily forbidden. A probationer in a regular telegraph office is a dangerous nuisance. As soon as he learns the alphabet, he is made the fag of the advanced hands, and set to do their work before he can read a single signal; nine-tenths of the errors and delays in the transmission of messages in former years arose from this cause.

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT.

19. This has been modified and re-organised as follows, on my recommendation:—

20. Three officers of superior rank have been appointed to the immediate charge of the western, southern, and eastern divisions respectively. The Deputy Superintendents of Circles are placed under the direct control of these gentlemen, who are again subordinate to the Chief Superintendent.

21. The staff * now consists of—

1 Chief Superintendent.
3 Divisional Superintendents:
- Eastern Division – Major C. Douglas.
- Western Division – Captain R. Murray.
- Southern Division – Mr. J. T. Blissett.

with charge of Madras Circle.

* See Return No. 7.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF CIRCLES.

Salaries from 400 to 500 rupees.

Mr. H. P. Owen	Bengal.
Mr. H. Wickham	Bombay.
Mr. J. E. Todhunter	Indore.
Mr. A. Cappel	East Coast.
Mr. G. H. J. Smith	Dacca.
Mr. George O'Donnell	Pegu.
Mr. J. H. Nowill	Central India.
Mr. C. Galbraith	N. W. Provinces.
Mr. B. C. Bailey	S. E. C. and Ceylon.

With five Assistant Deputy Superintendents: Salaries, 300 to 350 rupees.

Seventeen First Class Inspectors: Salaries, 250 rupees.

Thirty-two Second Class Inspectors: Salaries, 150 to 200 rupees; and Thirty-six Third Class Inspectors: Salary, 100 rupees per month. The total sanctioned cost of this establishment is 21,250 rupees per month.

22. A complete list of all persons employed in the establishment, made up to the 31st March, is appended to this Report, showing the stations, duties, and salaries of all persons drawing over 10 rupees per month.

23. An analysis of this list gives the following results:—

Superintendent in India and Ceylon	1	Probationers	102
Deputy Superintendent, East, West, and South Divisions	3	Sub-Inspectors	2
Deputy Superintendents of Circles	10	Overseers	5
Assistant Deputy Superintendents	5	Artificers	85
1st Class Inspectors	17	Assistant ditto	35
2d ditto - ditto	32	Accountants, Clerks, and Writers	161
3d ditto - ditto	36	Mounted Line Guards	61
Assistant Auditor of Accounts	1	Native Artificers, Tindals, and Lascars,	37
Assistant, in charge of Offices, not Inspectors	117	Native Overseers (Jemadars)	9
Head Signallers	22	Ditto - ditto (Maistries)	21
Signallers	369	Message Examiners	11
		Printers and Compositors	13
		Superior workmen	6

besides line and cable guards, messengers, and office servants of all kinds.

24. Great reductions will be practicable in this list as fast as iron posts are provided for the lines, when one-half our present establishment of line inspectors, artificers, and overseers, and several hundred line guards and mounted patrols may be discharged. I estimate the saving to be effected in this way at 20,000 rupees per month.* A great number of accountants, clerks, and writers might be discharged at once, with much advantage to the public service. Half of them are worse than useless. But the difficulty of getting rid of these persons is very great. They fasten upon public departments with a tenacity inspired by the enjoyment of sinecures, and the prospect of pensions. To attempt to dislodge them is followed by appeals to Government, and outcries about cruelty and persecution, so that the reformer and economist soon finds himself an object of popular execration; all this is very disagreeable, but the duty must still be performed.

25. The total cost of establishment entertained on the 30th of April for all persons drawing more than 10 rupees per mensem, amounts to 68,810 rupees, as shown by the accompanying list; house-rent, the Bangalore workshop, line and cable guards, and peons included; the salaries and wages amount to 88,121 rupees.†

26. The total expenditure in the department for the financial year under Report, is shown in the annexed Abstract.‡

No. 3.—RETURN of the TOTAL ACTUAL EXPENDITURE in 1859-60.

	TOTAL.				TOTAL.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Bengal to Agra	4,64,400	6	7	Central India	1,15,121	–	–
Bombay	2,08,508	10	–	Scinde	1,21,231	1	–
Madras	2,65,627	–	–	Dacca	40,767	–	–
Indore	66,783	–	–	Pegu	51,177	–	–
South-East Coast	33,451	–	–	General Superintendence and Audit	50,000	–	–
East Coast	1,37,187	–	–				
Punjab, Rohilcund, and Oude	1,66,174	–	–	TOTAL *Rs.*	17,20,427	1	7

Arising

* On establishment only. † Return No. 2. ‡ Return No. 3.

Actual Expenditure - -	*Rs.* 17,20,427
Estimate - - - -	16,55,958
Excess - - -	*Rs.* 64,469

Arising from construction of new lines from Tuticorin to Paumben, Raneegunge to Midnapore, Shahjehanpore to Bareilly, Moradabad to Nynee Tal, and Dehra Gazee Khan to Dehra Ismael Khan, in the Punjaub, all ordered since June 1859, and not included in the sketch.

The totals of the returns on which these results have been based have been sent to my office by telegraph, and are open to unimportant corrections. If it be borne in mind that we had not a single professional engineer, surveyor or architect in the department when the sketch estimate was submitted, and that the Deputy Superintendents at the time were all gentlemen of general education only, I think their approximation to the actual results deserving of favourable notice.

27. The sketch estimate for the year, submitted to Government on the 30th June 1859, and based on the returns from the several Deputy Superintendents, amounted to *Rs.* 16,55,958. 10., of which, for "construction, re-construction," * and repairs, *Rs.* 5,57,452. 9., and for working, *Rs.* 10,48,506. 1.

Business transacted during the Year.

28. The results under this head are very satisfactory. Two months before the end of the previous year, we had made reductions in the tariff for messages, amounting to 75 per 100 on the mass of our transactions at the time; and in order to prevent the misuse of the lines by public functionaries, cash payments for all service messages was enforced, and the right of precedence abolished, except in very special cases.

29. The effect has been most successful. It should be remembered that all the great lines had been in operation the previous year, and the total number of offices open actually greater in 1858-59 than in the year under report. The annexed table shows the cash returns in each year and month, for private messages, not including Ceylon, except the balance due to India on the messages between the two countries.

Cash Returns for Private Messages.

1858–59.	*Rupees.*	1859–60.	*Rupees.*
May - - - - -	22,359	May - - - - - -	31,943
June - - - - -	18,997	June - - - - - -	28,885
July - - - - -	15,495	July - - - - - -	27,548
For the 1st Quarter - -	56,851	For the 1st Quarter - -	88,376
August - - - - -	17,174	August - - - - -	34,756
September - - - - -	16,506	September - - - -	36,580
October - - - - -	18,869	October - - - - -	29,943
For the 2d Quarter - -	52,549	For the 2d Quarter - -	1,01,279
November - - - - -	24,158	November - - - -	29,430
December - - - - -	25,685	December - - - -	38,461
January (1859) - - - -	29,892	January (1860) - - -	40,078
For the 3d Quarter - -	79,735	For the 3d Quarter - -	1,07,969
February - - - - -	29,563	February - - - - -	42,873
March - - - - -	31,451	March - - - - -	40,960
April - - - - -	32,956	April - - - - -	41,534
For the 4th Quarter - -	93,970	For the 4th Quarter - -	1,25,367
For the Year - -	*Rs.* 2,83,105	For the Year -	*Rs.* 4,23,991

The increase being from 2,83,105 rupees in 1858-59, to 4,23,991 rupees in 1859-60, being 49·76 per 100.

30. The total number of messages sent in all India, Pegu, and Ceylon, was—

Private:

In 1858-59 - - - 101,164 | In 1859-60 - - - 170,566

showing an increase in number of 68·61 per 100, while the service messages † were—

Service:

In 1858-59 - - - 56,670 | In 1859-60 - - - 31,868

the desired reduction in number having been effected most satisfactorily. Again, the value of the service messages was—

In 1858-59 - - - - - - -	*Rs.* 3,64,739
In 1859-60 - - - - - - -	1,20,169

31. The

* Not including the new lines subsequently ordered, or stores from Europe.
† See detailed Returns, Nos. 5 and 6.

31. The number of messages sent by native merchants and correspondents during the two years is—

In 1858-59 - - - - - - -	39,724 messages.
In 1859-60 - - - - - - -	71,554 „

32. This increase is very important; while the European community is comparatively small, and may not be capable of affording a very large increase of business, the native bankers and merchants, and community, generally, can give as much work as the lines can ever perform.

33. The great increase in the number of private messages proceeding, as it does, mainly from the reduction of charges, is still inadequate to account for the actual increase of receipts. The number of messages would have at most prevented any actual diminution of the sum to be realised under the former rates. The excess proceeds from the increased length of the messages, instead of being cramped by the omission of auxiliary verbs, conjunctions, and explanatory words, the messages are now given in much greater length. This is clearly shown by the annexed analysis of the lengths of the private messages in each year.

34. In 1858-59, of 101,157 private messages, there were—

55,299	of words - -	1 to 16
23,220	ditto - -	17 to 24
14,298	ditto - -	25 to 32
6,099	ditto - -	33 to 48
2,241	ditto - -	48 and over.
101,157		

While in 1859-60, there are, in 126,939 messages (taken from the returns of 11 months only)—

53,307	of words - - 1 to 16	11,127	of words - - 33 to 48
37,992	ditto - - 17 to 24	4,964	ditto - - 48 and over.
19,549	ditto - - 25 to 32		

35. The effect on the length of the service messages paid for in cash is the reverse of that caused on the private messages by the abatement of rates.

In 1858-59, of 56,672 messages there were—

4,864	of words - - 1 to 16	16,876	of words - - 32 to 48
7,828	ditto - - 17 to 24	16,497	ditto - - 48 and over.
10,607	ditto - - 25 to 32		

While in 1859-60, of 23,687 service messages, there were—

3,667	of words - - 1 to 16	5,322	of words - - 33 to 48
4,961	ditto - - 17 to 24	4,700	ditto - - 49 and over.
5,037	ditto - - 25 to 32		

36. The suppression of the abuse of the lines by public functionaries in the transmission of the prolix messages of the previous years has, by ridding the line of an enormous amount of work, been equivalent to placing a second set of lines and offices, and a double establishment of signallers and instruments at the disposal of the general community.

37. Of the 170,566 private messages sent in 1859-60, there were from each circle as follows —

CIRCLES.

	Messages.		*Messages.*
Bengal and North Western Province to Agra - -	39,315	East Coast - - - -	9,871
Bombay - - - -	43,228	Ceylon and South East Coast -	10,766
Madras - - - - -	31,030	Pegu - - - - -	6,513
Central India - - - -	6,336	Punjab, Rohilcund, and Oude -	12,356
Indore - - - - -	5,491	Scinde - - - - -	5,660

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

38. To enable persons residing at places where there are no telegraph stations to send their messages pre-paid by post to the nearest telegraph office, special telegraph stamps have been supplied and distributed all over India for sale at the treasuries and stamp offices. The postmasters and principal civil officers have been supplied with copies of the telegraph map, rules, and polymetrical tables. The system is now just beginning to work. By next year I have no doubt a large addition of business will flow upon the lines from this source.

ERRORS, DELAYS, AND COMPLAINTS.

39. Previous to May 1859, all private messages on business had to be "repeated" at half-price extra. In May "repetition" was made optional. The repetition messages are now not one-fifth of the former number.

40. As repetition has always been considered the best security against errors, it might have been reasonably expected that, on its abolition, the proportion of errors would increase very largely.

41. In an analysis of 22,657 messages transmitted at repetition price in 1858-59, it was found that 492 messages contained errors, being a proportion of one in 46 messages. The 22,657 messages contained 525,617 words, of which there were 689 erroneous, being a proportion of one error in 762 words.

42. In 1859-60 I have ascertained that in 105,893 messages sent in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the East Coast, Ceylon, Scinde, and the North Western Provinces, 1,605 contained errors, being one message erroneous in every 65. The 105,893 messages contain 2,342,812 words, of which 1,982 are erroneous, being one word erroneous in 1,182.

43. These results are far better than I expected, and show a great improvement on the work of the previous year. They have been obtained by a most careful scrutiny and comparison of the messages. In every single instance the office in which the mistake occurred, and the signaller by whom it was made, have been ascertained and registered. The registers accompany this report, and may be consulted in the general "complaint office" in Calcutta, by any one who takes an interest in these matters.

44. The errors are as usual chiefly in numbers, "six" for "sixty," "fifteen" for "fifty," and the like. Names of places and persons, especially of natives, "purchase" for "purchased," "insure" for "insured," "ship" for "shipped," "about" for "above," "bales" for "sales," 90 per 100 being the confusion of similar sounds in words of different meaning, or the omission of a letter or syllable. The action of atmosphere, electricity causing the instruments to work and give articulate sounds while delivering messages, is a common cause of these errors. But in many cases they arise from haste or inattention on the part of the signallers. That instances of gross stupidity occur from time to time on the part of signallers and assistants, is undeniable. It should be remembered, however, that the process of receiving a telegraph message is one in its very nature liable to the misinterpretation of what is seen or heard. Any one who has had to correct the first proof of an article set up by an East Indian or native compositor can understand at once how great is this liability to errors when the same agency is employed to write down from the dictation of an instrument, or to decipher its traces and dottings on a paper tape.

The true wonder is that so few mistakes occur. The sufferer by such blunders generally appeals to the press, and cites his case as a specimen of the general working of the department. The conclusion is not just. Nothing is heard or known of the 1,182 words which have been sent correctly, while loud indignation is naturally expressed for the one error in that number.

45. I am unable to present an exact report on the number and nature of delays. My instructions for special returns on this head have not been properly carried out by the Deputy Superintendents. In the rainy season and in the thunder-storm months, many interruptions occur from natural causes, which cannot be prevented. But many gross instances of criminal neglect in the offices have been brought to my knowledge, and I much doubt if this sad drawback to our efficiency can ever be obviated till the Chief Superintendent is invested with the power of summary dismissal of the offenders without appeal to Government. If his authority be increased to this extent, and if he performs his duty regardless of anonymous libels and vituperation, he may succeed in reforming this evil, which must otherwise be a constant blot on the department.*

46. In every case of undue delay, as well as in those of serious errors or non-delivery, a refund of the sum paid for a message is at once made to a complainant, and the assistants to blame are punished as severely as the state of our establishment permits.

47. The sums refunded during the year amount to but a small per-centage on our receipts, although we encourage complaints in every way, and although incessant attempts are made to defraud the department by false or frivolous claims.† For the purpose of affording every facility for the investigation of complaints and the refund of sums fairly claimable, a separate central office was established in Calcutta, in December last, in addition to the local offices. In the central complaint office every "through" message

* I received this day, 17th May, by post, the official copy of a telegram addressed to myself by the Accountant General at Calcutta, on the 1st instant. The message never reached me by telegraph. It conveys a "no demand" certificate, without which I could not leave India in the steamer in which I have taken my passage. If the head of the Telegraph Department has to complain of such scandalous neglect by his own subordinates, the public must, doubtless, be still worse served. There is but one remedy for such cases, the instant dismissal of the culprits, not only from the Telegraph Department, but from the public service.

† This happens chiefly in Bombay, among the native agents and brokers employed in the opium trade.

message* sent in India and Ceylon is traced and compared, whether complained of or not. No such attempt is made, no such trouble taken in any other part of the world.

48. A specimen of the weekly return made by the complaint office is annexed in illustration of the pains bestowed on this branch of our business.

49. Since the opening of the general complaint office to the 30th April, the following refunds have been made:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
For Bengal	392	3	–
For Bombay	69	3	–
For Ceylon	41	4	–
For Madras	4	10	–
For Dacca	4	8	–
Punjab, Rohilcund, and Oude	7	2	–
Total number of complaints	154	–	–
Total amount refunded	518	14	–
Total amount refunded in Bengal Division for the whole year	1,479	8	–
Bombay Division	1,255	9	–
Madras Division	112	–	–
TOTAL Refunds *Rs.*	2,847	1	–

being *Rs.* 0. 10 *a.* 8 *p.* on the total receipts of the year, viz., 4,23,991 rupees.

50. I have now only to advert briefly to some miscellaneous matters deserving notice in this report.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

51. I am happy to report again the perfect success of the arrangements for the protection of our buildings, instruments, and signallers from the effects of lightning. The teeth of the brass lightning plates and the safety coils described in my last report, are melted in great numbers every day. But of 200 Morse instruments now in use, only two have suffered injury during the last year. In one of these cases I have reason to believe the safety coil was not used at all. In the second case, which happened at Ootacumund, under my own observation, the ends of the coil had been crossed accidentally, so that the flash struck across, and did not circulate through the coil. As to the assistants and signallers, they care nothing now about the worst thunder storms, but the lazy hands make their occurrence a common pretext for stopping work altogether.

TELEGRAPH ACT.

52. A revised Act has passed the Legislative Council to remedy certain defects found to exist in Act XXXIV. of 1854. Several of the alterations are, in the phraseology of the Act, rendered desirable by the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown. In section XI. heavy penalties by fine and imprisonment are assigned to the wilful violation of secrecy or disclosure of the contents of despatches, except under the official order of a Secretary to Government. Section XII. imposes imprisonment and fine for offering bribes to persons in the telegraph department, in order to induce such persons to act in a manner inconsistent with their duty.

WORKSHOPS.

53. In addition to the workshops at Bangalore and Calcutta, I would suggest that one be established at Poona for the western division. The total cost of the three workshops, materials included, should not exceed 1,500 to 2,000 rupees per month. For this sum the new simplified Morse instruments, lightning plates, safety coils, and battery plates, should be supplied for all our stations.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

54. As this is the last report I shall have the opportunity of submitting to Government previous to my departure to Europe, I think it desirable to state that, since my return to India in December 1857, to the 11th instant, I have examined and audited the bills for "construction and working" as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Construction	18,33,602	8	4
Working	17,44,868	13	3
TOTAL *Rs.*	35,78,471	5	7

* Those passing through more than one telegraph circle.

The bills bear dates from February 1857 to March 1860. Total number of bills audited 12,554. The "construction" bills contain the expenditure for all the new lines put up and old lines repaired since January 1857, with many very heavy items in arrears for the lines previously erected. Details are given in the return annexed.*

* *See* Return, No. 4.

55. As I am about to proceed to England on medical certificate by the next steamer, I have sent the whole of the documents, on which the preceding report is based, to Major Douglas, the officer appointed by Government to act as superintendent during my absence, and by whom any more detailed information required by Government, or the public, will be at once supplied.

56. I venture to add a brief expression of my great satisfaction at the selection of Major Douglas as my successor. I have never met any one in India or Europe who combines in so remarkable a degree the attainments and qualities required for the office. An accomplished electrician, chemist, and engineer, he has the assiduous and indefatigable application to business, and unswerving determination of purpose, without which the superintendent of this department must fail in the discharge of his duties. I leave it in his able hands, satisfied that he will introduce every real improvement attainable, leaving unaltered whatever may be good and useful. He is most ably supported by Captain Murray in Bombay, and Mr. Blissett in Madras, and by nearly all the deputy superintendents of circles, of whom Mr. Wickham, Mr. Todhunter, Mr. Galbraith, and Mr. Bailey deserve very favourable mention. A great majority of the assistant deputy superintendents and of the inspectors of the first and second grades are well educated gentlemen, who perform their duties with complete success, and among the assistants in charge of offices there are many who cannot be excelled for their skill, assiduity, and good conduct.

57. There is a great future before the telegraph in India. By perseverance and determination it should be made the best in the world, inasmuch as it possesses a unity of organization unattainable elsewhere, with all the resources of the Empire to promote its extension and improvement. In two or at most three years from this time, the lines should yield a clear profit, and a uniform minimum charge for messages may then be adopted for all India. This, with the general use of some simple cypher by habitual correspondents, will enable the telegraph to perform much of the present business of the post office; meanwhile, we have at our disposal, at a moderate cost, an instrument of such miraculous power, that by a single message it has already saved our Indian Empire, while day by day and hour by hour it is busy in the promotion of commerce and the furtherance of private interests of every kind. In my extended tours over all parts of India, I have seldom met a family who had not some anecdote to tell of the services the telegraph had done them. There are few Europeans in India who have not experienced a thrill of pleasure when they meet our masts and wires on the margin of every road, and know that these true tokens of science and civilisation and power traverse our Indian Empire to its uttermost limits. Should I see them no more, I can truly say that I shall ever continue to take the most heartfelt interest in the prosperity and improvement of the department; and feel proud and happy that it has been my lot to bring it even to its present imperfect state.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. B. O'Shaughnessy,*
Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

Head Office, Neilgherries,
17 May 1860.

APPENDICES to the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, for the Year 1859-60.

Appendix, No. I.

RETURN of Assistants sent from *England* in the TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, for the Introduction of the Morse System of Signalling.

NAMES.	RANK.	STATION.	Salary.	Office Allowances.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Mr. J. T. Blisset	Deputy Superintendent in India, Southern Division.	Madras	600	—	—	
Mr. H. P. Owen	Deputy Superintendent, Bengal	Calcutta	400	-	-	Recommended for 500 rupees.
Mr. H. Cappel	Deputy Superintendent, East Coast	Vizagapatam	400	—	—	
Mr. C. Galbraith	Deputy Superintendent, North Western Provinces.	Agra	400	—	—	
Mr. H. Man	Deputy Superintendent, Scinde	Kurrachee	300	-	-	Recommended for 400 rupees.
Mr. F. G. Teale	Assistant Deputy Superintendent	Calcutta	300	—	—	
Mr. M. K. Man	Ditto	Guzerat	300	—	—	
Mr. T. R. M. Bence	Ditto	Cuttack	300	—	—	
Mr. H. T. Walton	Ditto	Benares	300	—	—	
Mr. H. E. Thompson	1st Class Inspector	Jubbulpore	250	—	—	
Mr. W. W. Biddulph	Ditto	Calcutta	250	—	—	
Mr. J. Sabine	Ditto	Malabar	250	—	—	
Mr. R. B. Flindell	Ditto	Bengal	250	—	—	
Mr. H. V. Walton	Ditto	Lucknow	250	—	—	
Mr. H. St. Albin	Ditto	Hyderabad, Scinde	250	—	—	
Mr. J. H. Lane	Ditto	Agra	250	—	—	
Mr. W. Toulmin	Ditto	Vizagapatam	250	—	—	
Mr. W. R. Brooke	Ditto	Belgaum	250	—	—	
Mr. H. B. Sleeman	Ditto	Nugger Pakur	250	—	—	
Mr. W. Eckford	2d Class Inspector	Dacca	200	—	—	
Mr. K. H. Jenkyns	Ditto	Scinde	200	—	—	
Mr. M. R. Truman	Ditto	Allahabad	200	-	-	With office allowance.
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	Ditto	Futtyghur	200	-	-	- ditto.
Mr. C. B. Gordon	Ditto	Cawnpore	200	-	-	- ditto.
Mr. W. S. Stewart	Ditto	- ditto	200	—	—	
Mr. W. Walbran	Ditto	N. W. Provinces	150	-	-	Line duty.
Mr. M. Kealey	Ditto	Bombay	150	-	-	- ditto.
Mr. W. M'Gregor	Ditto	Benares	150	50	200	
Mr. H. Hammond	Ditto	- ditto	150	—	—	
Mr. T. Babington	Ditto	Hyderabad (Deccan)	150	—	—	
Mr. F. Ffinch	Ditto	Cuttack	150	—	—	
Mr. J. S. Harris	Ditto	Burdwan	150	—	—	
Mr. C. H. Malpas	Ditto	Midnapore	150	50	200	
Mr. J. C. Macguire	Ditto	Calcutta	150	50	200	
Mr. H. Nicholetts	Ditto	Burdwan	150	-	-	- ditto.
Mr. F. Wyman	Printer to Home Department, and telegraph ditto.	Calcutta	300	-	-	Consolidated pay.
Mr. W. Bignell	Assistant in charge	Mirzapore	200	30	230	
Mr. W. O'Brien	Ditto	Scinde	100	30	130	
Mr. H. Plaskett	Ditto	Kurnool	100	30	130	
Mr. P. Love	Ditto	Bombay	100	75	175	
Mr. C. Duffin	Ditto	Tuticorin	100	30	130	
Mr. G. Charles	Ditto	Calcutta	100	50	150	
Mr. W. Cumberlege	Ditto	Meerut	100	30	130	
Mr. P. Dallas	Ditto	Simla	100	50	150	
Mr. G. Goslin	Ditto	Nellore	100	30	130	
Mr. J. Hawkes	Ditto	Balasore	100	30	130	
Mr. R. M'Mullen	Ditto	Patna	100	30	130	
Mr. Nicholson	Ditto	East Coast	100	30	130	
Mr. C. J. Rowland	Ditto	N. W. Provinces	100	30	130	
Mr. E. C. Yeatman	Ditto	- ditto	100	30	130	
Mr. A. Gibson	Signaller only	- ditto	100	—	—	
Mr. F. Patten	Ditto	- ditto	100	—	—	

CASUALTIES since 31st December 1858.

Mr. H. B. Harrington	Time of covenant expired.	Mr. H. Disney	Allowed to accept other employment.
Mr. F. D. Nelson	- ditto.	Mr. M. Martin	
Mr. P. B. Daniell	- ditto.	Mr. S. Man	
Mr. G. G. Danvers	Resigned from ill health.	Mr. E. Biddulph	
Mr. J. E. West	- ditto.	Mr. C. Babington	
Mr. W. R. W. Brooke	- ditto.	Mr. J. Boileau	
Mr. H. Babington	- ditto.	Mr. H. Bristow	
Mr. R. H. Haldane	Time of covenant expired.	Mr. A. Scott	

Head Office, 8 May 1860.

W. B. O'Shaughnessy,
Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

Appendix, No. II.

TABLE showing Monthly Cost of Establishment of all Persons drawing above Ten Rupees, and of House Rent, Line Guard, School, Workshop, &c.

——	Miles of Line.	Number of Offices.	Rupees.	REMARKS.
Superintendent in India and Ceylon - -	- -	- -	3,000	
Office establishment as sanctioned -	- -	- -	625	Includes Auditor, Six Clerks and Complaint Office.
Bengal - - - - - - -	1,700	25	14,495	
Madras - - - - - - -	1,038	15	10,533	
East Coast - - - - - -	1,027	12	5,007	
Bombay - - - - - -	1,499	18	8,298	
Central India - - - - -	1,267	11	6,359	
Indore - - - - - - -	708	7	3,258	
Pegu - - - - - - - -	404	8	3,191	
North-Western Provinces or Punjaub, Rohilcund, and Oude.	1,500	20	7,621	
Scinde - - - - - - -	766	10	4,852	
Dacca - - - - - - -	488	6	1,394	
South-East Coast - - - -	290	2	1,122	
Ceylon - - - - - - -	307	5	- -	Paid by Government of Ceylon.
Coonoor school, monthly cost - -	- -	- -	1,035	
Bangalore workshop - - -	- -	- -	1,500	
House-rent same as 1858–59 - -	- -	- -	3,679	
Line and cable guards, peons, same as 1858–59.	- -	- -	12,152	
TOTAL - - -	10,994	136	88,121	

W. B. O'Shaughnessy,
Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

Head Office, Neelgherries,
17 May 1860.

Appendix, No. III.

Return of Complaint Department for the Month of March 1860.

Complaint Number.	MESSAGE. From: Person.	From: Place.	To: Person.	To: Place.	Value: Indian Portion.	Value: English Portion.	Cause of Complaint.	RESULT ON INQUIRY. Offices to Blame: Despatching.	Offices to Blame: Receiving.	Signallers to Blame: Despatching.	Signallers to Blame: Receiving.	Assistant in Charge to Blame: Office.	Assistant in Charge to Blame: Name.	AMOUNT OF FINES INFLICTED. On Signallers: Despatching.	On Signallers: Receiving.	On Assistant in Charge.	LINES IN FAULT. Indian.	LINES IN FAULT. English.	REFUND. Amount of Refund.	Reason, if Refused.
					Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*								*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*			*Rs. a. p.*	
29	Dymes & Co.	Madras	Roghe	Coconada	1 8 –	– –	error	Bezwarrah	Dowlaish-weram.	Morris	Hackett	Dowlaish-weram.	Duffin	– 6 –	– 6 –	– 12 –	yes	–	– –	Message not paid in repetition price.
32	Heron	Calcutta	Archibald Findlay	Manchester	2 – –	38 – –	non-transmission by Rs. T.	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	Complaint groundless.
	Ditto	Ditto	– – *Ditto*	Ditto	2 9 7	37 6 5	error	Jellasore	Balasore	Valentine	De Beaufort	Balasore	Martin	– 10 4	– 10 4	1 4 9	yes	–	2 9 7	
39	Dodabhoy	Bombay	Brett	Calcutta	8 4 –	– –	non-delivery	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Calcutta	– – –	– –	– –	8 4 –	yes	–	– –	Refund not made, because not applied for by the sender of the message.
17	Stephen	Dacca	Captain Stewart	Ferozepore	4 8 –	– –	ditto	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Lahore	Faris	– –	– –	4 8 –	yes	–	4 8 –	
46	Gisborne & Co.	Calcutta	Patterson	Colgong	1 8 –	– –	error	Calcutta	Burdwan	Leigh	Williams	Burdwan	Harris	– 6 –	– 6 –	– 12 –	yes	–	1 8 –	
41	Captain Tulloh	Kurrachee	Captain Tulloh	Mooltan	4 – –	– –	delay	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Jacobabad	Not known	– –	– –	4 – –	yes	–	4 – –	
47	Superintendent of Marine.	Madras	Mr. Clark	Galle	2 14 –	– –	error	Madras / Paumben	Negapatam / Kandy	Lowry / Kristnas-wamy.	H. Rallingam / A. F. R.	Negapatam / Kandy	Stacy / Johnson	– 5 9 / – 5 9	– 5 9 / – 5 9	– 11 6 / – 11 6	yes / –	– / –	– – / – –	Refund not asked.
51	Pursuttom	Calcutta	Wadia	Bombay	3 – –	– –	non-delivery	Calcutta	Vizagapatam	Hefferman	Hodgson	Vizagapatam	Toulmin	– 12 –	– 12 –	1 8 –	yes	–	3 – –	
52	Ramnarain Sewdial	Ditto	Morarbhoy Vizbhookum	Ditto	4 12 6	– –	ditto	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Cuttack	Finch	– –	– –	4 12 6	yes	–	4 12 6	
60	Mortan	Burhee	Major Birch	Calcutta	1 11 6	– –	ditto	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Calcutta	Maugey	– –	– –	1 11 6	yes	–	1 11 6	
	Pogose	Calcutta	A. Forbes	Galle	4 – –	– –	inaccuracies	Midnapore / Bezwarrah	Balasore / Madras	J. D'Souza / Morris	De Costa / Carr	Balasore / Madras	Beaufort / Blissett	– 8 –	– 8 –	1 – –	–	–	– –	Not granted, because not applied for by the sender.
28	Leckie	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	6 – –	– –	ditto	Cuttack	Berhampore	F. Adams	Divyer	Berhampore	Divyer	1 8 –	1 8 –	3 – –	yes	–	– –	– – Ditto.
	A. Forbes	Galle	Mudun Mohun Bysack	Dacca	10 *s.*	– –	mis-delivery	Madras	Bezwarrah	Wisken	Sashachslh	Bezwarrah	Not known	1 4 –	1 4 –	2 8 –	yes	–	– –	Not granted, because not asked for by the party who paid for the message.
	Ditto	Ditto	Lieutenant Duval	Calcutta	7 12 –	– –	non-delivery	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Bulasore	Beaufort	– –	– –	7 12 –	yes	–	– –	
44	Nusserwanjee	Calcutta	Smith	Bombay	8 2 6	– –	inaccuracies	Calcutta	Burhee	Inglis	Alexander	– – –	– – –	4 1 3	4 1 3	– –	yes	–	8 2 6	
54	Kessawjee Chutteo	Bombay	Kessawjee Chutteo	Kurrachee	6 8 –	– –	non-delivery	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Kurrachee	Not known	– –	– –	6 8 –	yes	–	6 8 –	
55	Major Strachey	Ootacamund	Major Plowden	Calcutta	5 13 –	– –	ditto	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Kedgeree	Gomes	– –	– –	5 13 –	yes	–	5 13 –	
70	Church, Lindsay, & Co.	Calcutta	Govin Mohun Bose	Cynthia	1 12 6	– –	ditto	Receiving Clerk of the Calcutta Office, who mis-directed the message, has been fined the full value of the message.						– –	– –	– –	–	–	1 12 6	
56	Jehangeerjee	Bombay	Pursuttom Doss	Calcutta	4 11 –	– –	ditto	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Balasore	Beaufort	– –	– –	4 11 –	yes	–	– –	Because not applied for by the party who paid for the message.
43	Meharally	Calcutta	Ramhimbhoy Razpall	Bombay	4 8 –	– –	ditto	Balasore / Cuttack / Madras / Bangalore	Cuttack / Vizagapatam / Bangalore / Bellary	Lord / Hefferman / J. M. / Wells	Davies / Hodgson / A. M. / Appavoo	Cuttack / Vizagapatam / Bangalore / Bellary	Finch / Toulmin / Donnellin- / Pasthasardy	– 4 6 / – 4 6 / – 4 6 / – 4 6	– 4 6 / – 4 6 / – 4 6 / – 4 6	– 9 – / – 9 – / – 9 – / – 9 –	yes / yes / – / –	– / – / – / –	4 8 – / – – / – – / – –	
62	Catherine Fermie	Ditto	Mr. Fermie	Gov. Gen.'s camp.	3 – –	– –	ditto	Calcutta	Burhee	Warcham	Blansy	Burhee	Doriss	– 12 –	– 12 –	1 8 –	yes	–	3 – –	
66	Commissary General	Ditto	Major Reddie	Lucknow	3 2 –	– –	ditto	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	Complaint groundless.
68	Hacum Shaw	Ditto	Ahmed Shaw Ameer Shaw	Umritsur	9 – –	– –	inaccuracies	Agra / Indore	Delhi / Agra	Barrey / Anthony	Farrell / Honlihon	Delhi / Agra	Peters / Lane	1 2 – / 1 2 –	1 2 – / 1 2 –	2 4 – / 2 4 –	yes / –	– / –	9 – – / – – –	
69	Nagorebacher	Ditto	Jawaircha	Ahmedabad	4 5 –	– –	non-delivery	Calcutta	Benares	Miller	Webster	Benares	M'Gregor	1 1 3	1 1 3	2 2 6	yes	–	4 5 –	
72	David Sassoon	Bombay	Elias Gubboy	Calcutta	11 13 –	– –	ditto	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Belgaum	Not known	– –	– –	11 13 –	yes	–	11 13 –	
73	Mrs. Plowden	Calcutta	Captain Robertson	Nagpore	4 – –	– –	ditto	Calcutta	Benares	Rebeiro	Askey	Benares	M'Gregor	1 – –	1 – –	2 – –	yes	–	4 – –	
78	D. Lee	Colombo	J. M. Gibbs	Gondah	£.1 16 6¾	– –	ditto	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Pondicherry	Bowden	– –	– –	£.1 16 6¾	–	–	£.1 16 6¾	
79	Peary Loll	Derah Gazee Khan.	Sudder Alla	Mynpoorie	7 2 –	– –	ditto	Derah Gazee Khan.	Lahore	J. S.	Hopkins	Lahore	Faris	1 12 6	1 12 6	3 9 –	yes	–	7 2 –	
25	Turnbull	Calcutta	Sandys	Cawnpore	7 2 –	– –	delay	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Midnapore / Vizagapatam / Belgaum	Malpas / Foulmin / Brooke	– – / – – / – –	– – / – – / – –	2 6 – / 2 6 – / 2 6 –	yes / – / –	– / – / –	– – / – – / 7 2 –	
42	Commissary General	Ditto	Dy. Commissary General	Lucknow	2 – –	– –	ditto	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Midnapore / Vizagapatam / Belgaum	Malpas / Foulmin / Brooke	– – / – – / – –	– – / – – / – –	– – / – – / – –	– / – / –	– / – / –	– – / – – / – –	Refund not asked.
27	A. Reid & Co.	Galle	Mackinnon, Mackenzie, & Co.	Calcutta	– –	– –	non delivery	Complaint not investigated, message being more than two months old.						—						

General Complaint Office, Calcutta,
27 April 1860.

W. D. Douglas, Major,
Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India.

Appendix, No. IV.

RETURN exhibiting the Value of Construction and Working Bills Audited by the Superintendent of ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS in *India* and *Ceylon*, from 12 December 1857 to 11 May 1860.

CIRCLES.	Period for which Audited.	NATURE OF CHARGE.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Construction.	Working.		
		Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	
1. Bengal	From June 1857 to October 1859	2,78,609 6 3	3,37,818 1 5½	6,16,427 7 8½	1. The whole expenditure for the introduction of the Morse system is included with the working account.
2. Madras	„ September 1857 to February 1860.	3,51,053 10 10	3,72,096 11 6	7,23,150 6 4	2. The value of stores purchased from the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, amounting to *Rs.* 44,614. 14. 1., is charged to the Bombay Construction Account.
3. Bombay, including Guzerat Sub-Division.	„ February 1857 to December 1859.	2,88,052 9 5	1,02,636 13 6	6,90,689 6 11	3. Nearly the whole cost of the construction of the granite slabs in the Mysore Territory, and the total cost of masonry pillars between Poonamallee and Vellore are included in this statement.
4. North-Western Provinces, Punjaub, Rohilcund, and Oude.*	„ April 1857 to October 1859	1,14,065 7 9½	1,11,787 1 7½	2,25,852 9 5	
5. Scinde and Lower Punjaub	„ September 1857 to February 1860.	1,19,205 1 10	1,32,389 14 4	2,51,595 – 2	
6. Indore*	„ September 1857 to March 1860.	40,160 2 11¼	78,418 9 1	1,18,578 12 –¼	
7. Central India	„ September 1857 to January 1860.	2,62,614 2 –½	62,166 6 10½	3,24,780 8 11	4. The value of stores received from the Ordnance Department, together with various petty charges incurred by other departments, have been charged for a period commencing so far back as the year 1854.
8. East Coast	„ August 1857 to February 1860.	3,08,622 1 2	1,14,848 – 7	4,23,470 1 9	
9. Dacca	„ February 1858 to December 1859.	36,142 5 6¼	9,291 2 10	45,433 8 4¼	
10. Pegu	„ July 1857 to January 1860	21,314 – 3½	93,901 6 5	1,15,215 6 8½	
11. Ceylon	„ February 1859 to February 1860.	7,492 10 7	26,336 7 9	33,829 2 4	
GENERAL CHARGES:					
Head Office:					
On account of travelling expenses and contingencies.		- - -	3,178 1 4	3,178 1 4	
Mr. Wickham on special duty, constructing cables.		6,270 13 8	- - -	6,270 13 8	Number of bills audited, 12,554.
	TOTAL *Co.'s Rs.*	18,33,602 8 4	17,44,868 13 3½	35,78,471 5 7½	

* Includes the expenditure for the re-construction of the whole of the lines destroyed during the rebellion.

Head Office, Audit Branch, Coonoor,
14 May 1860.

W. B. O'Shaughnessy,
Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

Appendix, No. V.

RETURN of Cash received for PRIVATE MESSAGES in the several Circles of ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS in *India*, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

CIRCLES.	1. Miles Open.	2. Offices Open.	3. May 1859. Private.	4. June 1859. Private.	5. July 1859. Private.	6. August 1859. Private.	7. September 1859. Private.	8. October 1859. Private.	9. November 1859. Private.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal and North-Western Provinces.	1,700	25	6,780 8 –	6,448 9 –	7,200 8 6	8,392 15 –	7,511 2 –	8,208 7 –	8,431 6 –
Bombay	1,499	18	13,029 4 –	11,531 9 –	9,420 8 9	13,794 1 –	15,781 6 –	7,094 14 –	7,524 11 –
Madras	1,038	15	4,748 2 –	3,502 14 –	4,377 15 11	4,836 15 9	5,138 6 –	5,497 6 1	4,896 15 –
Punjaub, Rohilcund, and Oude	1,500	20	2,735 2 –	1,965 2 –	1,500 11 –	1,817 9 6	1,906 13 6	1,951 7 –	2,094 – 3
East Coast	1,027	12	1,069 11 –	888 12 –	1,150 10 6	1,466 6 10	2,059 11 –	2,009 15 –	1,688 9 –
Central India	1,267	11	484 14 –	841 11 –	859 2 6	852 14 6	1,056 5 –	1,148 4 6	1,273 9 6
Ceylon and South-East Coast	500	7	771 10 –	1,021 9 –	693 15 –	852 9 –	356 7 –	907 7 –	703 4 10
Scinde	766	10	504 1 –	1,080 – –	839 1 6	951 13 –	790 4 7	1,024 – –	894 6 –
Pegu	404	8	1,003 8 –	731 1 –	717 10 1	704 8 –	1,058 1 6	941 12 6	781 3 –
Indore	708	7	732 9 –	787 15 –	678 1 –	988 4 –	824 2 6	1,074 8 –	1,050 13 6
Dacca	488	3	83 12 –	86 3 –	110 5 –	98 4 –	98 4 –	84 15 –	91 9 6
TOTAL	10,897	136	31,943 1 –	28,885 5 –	27,548 9 9	34,756 4 7	36,580 15 1	29,943 1 1	29,430 7 7

CIRCLES.	10. December 1859. Private.	11. January 1860. Private.	12. February 1860. Private.	13. March 1860. Private.	14. April 1860. Private.	15. TOTAL. Private.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Bengal and North-Western Provinces.	12,611 3 –	12,940 11 9	13,921 12 6	12,519 1 3	12,218 8 3	1,17,184 12 3	Up to December 1859 opium messages were sent to Bombay from Calcutta *bearing*, and the value appeared in the Bombay accounts. This caused confusion, and led to frauds; and "bearing" messages were refused from the 1st December. This explains the sudden increase of receipts.
Bombay	9,650 13 3	10,405 9 –	10,629 14 –	10,321 2 –	11,363 7 –	1,30,747 3 –	
Madras	5,652 7 3	6,467 2 6	8,697 5 7	7,018 4 6	6,580 14 –	67,414 12 7	
Punjaub, Rohilcund, and Oude	2,105 3 3	2,608 11 6	2,792 7 –	2,532 14 –	2,496 9 9	26,506 10 9	
East Coast	2,048 15 6	1,899 10 –	– – –	2,133 – 6	2,529 2 –	18,944 7 4	
Central India	1,633 4 –	1,620 6 6	1,451 7 6	1,213 – –	1,176 2 –	13,611 1 –	
Ceylon and South-East Coast	1,104 14 –	1,018 10 –	1,213 6 8	1,006 2 –	1,412 12 –	11,062 10 6	The Ceylon cash returns show only the amount due to India.
Scinde	984 4 –	865 8 6	1,428 10 –	1,562 2 –	1,236 1 –	12,160 3 7	
Pegu	981 10 6	1,168 9 –	1,271 7 6	1,220 – 3	1,220 – 3	11,799 8 7	
Indore	1,318 15 6	971 14 –	1,221 12 –	1,210 12 –	1,130 2 –	11,989 12 6	
Dacca	169 10 –	111 8 –	245 2 –	224 1 –	165 6 6	1,569 – –	
TOTAL	38,461 4 3	40,078 4 9	42,873 4 9	40,960 7 6	41,529 – 9	4,22,990 2 1	

Head Office, May 1860.

W. B. O'Shaughnessy,
Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

Appendix, No. VI.

RETURN of Cash received for SERVICE MESSAGES in the several Circles of ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS in *India*, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

CIRCLES.	1. Miles Open.	2. Offices Open.	3. May 1859. Service.	4. June 1859. Service.	5. July 1859. Service.	6. August 1859. Service.	7. September 1859. Service.	8. October 1859. Service.	9. November 1859. Service.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bengal and North-Western Provinces.	1,700	25	2,298 3 –	1,529 1 –	1,367 11 6	2,841 – –	3,221 8 –	2,211 13 9	2,423 6 11
Bombay	1,499	18	1,228 15 –	703 14 –	709 1 6	1,275 7 –	1,012 9 –	1,333 – –	1,501 10 –
Madras	1,038	15	927 15 –	983 6 –	1,000 1 9	914 13 4	1,278 13 8	1,357 13 10	1,205 1 4
Punjaub, Rohilcund, and Oude	1,500	20	3,568 11 –	1,383 5 –	1,836 4 –	2,221 3 6	1,525 14 –	1,288 6 6	953 5 –
East Coast	1,027	12	135 3 –	182 12 –	131 13 3	136 5 –	178 10 –	325 3 –	194 7 –
Central India	1,267	11	278 14 –	179 7 –	288 8 –	239 6 –	316 – 10	476 13 6	251 1 –
Ceylon and South-East Coast	500	7	– – –	15 15 –	– – –	– – –	8 8 6	12 10 6	9 7 6
Scinde	766	10	464 7 –	898 – –	812 12 6	900 13 –	679 9 –	807 1 –	563 10 6
Pegu	404	8	1,248 1 –	350 6 –	311 13 6	330 8 –	408 10 –	301 5 –	365 3 6
Indore	708	7	421 5 –	219 12 –	371 14 6	210 1 –	141 11 –	204 14 –	252 15 –
Dacca	488	3	– – –	4 – –	4 – –	4 – –	4 – –	6 4 –	5 2 –
TOTAL	10,897	136	10,571 10 –	6,449 14 –	6,834 – 6	9,073 8 10	8,775 14 –	8,325 5 1	7,725 5 9

CIRCLES.	10. December 1859. Service.	11. January 1860. Service.	12. February 1860. Service.	13. March 1860. Service.	14. April 1860. Service.	15. TOTAL. Service.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Bengal and North-Western Provinces.	3,030 – 9	4,262 5 3	5,996 7 6	4,594 14 6	4,386 6 –	38,162 14 2	
Bombay	1,377 7 –	1,828 10 6	1,888 6 6	1,480 13 6	1,527 15 –	15,867 13 –	
Madras	1,938 7 –	2,040 14 5	2,790 5 –	1,627 15 2	1,660 11 –	17,726 5 6	
Punjaub, Rohilcund, and Oude	1,982 4 –	2,099 4 –	2,897 12 –	2,939 4 6	3,391 5 6	26,086 15 –	
East Coast	311 7 6	220 13 –	– – –	229 – 6	259 13 6	2,305 7 9	
Central India	273 13 –	380 5 –	344 4 –	246 10 6	175 6 6	3,450 9 4	
Ceylon and South-East Coast	26 12 6	63 9 6	5 15 –	14 13 –	17 5 –	175 – 6	
Scinde	397 12 –	373 6 –	487 14 –	725 15 –	621 1 –	7,732 5 –	
Pegu	385 3 –	391 9 6	404 12 6	398 3 –	398 3 –	5,293 14 –	
Indore	217 1 –	255 8 –	289 15 –	205 4 –	189 15 –	2,980 3 6	
Dacca	14 1 –	16 6 –	157 9 –	99 10 –	72 14 –	387 14 –	
TOTAL	9,954 4 9	11,932 11 2	15,263 4 6	12,562 7 8	12,700 15 6	1,20,169 5 9	

Head Office, May 1860.

W. B. O'Shaughnessy,
Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

Appendix, No. VII.

PRESENT State of STAFF of OFFICERS of the TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, 1st March 1860.

		Head Quarters.	Remarks.
Chief Superintendent in India and Ceylon.	Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, F.R.S.	Bangalore.	
Deputy Superintendent in India, Eastern Division.	Major C. Douglas, B.A.	Calcutta.	
Deputy Superintendent Western Division.	Captain R. Murray, B.A.	Bombay.	
Deputy Superintendent Southern Division.	J. T. Blissett, Esq.	Madras	With immediate charge of Madras Circle also, 1st May.
	Deputy Superintendents of Circles.		
Bengal	Mr. H. P. Owen		Benares.
Bombay	Mr. H. Wickham		Bombay.
Punjaub, Rohilcund, and Oude.	Mr. C. Galbraith		Agra.
Indore	Mr. J. E. Todhunter		Indore.
Central India	Mr. J. H. Nomill		Hydrabad.
East Coast	Mr. A. Cappel		Vizagapatam.
Dacca	Mr. G. H. J. Smith		Chittagong.
Ceylon	Mr. B. C. Baily		Colombo.
Pegu	Mr. George O'Donnell		Rangoon.
Scinde	Mr. H. Man		Kurrachee.
	Assistant Deputy Superintendents.		
North-Western Provinces	Mr. T. Browne.		
Bengal	Mr. F. G. Teale.		
Bombay	Mr. M. K. Man.		
East Coast	Mr. T. R. M. Bence.		
Bengal	Mr. H. G. Walton		Officiating, 1st May 1860.
	First Class Inspectors.		
Bengal	Mr. R. Flindell.		
Ditto	Baboo Seeb Chunder.		
Bombay	Mr. W. Brooke.		
Bombay and Scinde	Mr. H. St. Albin.		
Scinde	Mr. H. B. Sleeman.		
North-Western Provinces	Mr. H. V. Walton.		
Ditto	Mr. C. R. M. Naylor.		
Agra	Mr. J. H. Lane.		
East Coast	Mr. W. Toulmin		1st May, officiating for Mr. Darling.
Madras	Mr. J. H. Merritt.		
Ditto	Mr. J. Salime.		
Ditto	Mr. W. W. Biddulph.		
Ditto	Mr. W. C. Darling		On sick leave for 12 months.
Indore	Mr. J. Rushton.		
Ditto	Mr. W. Wallis.		
Ceylon and South-East Coast.	Mr. G. J. Moberly.		
Pegu	Mr. R. Lonergon.		
Central India	Mr. H. Thompson		On probation.
	Second Class Inspectors, First Grade—Salary 200 *Rupees.*		
Bengal	Mr. N. M'Intyre.		
Bombay	Mr. H. J. Hills.		
Dacca	Mr. W. Eckford.		
East Coast	Mr. T. O'Shaughnessy.		
Madras	Mr. J. M. Straughan.		
Ditto	Mr. J. O. Knap.		
North-Western Provinces	Mr. R. D. G. Nayler.		
Ditto	Mr. C. B. Gordon.		
Ditto	Mr. W. S. Stewart.		
Ditto	Mr. M. R. Truman.		
Ditto	Mr. J. Fitzgerald.		
Ditto	Mr. K. H. Jenkyns.		

App., No. VII.—PRESENT State of Staff of Officers of the Telegraph Department, &c.—*continued.*

——	——	Head Quarters.	Remarks.
	Second Class Inspectors, Second Grade—Salary 150 *Rupees.*		
Bengal - - -	Mr. J. S. Harris.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. J. Nicholetts.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. S. Porter.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. H. Hammond.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. A. Swaine.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. F. Biolablotsky.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. C. H. Malpas.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. W. M'Gregor.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. J. C. M'Guire.		
Bombay - - -	Mr. M. Kealey.		
Madras - - -	Mr. R. W. Linton.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. T. J. Blissett.		
Central India - -	Mr. T. Babington.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. R. W. Parsons.		
Indore - - - -	Mr. J. R. Allen.		
East Coast - - -	Mr. W. Evens.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. R. B. Ffinch.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. G. Ritchardson.		
Dacca - - - -	Mr. W. Sanders.		
North-Western Provinces	Mr. W. Walbran -	- - -	Replaced, prior to leaving after six months' notice.
	Third Class Inspectors—Salary 100 *Rupees.*		
Bengal - - -	Mr. W. Mackey.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. C. Lafoy.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. J. W. Grinnol.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. C. R. Fentum.		
North-Western Provinces	Mr. C. Myers.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. W. Rees.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. L. V. Fraser.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. J. Cairns.		
Bombay - - -	Mr. A. Mackenzie.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. W. Berkley.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. T. DeLastic.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. Yussuf Alli.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. W. Dracup.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. Miller.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. C. H. Dewey.		
Madras - - -	Mr. W. P. Fuller.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. T. Priddle.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. A. Aluares.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. E. Breniffe.		
Ditto - - -	M. J. White.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. E. Faulkner.		
South-East Coast - -	Mr. W. E. Seppings.		
Central India - -	Mr. C. VanIngen.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. F. VanIngen.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. A. E. Kemp.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. J. Peters.		
Indore - - - -	Mr. J. Galloway.		
East Coast - - -	Mr. R. H. Long.		
Scinde - - - -	Mr. G. H. Phillips.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. G. Blackwell.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. H. Maher.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. J. C. Westaway.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. C. H. Johnston.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. Cowasjee Nussurwanjee.		
Ditto - - -	Mr. Lynch.		
Dacca - - - -	Mr. W. H. Brown.		

Head Office, 27 May 1860.

W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Superintendent,
Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

CHAPTER V.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Branch of the MARINE DEPARTMENT under the Control of the Government of *India*, for 1859-60.

THE SEA-GOING STEAMERS.

THE sea-going steamers attached to this Presidency, on the 30th April last, were seven in number, as named in the following Table:—

—	Tonnage.	H. P.	Commander.
Fire Queen - - - -	769	200	A. Baker, acting.
Australian - - - -	1,200	300	S. G. Boon.
Sydney - - - -	1,200	300	G. J. Neblett.
Arracan - - - -	1,100	220	P. Brett.
Bentinck - - - -	2,000	520	T. H. Hodge.
Armenian - - - -	789	60	D. Fowler.
Nemesis - - - -	400	120	W. H. Eales.

2. The "Arracan," which was built to receive the engines of the old "Tenasserim," was launched from the Kidderpore Dockyard on the 28th of September last.

3. The "Bentinck" was purchased into the service in the month of March, for 1,25,000 rupees.

4. The "Armenian" was purchased in April for 2,20,000 rupees.

CONDITION OF THE VESSELS.

5. The condition of the vessels is reported upon in Statement No. 2, in the Appendix.

6. The following is a summary of their employment:—

"Fire Queen."

7. The "Fire Queen" has been employed principally in keeping up the communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with occasional visits to Rangoon.

8. In the month of January 1860 the "Fire Queen" proceeded with Captain Fraser, Superintendent of the Alguada Reef Lighthouse, to the Alguada Reef, Diamond Island, and Rangoon. On return from this duty, she was again despatched to Port Blair, and subsequently to Madras, for the relief of troops, on which duty she was employed at the close of the year.

"Australian."

9. The "Australian" was in Calcutta undergoing repairs at the beginning of the official year. She left for China with troops on the 20th September, towing the transport "Indomitable;" she returned on the 18th November, and, after repairs to her boilers, left again for China, with troops, on the 22d March 1860, with the transports "Brandon" and "Matilda Atheling" in tow.

"Sydney."

10. The "Sydney" arrived from Madras and Rangoon on the 12th November 1859, for repairs, and after being docked, and all necessary repairs done, she left for China, with troops, on the 20th March 1860, with the transports "Lady Ann" and "Eranee" in tow.

"Arracan."

11. The "Arracan" having been got ready for service, took her departure for China on the 25th March 1860, with troops, and with the transport ship "Queen of England" in tow.

"Bentinck."

12. The "Bentinck" left for China on the 16th April, with troops, taking "Daniel Ranken" and "Clarendon" in tow.

"Armenian."

13. The "Armenian" left for China, with troops, on the 9th April.

"Nemesis."

14. The "Nemesis" was stationed on the Arracan coast until the month of September 1859, when she came up to the Presidency, having been relieved by "Proserpine;" she was despatched to Moulmein early in October, and thence to Port Blair, to act as a guard ship temporarily.

15. The "Nemesis" was subsequently employed at the Alguada Reef to the close of the year.

SAILING TRANSPORTS.

"Tubal Cain."

16. The "Tubal Cain" arrived from Madras on the 18th May, and left for Port Blair on the 5th June, in tow of the "Fire Queen;" arrived thence on the 14th July, and left for Pooree, to embark troops for the Straits, on the 26th December 1859. From the Straits she proceeded to Madras, to be employed under the orders of that Government.

"Sesostris."

17. The "Sesostris" arrived from Port Blair on the 5th February 1860, and left on the 12th March, in tow of the "Zenobia," for Madras, with troops. Returned on the 25th of that month, and left again for Masulipatam and Madras, with troops, on the 7th April 1860, in tow of the "Fire Queen."

VESSELS ARRIVING WITH HORSES.

From the Colonies.

18. The number of ships which have brought horses for Government, during the year, has been 14, with 1,310 horses.

VESSELS ARRIVING WITH TROOPS.

From England.

19. Twenty-six ships have arrived from England with troops, bringing 8,265 men, 114 women, and 75 children.

SHIPS ENGAGED AT CALCUTTA FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF INVALIDS, TIME-EXPIRED AND DISCHARGED MEN, &c.

To England.

20. The following is a list of the ships that have been taken up in this port during the official year, for the conveyance of discharged men and invalids, &c., to England, with the rate at which they were engaged.

NAMES of VESSELS.	Invalids.	Men in Health.	Women.	Children.	RATE.	REMARKS.
Liverpool	–	529	–	–	- - -	Taken up for a lump sum of 30,000 rupees, and *Rs.* 94. 7. 3. per head, for provisions.
Euxine	133	–	2	4	220 – –	
Gertrude	121	2	3	3	210 – –	
Clasmerden	–	400	–	–	- - -	Taken up for a lump sum of 30,000 rupees, and *Rs.* 92. 8. per head, for provisions.
Gipsey Bride	–	462	–	–	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
Eveline	–	238	6	3	180 – –	
Edmond Graham	194	83	–	–	194 – –	For invalids, and 171 for men in health.
Queen of the Seas	–	532	–	–	164 8 –	
Inkerman	–	513	–	–	190 – –	
Undaunted	–	144	2	2	172 8 –	
Captain Cook	–	469	6	3	190 – –	
Alnwick Castle	–	448	–	–	190 – –	
Maggie Miller	–	491	11	7	164 8 –	
Maharanee	–	384	–	–	190 – –	
Sir John Lawrence	–	425	–	–	210 – –	
Theresa	–	298	3	4	187 8 –	
Conflict	–	365	13	9	184 – –	
Warrior Queen	128	–	6	10	238 10 –	And 16 insanes, at 340 rupees each.
Marlborough	–	275	9	14	180 – –	
Clarence	166	–	8	19	240 – –	
Lady Melville	–	255	8	7	210 – –	
Great Tasmania	–	1,000	–	–	60 – –	Besides provisions, amounting to 1,20,000 rupees.
Belgravia	259	–	7	9	260 – –	
King Phillip	241	2	1	–	335 – –	
Startled Fawn	–	259	7	5	290 – –	
Aliquis	–	431	14	14	280 – –	
Matilda Wattenbach	–	208	–	32	440 – –	
Monica	–	149	85	87	- - -	Taken up originally for 1,50,000 rupees, for conveyance of 31 men, 200 women, and 267 children.
John Temperly	–	388	11	14	295 – –	
Sevilla	89	57	–	–	415 – –	
Lady Clarendon	–	370	20	17	405 – –	
	1,331	9,179	221	265		

CHAP. V. Marine.

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

China Expedition.

21. The following statement exhibits the names and number of ships taken up for the transport of troops, horses, and stores from Bengal to China, with their tonnage, rate of hire per ton per month, date of sailing, and period of engagement, with the troops, cattle, &c., allotted to each vessel.

STATEMENT including STEAM SHIPS belonging to GOVERNMENT,

REGIMENTS.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Terms of Engagement.	Date of Engagement.	Date of Sailing.	Period for which Engaged.
Her Majesty's 67th Regiment, four companies.	Australian, S. S. -	1,401	Government vessel - -	- - -	21 Sep. 1859	
Ditto - Head quarters -	Indomitable - -	1,041	*Rs.* 42,000 - - -	10 Sep. 1859	21 Sept „	For the trip.
23d Company Royal Engineers	Lightning, S. S. -	316	„ 150 per head - -	6 Oct „	25 Oct. „	- ditto.
Her Majesty's 3d Buffs -	Armenian. S. S. -	789	„ 50,000 - - -	6 Oct. „	13 Oct. „	- ditto.
	Coromandel, Str. -	1,200	Government vessel (Indian Navy).	- - -	15 Nov. „	
	Tasmania - -	1,194	*Rs.* 31,000 - - -	26 Oct. 1859	15 Nov. „	- ditto.
Her Majesty's 99th Regiment	Walmer Castle -	1,064	„ 13,832 - - -	28 Jan. 1860	4 Feb. 1860	For six months.
	Octavia - - -	1,055	„ 12,660 - - -	19 Jan. „	4 Feb. „	- ditto.
	Mars - - -	721	„ 8,652 - - -	26 Jan. „	5 Feb. „	- ditto.
No. 8 Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery.	Zulieka - - -	905	„ 10,860 - - -	27 Jan. „	26 Feb. „	- ditto.
	Elizabeth - -	782	„ 8,602 - - -	25 Jan. „	26 Feb. „	For four months.
	City of Poona - -	800	„ 9,600 - - -	4 Feb. „	3 Mar. „	For six months.
2-60 Rifles - - - - -	Alfred - - -	1,201	„ 15,402 - - -	13 Feb. „	1 Mar. „	- ditto.
	Hugoemont - -	662	„ 10,593 - - -	13 Jan. „	29 Feb. „	- ditto.
	Indomitable - -	1,041	„ 11,451 - - -	5 Feb. „	1 Mar. „	- ditto.
8th Punjab Infantry - -	Minden - - -	917	„ 10,098 - - -	14 Feb. „	6 Mar. „	- ditto.
	Punjab - - -	790	„ 8,986 4 *a.* - -	21 Jan. „	6 Mar. „	- ditto.
	Lord Dalhousie -	912	„ 10,032 - - -	2 Mar. „	11 Mar. „	- ditto.
Artillery and Volunteers -	Merchantman - -	1,018	„ 11,209 - - -	24 Feb. „	10 Mar. „	- ditto.
19th Punjab Infantry - -	Bosphorus - -	1,346	„ 16,152 - - -	1 Feb. „	27 Feb. „	- ditto.
	Burlington - -	676	„ 7,441 8 *a.* - -	10 Feb. „	24 Feb. „	- ditto.
Loodianah Regiment - -	Winefred - -	1,359	„ 16,308 - - -	17 Feb. „	2 Mar. „	- ditto.
	Iskender Shah -	777	„ 8,935 8 *a.* - -	20 Feb. „	2 Mar. „	- ditto.
Her Majesty's 87th Regiment	Sydney, S. S. - -	1,401	Government vessel - -	- - -	28 Mar. „	
	Australian, S. S. -	1,401	- - ditto - - -	- - -	21 Mar. „	
	Arracan, Str. - -	1,100	- - ditto - - -	- - -	23 Mar. „	
	Carthage, S. S. -	736	*Rs.* 18,000 for first four months, and *Rs.* 15,000 for the succeeding four months.	8 Feb. 1860	24 Mar. „	For eight months.
	Armenian, S. S. -	944 $\frac{37}{100}$	*Rs.* 14,105 8 *a.* - -	31 Mar. „	8 April „	
Probyn's Horse, 1st Seikh Cavalry.	Queen of England -	1,196	„ 14,352 - - -	21 Feb. „	23 Mar. „	For six months, and a month's notice of discharge.
	Ocean Home - -	1,067	„ 12,804 - - -	18 Feb. „	22 Mar. „	For six months.
	Eranee - - -	646	„ 7,114 4 *a.* - -	28 Feb. „	20 Mar. „	- ditto.
	Lady Ann - -	745	„ 8,206 - - -	25 Feb. „	20 Mar. „	- ditto.
	Nimrod - - -	893	„ 10,728 - - -	15 Mar. „	29 Mar. „	For six months, and a month's notice of discharge.
	Matilda Atheling -	676	„ 7,436 - - -	2 Mar. „	21 Mar. „	For six months.
	Cambodia - -	914	„ 10,968 - - -	22 Mar. „	31 Mar. „	- ditto.
	Brandon - -	731	„ 8,406 8 *a.* - -	2 Mar. „	21 Mar. „	- ditto.
Fane's Horse - - -	Edith Moore - -	1,429	„ 17,148 - - -	7 Mar. „	28 Mar. „	For six months, and a month's notice of discharge.
	Vortigern - -	910	„ 10,465 - - -	14 Mar. „	24 Mar. „	For six months.
	Daniel Ranken -	1,047	„ 12,570 - - -	26 Mar. „	15 Apr. „	- ditto.
	Clarendon - -	850	„ 10,209 - - -	15 Mar. „	15 Apr. „	- ditto.
	Dartmouth - -	933	„ 11,202 - - -	16 Mar. „	28 Mar. „	For six months, and a month's notice of discharge.
15th Punjabees - - -	Bentinck, Str. -	1,973	„ 29,595 - - -	25 Mar. „	15 Apr. „	
	Viscount Canning, S.S.	783	„ 16,000 - - -	25 Feb. „	29 Mar. „	For six months.
	Lightning, S. S. -	316	„ 16,000 - - -	10 Mar. „	22 Mar. „	For six months, and a month's notice of discharge.
Commissariat Cattle - -	Futta Shah Allum -	819	„ 9,840 - - -	5 Mar. „	18 Mar. „	For four months.
Commissariat stores - -	John Haven - -	1,038	„ 6,000 for the trip -	For the trip	8 Apr. „	
	Mary Ann Wilson -	944	„ 55 per ton for the trip	- ditto -	15 Apr. „	
	Wizard - - -	1,601	„ 40 per ton of 50 cubic feet.	- ditto -	19 Apr. „	

22. Lieutenant

22. Lieutenant Templer, I. N., was appointed agent for transports on the 17th of January last, and proceeded to China with three of the first sailing ships, on the 4th of February.

23. Mr. Eales was appointed agent for transports at Calcutta on the 3d February, and his services were dispensed with at the end of the official year.

THE SURVEYING VESSELS.

"Krishna" and "Minx."

24. The "Krishna," under the command of Lieutenant Jackson, I. N., with her tender "Minx," left Calcutta for Penang in the early part of September, with orders to call at the Cocos Islands, to report on the locality there best suited for a lighthouse.

25. Lieutenant Jackson was also directed to ascertain and fix the position of Roe's Bank, and another bank reported to exist in its vicinity.

26. The "Krishna" arrived at Penang on the 14th October 1859, and Lieutenant Jackson reported that the weather he experienced on his voyage was so unfavourable that he was prevented carrying out his instructions relative to the Cocos, and that he carried a heavy gale of wind from those islands to Roe's Bank, in the vicinity of which he remained for three days; but the weather continuing very bad, with a high sea running, endangering the safety of the quarter boats, and the vessel having sustained damage to her rigging, and leaking very much, he deemed it hopeless to prosecute the search with any chance of success, and therefore bore up for Penang.

27. After refitting, the surveying vessels proceeded to the coast of Sumatra, to take up the survey where it had been left off by Lieutenant Ward, in latitude 4° 46′ 08″ north, longitude 97° 57′ 32″ east.

28. On the 7th February 1860 Lieutenant Jackson reported his return to Penang, to replenish provisions and water, having, in spite of very bad weather, in the months of November and December 1859, completed 96 miles of coast line, with soundings, extending from 10 to 20 miles from the shore.

29. After completing her supplies, the "Krishna" returned to her surveying ground, and continued prosecuting her work to the close of the year.

"Mutlah" and Tender.

30. The "Mutlah," under command of Lieutenant Sweny, I. N., returned to Calcutta from Madras, to be docked on the 6th October 1859, the survey of the Coromandel Coast having reached the 12th parallel.

31. Having undergone repairs, and refitted, the "Mutlah" left in November to buoy off the Dumrah River, and survey the Dabee river, on the coast of Orissa.

32. This work having been completed, the "Mutlah" left Pooree, where she had gone for water, for Madras, to resume the survey of the Coromandel coast, on which duty she continued at the close of last year.

33. The schooner "Emily," which had been attached to the survey as a tender, having been found much too small for the service, was replaced by the "Charlotte," belonging to the Indian navy, arrived from Port Blair, and the "Emily" was made over to the senior naval officer for despatch to Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROVINCE OF PEGU.

34. The flotilla on the Irrawaddy, under the superintendence of Captain Brooking, consisted, on the 30th April 1860, of the vessels noted in the margin.

Steamers.
Lord William Bentinck.
Nerbuddah.
Damoodah.
Mahanuddy.
Diana.

Troop and Cargo Boats.
Bhageerutti.
Panlang.
Sutlej.
Actæon.
Kelpie, gun-boat.

35. The condition of these vessels is reported on in Statement No. 2.

36. The steamer "Indus" and the flat "Luckia" were, in pursuance of the arrangement noted in the last year's report, brought up from Rangoon, in the months of October and December 1859 respectively, and are now employed on the Ganges.

37. The flat, "Soane," has been condemned and sold.

38. The flotilla has been employed, during the past year, in conveying mails, government stores, and private freight, and in effecting the relief of troops on the frontier.

39. The boats have been occasionally employed on special duty, under the orders of the Commissioner, the general, and the chief engineer of the province; also, in the inspection of beacons at Elephant Point, and the site at Monkey Point, selected for the erection of a battery; also, in towing ships to sea.

40. Two steamers are on detached duty, one on the frontier, and the other at Bassein.

41. The amount of freight and passage money earned by the vessels of the flotilla during the year has been 2,02,259 rupees; of which 30,991 rupees have been cash payments, including 2,740 rupees for towing ships, and the remainder *pro formâ* earnings.

42. The expenditure has been 2,88,026 rupees, as shown in the following statement:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Superintendent Irrawaddy flotilla and office establishments	19,205	–	–
Dockyard at Rangoon	38,734	–	–
Irrawaddy flotilla	2,30,087	–	–
TOTAL	*Rs.* 2,88,026	–	–

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

43. This department has continued under the control of Captain Lewis, subordinate to the superintendent of the flotilla.

44. The establishment in this branch consists of the details noted in the following Table:

	Monthly Pay.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Master Attendant and Naval Storekeeper at Rangoon	400	–	–			
2 Clerks, at *Rs.* 100 and *Rs.* 60	160	–	–			
2 Peons - 8 each	16	–	–			
3 Tindals - 17 „	34	–	–			
13 Lascars - 12 „	156	–	–			
				766	–	–
Wharf establishment	–	–	–	41	–	–
Guard Boat for the Pegu River:						
3 Lascars, at *Rs.* 12 each	36	–	–	36	–	–
Pagoda Flag Staff for the Port of Rangoon:						
1 Gunner	60	–	–			
2 Lascars, at *Rs.* 12 each	24	–	–			
				84	–	–
Light Vessel "Gallant"	–	–	–	843	–	–
TOTAL *Rs.*				1,770	–	–

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Port of Rangoon.

45. The returns of arrivals and departures in the port of Rangoon, during the year 1859-60, have not been received.

46. The tonnage entering inwards, computed from the statements of tonnage dues levied, has been 80,774 tons, being a great falling off when compared with previous years.

47. A statement of the tonnage entering the port, from its formation, is exhibited in the margin.

Tonnage Inwards.	
1852-53	32,564
1853-54	53,800
1854-55	1,09,171
1855-56	1,38,881
1856-57	1,36,531
1857-58	1,94,886
1858-59	1,27,223
1859-60	80,774

48. It should be mentioned that there has been a universal falling off in the shipping resorting to all parts of the Bay of Bengal, as well as the Gulf of Martaban, during the last year.

49. The receipts of the port were 31,538 rupees, and the charges 35,431 rupees.

50. A statement of the receipts and charges of the port, from the commencement, is exhibited in the margin.

Years.	Receipts of the Port.			Charges of the Port.		
Beginning	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1852-53	2,773	4	–	Unknown.		
1853-54	9,478	12	–	15,825	3	10
1854-55	15,890	10	–	40,048	5	6
1855-56	18,725	7	–	32,124	4	3
1856-57	22,999	4	–	67,526	–	11
1857-58	39,048	11	9	29,242	5	8
1858-59	50,063	–	3	32,795	9	5
1859-60	31,538	11	6	35,431	13	9

Buoys and Moorings.

51. The buoys and moorings in the Port of Rangoon, 15 in number, were in good order at the close of the year.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Port Dalhousie.

52. There has been no change in the department since last reported on.

53. The vessels attached to the master attendant are noted in the margin; their condition is reported in Statement, No. 2.

1 Buoy vessel, "Kate."
1 Ditto, "Punt."
1 Cargo schooner.
1 Port gig.
1 Ditto, cutter.
2 Dockyard lighters.
10 Flotilla cutters.
10 Ditto belonging to Dockyard.

54. No returns from this port, of arrivals and departures of ships, have been received, but from the amount of tonnage dues levied, it appears that the tonnage inward amounted to 1,406 tons, the receipts of the port having been 3,211 rupees, and the charges 9,945 rupees.

55. The charges are for the pay of the master attendant, with his establishments, and the cost of repairs and stores.

56. A statement of the receipts and charges, with the tonnage resorting to this port since its first establishment, is exhibited in the following Table, and a great falling off is to be observed in this port, also in the amount of shipping during the last year:

YEARS.	Receipts of the Port.	Charges of the Port.	Annual Number of Vessels Arrived.	Annual Number of Vessels Departed.	Tonnage of Arrivals.	Tonnage of Departures.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*					
1853-54	1,218 10 –	– – –	3	3	1,224	1,124	British square rigged.
			12	91	1,165	3,750 ½	Native craft and boat.
1854-55	2,100 8 –	– – –	7	7	3,227	3,227	British square rigged.
			28	99	3,164	5,175	Native craft and boat.
1855-56	4,248 12 –	– – –	44	34	16,049	12,105	British square rigged.
			32	67	3,574	4,890	Native craft and boat.
1856-57	3,563 4 –	4,290 10 3	27	28	12,101	11,338	British square rigged.
			29	51	2,490 ½	2,915	Native craft and boat.
1857-58	9,494 6 –	7,641 12 4	80	60	41,086	29,851	British square rigged.
			35	70	3,434	4,183 ½	Native craft and boat.
1858-59	8,692 2 –	11,128 8 5	45	59	22,392	28,502	British square rigged.
			42	88	4,742	5,682 ½	Native craft and boat.
1859-60	3,211 14 –	9,945 15 –	30	–	11,351	– –	British and foreign vessels.
			38	–	1,406	– –	Native craft and boat.

57. With two exceptions this has been the most unfavourable season reported on since the formation of the port, and in the present state of trade, it is to be feared that no improvement will take place next year.

58. The buoys and moorings in the port were in good order at the close of the year.

THE TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

59. No change of importance has taken place in this department since last reported on.

"Retriever" buoy vessel.
Ditto - jolly boat.
"Amherst" row boat.
Ditto - canoe.
Master attendant's cutter.
Two coal boats.
"Amherstea" schooner.
Ditto - jolly boat.
"Pegue" schooner.
Ditto - jolly boat.

60. The vessels belonging to the master attendant's and the pilot establishment are noted in the margin, and their condition is reported on in Statement No. 2.

61. The cost of the establishment is also exhibited in the following Statement:

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.	Monthly.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Master attendant	200	–	–
Head clerk	130	–	–
Second clerk	70	–	–
Two peons, at 10 each	20	–	–
Wharf establishment	100	–	–
Pilot establishment at Amherst	294	–	–
Cutter establishment	94	–	–
Schooner, Amherstea	154	–	–
Buoy vessel	114	–	–
Coal-boat establishment	114	–	–
Marine storekeeper's department	250	–	–

CHAP. V.
Marine.

BUOYS AND MOORINGS.

62. There are 23 buoys of the first, second, third, fourth, and balloon class, with moorings belonging to the Port of Moulmein, all of which were in good order at the close of the year.

Years.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Total Tonnage.
1857–58 -	418	399	2,62,913
1858–59 -	360	372	2,56,115
1859–60 -	311	331	2,21,105

63. The number of ships arriving in the Port of Moulmein during the year 1859–60 was 311, with a tonnage of 103,246 tons, and of departure 331; tonnage, 117,859 tons; aggregating 221,165 tons.

64. A comparison of the tonnage for the last three years is exhibited in the margin.

65. The receipts of the ports were 24,875 rupees, and the charges 55,018 rupees; the charges, however, include the cost of the new buoy vessel "Retriever," 33,948 rupees, and the cost of six iron buoys, 3,243 rupees.

STEAMER ATTACHED TO THE PROVINCE.

66. The steamer "Pluto" was stationed in the province throughout the year.

67. She has lately proceeded to Rangoon to undergo repairs to hull and machinery, and receive new boilers.

68. The expenditure on account of this vessel has amounted to 68,780 rupees.

LIST OF VESSELS UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

69. Statement No. 2 in the Appendix contains a list of all the vessels under the above head, with a note as to the present condition of each.

70. The value of this property amounts to 29,26,015 rupees, compared with 2,48,733 rupees of the year 1858-59. The following Statement exhibits the causes of this difference:

	Rs.
Amount of 1858–59 - - - - - - - -	24,87,833
„ 1859–60 - - - - - - - -	29,26,015
More in 1859–60 - - Rs.	4,38,182

MORE IN 1859–60.		LESS IN 1859–60.		
	Rs.		Rs.	
"Arracan" steamer (new) - -	2,06,165	"Indus," steamer	90,000	Transferred to Calcutta.
"Armenian," purchased - -	2,20,000	"Soane," T. B. -	32,983	Sold.
"Bentinck," ditto - -	1,25,000	"Luckea," C. B.	30,000	Transferred to Calcutta.
"Walter Morice," ship, ditto -	40,000			
Rs.	5,91,165	TOTAL - Rs.	1,52,983	
Deduct less in 1859–60 -	1,52,983			
More in 1859–60 - Rs.	4,38,182			

Entire EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS in the MARINE DEPARTMENT under the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, in the Year 1859–60.

71. These are given in abstract detail in Statement No. 4.

72. The receipts have amounted to 9,91,746 rupees, and the expenditure to 30,50,248 rupees.

Rs.
30,50,248
9,91,746
20,58,502

73. The excess of expenditure over receipts here shown amounts to 20,58,502 rupees.

74. This

74. This excess is the result of indispensable outlay, the principal items of which, amounting to 18,16,010 rupees, are exhibited in the following Statement:—

"Bentinck" cost	*Rs.* 1,25,000	
Re-coppering	26,551	
		Rs. 1,51,551
Mutiny accounts belonging to 1858–59, adjusted in 1859–60		5,13,992
Charges on account of Port Blair		1,65,395
Purchase of "Walter Morrice" for ditto		40,000
"Arracan" steamer, cost of construction		1,81,704
"Armenian" steamer, purchase of		2,20,000
Cost of Marine surveys		1,23,366
"Pluto's" expenses		68,780
Repairs to "Sydney"		34,018
" "Australian"		34,564
" "Lord William Bentinck"		20,157
" "Tubal Cain"		46,984
" "Sesostris"		5,444
Cost of coal supplied to Her Majesty's vessels at Calcutta and Galle		1,79,827
Expenses of the "Hugh Lindsay"		30,228
TOTAL	*Rs.*	18,16,010

75. In addition to the explanation which is afforded in this Statement, it must be borne in mind that there are various heads of expenditure yielding no direct return.

76. The real earnings of the steamer "Australian" are much greater than recorded; but no returns of these have been received from Madras, on which coast she was largely employed during the year.

77. No return is shown for the services of the "Hugh Lindsay," nor of the "Pluto," and but a very inadequate one of the services rendered by the Irrawaddy flotilla; the large item under the head of mutiny speaks for itself, as do also the cost of the Marine Surveys, and the charges on account of Port Blair. These latter are detailed in the following Statement for reference, as they might not otherwise be understood.

PARTICULARS of Charges on account of Port Blair, 1859-60.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Cost and freight on coal and sundry miscellaneous charges	47,776	12	9			
Stores supplied by Naval Storekeepeer for Port Blair Settlement	95,959	9	1			
Ditto for Naval Brigade at Port Blair	52	10	8			
Cost of coal supplied by Naval Storekeeper for Port Blair Settlement	12,587	7	6			
				1,56,376	8	–
Establishment of the ship "Walter Morrice"	2,110	12	4			
Miscellaneous ditto	159	10	6			
Dockyard charges for ditto	666	1	4			
Stores supplied by the Naval Storekeeper for ditto	2,793	7	5			
Coal ditto ditto for ditto	2,906	4	–			
Sail-loft charges	376	7	6			
Cooperage charges	16	8	2			
				9,019	3	3
TOTAL			*Rs.*	1,65,395	11	3

78. It will be in recollection that, under the orders of Government, the settlement is largely supplied with stores by the naval storekeeper; these, with the cost of coal sent to Port Blair, and other charges, amounted during the year to *Rs.* 1,65,395. 11. 3.

79. There is also the large item of coal supplied to Her Majesty's ships, amounting to 1,79,827 rupees.*

80. It would, however, be in vain, as has often been stated, to attempt to balance the receipts and expenditure of a department with such multifarious concerns as this, many of them necessarily of an unremunerative character.

81. Many of the vessels are kept up for purposes connected with the Civil, Military, and Judicial demands of the State, and the cost must always appear in excess of the receipts, which can only be regarded in the light of so much saving to Government; but to expect anything beyond that, and rigid supervision over the expenditure, must, from the nature of the service, result in disappointment.

J. Rennie,
Superintendent of Marine.

Fort William,
Marine Superintendent's Office,
31 July 1860.

* This amount is in course of recovery from Her Majesty's Government.

APPENDICES to the Branch of the MARINE DEPARTMENT under the Control of the Government of *India*, for 1859-60.

Appendix, No. I.

STATEMENT of MOORINGS and BUOYS belonging to the MARINE DEPARTMENT, under the Government of *India*, on the 30th April 1860.

		Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
MOULMEIN.			
One buoy of the first class, with moorings, at	*Rs.* 1,500 each	1,500 – –	
Four buoys of the second class, with moorings	1,200 „	4,800 – –	
Eight buoys of the third class, with moorings	900 „	7,200 – –	
One buoy of the fourth class, with moorings	600 „	600 – –	
Seven buoys baloon first class, with moorings	1,500 „	10,500 – –	
There are besides two sets of swinging moorings	1,200 „	2,400 – –	
			27,000 – –
RANGOON.			
Three buoys of the first class, with moorings, at	*Rs.* 1,500 each	4,500 – –	
Eight buoys of the second class, with moorings	1,200 „	9,600 – –	
Four buoys of the third class, with moorings	900 „	3,600 – –	
			17,700 – –
BASSEIN.			
Five buoys of the first class, with moorings, at	*Rs.* 1,500 each	7,500 – –	
Three buoys of the second class, with moorings	1,200 „	3,600 – –	
Two buoys of the third class, with moorings	900 „	1,800 – –	
			12,900 – –
There are besides in store three first class and three third class buoys, with moorings.			
TOTAL		Co.'s *Rs.*	57,600 – –

Fort William, Marine Superintendent's Office,
31 July 1860.

H. Howe, Secretary.

Appendix, No. II.

STATEMENT of Vessels belonging to the MARINE DEPARTMENT, under the Government of *India*, on the 30th April 1860, showing their Names, Date, when Built or Purchased, Cost and Condition.

NAMES OF VESSELS.	When Built.	Whether Built by Government or Purchased, and if Purchased, in what Year.	Cost when Built or Purchased.	TOTAL.	PRESENT CONDITION.	REMARKS.
SEA-GOING STEAMERS.			*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*		
"Fire Queen;" Proceeding, 14th December 1846, No. 14.	In 1844, at Liverpool.	Purchased in 1847 -	85,000 – –	- - -	Hull in good condition; machinery requires repairs.	
"Hugh Lindsay" - - - -	In 1829 -	By Government at Bombay.	1,51,864 – –	- - -	On detached service at Bombay.	
"Australian;" Duplicate, No. 7,399, dated 4th December 1857.	In 1852 -	Purchased in 1857 -	2,50,000 – –	- - -	Hulls and engines in good condition; will shortly require new boilers.	
"Sydney;" Enclosure to duplicate, No. 7,705, dated 16th December 1857.	In 1852 -	- ditto - - -	2,55,000 – –	- - -	- ditto - - ditto.	
"Nemesis," new - - - - -	In 1858 -	Built by Government	1,60,695 – –	- - -	Hull and machinery sound.	
"Arracan," new (in part) - -	In 1859 -	- ditto - - -	2,06,165 – –	- - -	In good condition.	
"Armenian" - - - - - -	- - -	Purchased in 1860 -	2,20,000 – –	- - -	- ditto.	
"Bentinck" - - - - - -	- - -	- ditto - - -	1,25,000 – –	- - -	Engines in good condition; hull and boilers much worn.	
				14,53,724 – –		
"Sesostris" ship (formerly steamer)	In 1857-58	- - - -	- - -	1,60,310 – –	Sound in hull, masts, and spars.	
PORT BLAIR.						
"Walter Morice," ship - - -	- - -	Purchased in 1859 -	- - -	40,000 – –	Sound - - - - - - - - - - -	Hulk at Port Blair.
STATE ESTABLISHMENT.						
State barge "Sonamookey" - -	In 1852 -	- - - -	46,650 – –	- - -	In good condition.	
Music boat - - - - -	In 1824 -	- - - -	6,597 – –	- - -	Old one condemned; new one building.	
Bholeah, No. 1 - - - -	In 1838 -	- - - -	2,800 – –	- - -	In good condition.	
Ditto - 2 - - - -	In 1838 -	- - - -	2,800 – –	- - -	- ditto.	
Ditto - 3 - - - -	In 1834 -	- - - -	1,600 – –	- - -	- ditto.	
Ditto - 4 - - - -	In 1838 -	- - - -	2,391 – –	- - -	- ditto.	
Two baggage boats - - - -	In 1840 -	- - - -	4,000 – –	- - -	- ditto.	
				66,838 – –		
PROVINCE OF PEGU, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENT IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA.						
"Lord William Bentinck" steamer -	In 1845 -	Built by Government	77,788 – –	- - -	Hull, machinery, &c. in good order - - - - -	Employed in towing troop boats to and from the frontier, and occasionally towing ships to sea, conveying mails, &c.
"Nerbudda" - - - - -	In 1845 -	- ditto - - -	77,988 – –	- - -	Hull and machinery in good working order; has been on the slip from August to December 1859.	In towing troop boats to and from the frontier, and conveying mails, &c.
"Damoodah" - - - -	In 1843 -	- ditto - - -	90,000 – –	- - -	Ditto - - ditto. New boilers placed in lieu of the old ones.	In towing troop boats to and from the frontier, and occasionally towing ships to sea; has been stationed at Bassein since 15th March 1860.
"Mahanuddy" - - - -	In 1843 -	- ditto - - -	90,000 – –	- - -	Hull and machinery undergoing repairs; the former in a bad state. The whole length of keel plate requires to be renewed, besides several plates in her bottom and sides. Woodwork requires renewing about the bows and aft paddle-boxes, &c.	Has been stationed at Bassein, and is running between this port and Bassein with the mails, &c.
"Diana" - - - - -	In 1854 -	- ditto - - -	68,956 – –	- - -	Hull and machinery require to be overhauled; boilers in a weak state; several of the plates very thin from corrosion, and patched in different places; coal bunkers, &c. require renewing.	Stationed under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner at the frontier, and in conveying the mails during the relief of troops.

Appendix, No. II.—STATEMENT of Vessels belonging to the Marine Department, under the Government of *India*, on the 30th April 1860, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF VESSELS.	When Built.	Whether Built by Government or Purchased, and if Purchased, in what Year.	Cost when Built or Purchased.	TOTAL.	PRESENT CONDITION.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		
Province of Pegu, &c.—*continued.*						
"Bhaugerutti," troop boat	In 1845	Built by Government	32,940 – –	– – –	In good condition at present	Employed in conveying troops, &c. to and from the frontier.
"Panlang," troop boat	In 1853	ditto	43,182 – –	– – –	ditto	ditto ditto.
"Sutledge," troop boat	In 1842	ditto	40,000 – –	– – –	In good condition	ditto ditto.
"Acteon," cargo boat	–	–	15,573 – –	– – –	In good condition at present	In ordinary.
"Kelpie," gun boat	–	–	– – –	5,36,427 – –	In good condition	Ready for river service.
"Tubal Cain," ship	At Liverpool in 1851.	Purchased in 1854	– – –	1,67,536 – –	Extensively repaired in 1859, and in good condition.	
MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT AT RANGOON.						
"Gallant," light vessel	In 1848, at Cochin.	Purchased in 1858	32,510 – –	– – –	In good order	At the light station.
Ditto, two boats	–	–	– – –	– – –	ditto.	
Two cutters	–	–	– – –	– – –	–	As necessary in port.
				32,510 – –		
MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT AT DALHOUSIE.						
"Kate," buoy vessel	–	–	18,116 – –	– – –	In good order	Lifting and placing buoys in Bassein River.
Ditto, punt	–	–	– – –	– – –	ditto	Attached to buoy vessel for general purposes.
"Wasp," cargo schooner	–	–	– – –	– – –	ditto	Keeping up communication between Dalhousie and Bassein.
Port gig and cutter	–	–	– – –	– – –	ditto	As necessary in port.
				18,116 – –		
DOCKYARD AT RANGOON.						
Two 20-ton lighters	–	–	– – –	– – –	In good order	For dockyard use, and landing Government stores.
Superintendent of flotilla's bholeah	–	–	– – –	– – –	Timbers rotten, planking very much decayed.	
Thirteen boats belonging to vessels of flotilla.	–	–	– – –	– – –	In general good order	As necessary.
Chief superintending engineer's gig	–	–	– – –	– – –	Unserviceable	ditto.
Government builder's gig	–	–	– – –	– – –	Condemned	ditto.
One coal cutter	–	–	– – –	– – –	In good order	ditto.
Six 6-ton cutters attached to the yard	–	–	– – –	– – –	These boats were returned condemned from the vessels, and repaired for dockyard use.	Two employed for the workmen crossing and re-crossing the river; the remainder condemned.
STEAMERS AND BOATS AT MOULMEIN.						
"Pluto," steamer	Re-built in 1851.	–	4,03,145 – –	– – –	Hull requires to be repaired; a new steam nozzle and other repairs to be effected to the machinery, to place her in a good serviceable condition; wood work requires renewing in stern, paddle boxes, &c.	On the Tenasserim coast.
"Retriever," buoy vessel, decked	In 1858	–	33,948 – –	– – –	Requires caulking.	
Ditto, jolly boat, open	–	–	Cost not ascertained.	– – –	Good.	
Amherst row boat, decked, brig rigged	In 1851	–	1,500 – –	– – –	Requires caulking.	
Ditto, canoe, open	–	Purchased *in* 1857	100 – –	– – –	Wormed.	
Master Attendant's cutter	In 1850	–	448 – –	– – –	Good.	
Two coal boats, open	In 1852	–	1,230 – –	– – –	Ditto.	
"Amherstia," schooner rigged, decked	In 1852	–	6,133 – –	– – –	Ditto.	
Ditto, jolly boat, open	In 1854	–	300 – –	– – –	Ditto.	
"Pegu," schooner rigged, decked	In 1841	–	3,750 – –	– – –	Ditto.	
Ditto, jolly boat, open	–	–	Cost unknown.	– – –	Ditto.	
				4,50,554 – –		
		TOTAL Co.'s Rupees		29,26,015 – –		

Fort William, Marine Superintendent's Office, 31 July 1860.

H. Howe, Secretary.

Appendix, No. III.

STATEMENT, showing the RECEIPTS and CHARGES of OUTPORTS in the MARINE DEPARTMENT under the Government of *India*, for the last Ten Years, ending the 30th April 1860, and the Arrivals and Departures of Merchant Vessels, their Number and Tonnage, with Specification of those which have taken Pilots.

YEARS.	Receipts of the Port.	Charges of the Port.	Annual Number of Vessels Arrived.	Annual Number of Vessels Departed.	Vessels which have taken Pilots.				Number of Pilots required to meet the wants of the Port.	REMARKS.
					Annual Number of Vessels Arrived.	Tonnage of Arrivals.	Annual Number of Vessels Departed.	Tonnage of Departures.		
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*								
MOULMEIN:										
1850–51 -	25,475 4 11	39,183 8 10	271	267	77	22,575	75	22,228	One Government pilot and 10 licensed pilots.	
1851–52 -	- - No return - -		326	343	- -	68,048	- -	73,928	- ditto.	
1852–53 -	36,997 5 4	37,855 11 2	457	434	240	105,829	186	97,012	- ditto.	
1853–54 -	38,696 2 8	44,783 1 11	436	469	- -	101,648	- -	109,668	- ditto.	
1854–55 -	34,396 4 8	43,542 14 4	392	401	211	77,995	183	74,644	One Government pilot and nine licensed pilots.	Five Europeans and four Natives.
1855–56 -	39,696 13 4	52,308 10 11	435	438	- -	113,918	- -	107,680	One Government pilot and 12 licensed pilots.	
1856–57 -	50,657 14 11	47,120 4 11	383	409	- -	93,953	- -	104,035	- ditto.	
1857–58 -	42,533 4 5	43,842 9 8	418	399	- -	140,800	- -	122,113		
1858–59 -	33,015 8 10	24,741 10 7	360	372	- -	124,473	- -	131,642		
1859–60 -	24,875 3 4	55,018 14 1	311	331	235	103,246	256	117,859	Twenty-seven.	
RANGOON:										
Beginning 1852–53 -	2,773 4 -	- unknown -	300	244	- -	32,564	- -	22,389	- - -	As furnished by Collector of Customs, Rangoon.
1853–54 -	9,478 12 -	15,825 3 10	400	334	- -	53,800	- -	43,720	- - -	
1854–55 -	15,890 10 -	40,048 5 6	401	397	- -	109,171	- -	110,954	- - -	
1855–56 -	18,725 7 -	32,124 4 3	469	456	- -	138,881	- -	131,546	None—Free pilotage -	
1856–57 -	22,999 4 -	67,526 - 11	564	547	321	136,531	264	102,773		
1857–58 -	39,048 11 9	29,242 5 8	604	504	377	194,886	327	160,600		
1858–59 -	50,063 - 3	32,795 9 5	479	496	280	127,223	281	128,136		
1859–60 -	31,538 11 6	35,431 13 9	293	- -	- -	80,774	- -	- -	- - -	Regular returns not received. Arrivals and tonnage of vessels computed from Statements of Tonnage Duty.
BASSEIN:										
1853–54 -	1,218 10 -	- - -	3	3	- -	1,124	- -	1,124	- - -	British square-rigged.
			12	91	- -	1,165	- -	3,750½	- - -	Native crafts and boats.
1854–55 -	2,100 8 -	- - -	7	7	- -	3,227	- -	3,227	- - -	British square-rigged.
			28	99	- -	3,164	- -	5,175	- - -	Native crafts and boats.
1855–56 -	4,248 12 -	- - -	44	34	- -	16,049	- -	12,105	- - -	British square-rigged.
			32	67	- -	3,574	- -	4,890	- - -	Native crafts and boats.
1856–57 -	3,563 4 -	4,290 10 3	27	28	Above two-thirds	12,101	Above two-thirds	11,338	- - -	British square-rigged.
			29	51		2,490½		2,915	Free pilotage	Native crafts and boats.
1857–58 -	9,494 6 -	7,641 12 4	80	60	- -	41,086	- -	29,851	- - -	British square-rigged.
			35	70	- -	3,434	- -	4,183½	- - -	Native crafts and boats.
1858–59 -	8,692 2 -	11,128 8 5	45	59	- -	22,392	- -	28,502	- - -	British square-rigged.
			42	88	- -	4,742	- -	5,682½	- - -	Native crafts and boats.
1859–60 -	3,211 14 -	9,945 15 -	30	- -	- -	11,351	- -	- -	- - -	British and foreign vessels.
			38	- -	- -	1,406	- -	- -	- - -	Native crafts and boats.
										Remark as above respecting returns.

Fort William, Marine Superintendent's Office, 31 July 1860.

H. Howe, Secretary.

Appendix, No. IV.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, under the Government of *India*, on account of Steam and other Vessels, and Establishments at Out-Ports, between the 1st May 1859 and 30th April 1860.

NAMES OF VESSELS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.	EXPENDITURE.					RECEIPTS.				REMARKS.
	Establishments.	Repairs.	Fuel.	Stores and Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Actual.	Pro Formâ.	Stores sold and returned, and Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
External Steam Navigation Charges General	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,273 1 6	1,273 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No returns have been received of large earnings on the Madras coast—relieving troops.
"Australian," steamer	51,835 13 9	34,564 7 6	79,983 1 1	40,891 10 6	2,07,275 - 10	- - -	68,970 - -	668 12 11	69,638 12 11	
"Sydney," ditto	26,812 3 2	34,018 6 -	90,106 - 3	25,715 2 -	1,76,651 11 5	- - -	3,36,681 7 6	607 1 1	3,37,288 8 7	
"Fire Queen," ditto	36,483 4 3	9,540 14 4	88,932 13 6	24,956 9 1	1,59,913 9 2	1,090 - -	68,420 1 3	732 3 4	70,242 4 7	
"Nemesis," ditto	35,952 - -	2,922 14 1	16,840 8 5	23,249 3 8	78,364 10 2	4,387 12 -	- - -	174 2 -	4,561 14 -	
"Hugh Lindsay," ditto	27,515 14 10	- - -	- - -	2,712 10 2	30,228 9 -	—	—	—	—	
"Bentinck," ditto	467 - -	26,551 6 4	16,741 5 8	24,124 4 2	67,884 - 2		—	—	—	
		Machinery and construction.								
"Arracan," ditto	10,240 7 10	1,81,704 8 10	9,827 5 6	97,814 14 10	2,99,587 5 -	—	—	—	—	
"Pluto," ditto	37,034 - -	1,379 10 8	19,961 - -	10,406 1 1	68,780 11 9	—	—	—	—	
"Indus," ditto	7,672 - -	3,463 5 11	1,621 - 11	1,572 8 -	14,328 14 10	1,254 8 11	300 - -	- - -	1,554 8 11	
"Damoodah," ditto	15,991 3 9	6,204 6 3	11,877 15 1	2,299 4 -	36,372 13 1	2,804 11 -	4,206 6 2	- - -	7,011 1 2	
"Nerbuddah," ditto	13,367 5 7	11,878 5 10	5,468 5 -	2,464 5 9	33,178 6 2	433 1 4	4,737 5 -	- - -	5,170 6 4	
"Mahanúdy," ditto	15,902 11 1	3,087 1 -	7,921 4 1	2,580 9 -	29,491 9 2	1,021 6 8	14,487 9 7	- - -	15,509 - 3	
"Lord William Bentinck," ditto	16,110 10 10	20,157 10 8	9,786 5 6	2,382 5 1	48,437 - 1	1,083 14 3	2,000 - -	- - -	3,683 14 3	
"Diana," ditto	15,637 11 4	2,678 15 3	5,512 2 -	1,289 6 8	25,118 3 3	1,228 - 6	14,060 10 -	- - -	15,288 10 6	
"Sutlej," accommodation boat	6,696 - -	2,437 12 1	105 - -	360 - -	9,598 12 1	7,845 7 9	36,206 12 8	- - -	44,052 4 5	
"Luckia," cargo boat	1,223 13 1	1,646 12 1	- - -	2,116 6 8	4,986 15 10	- - -	2,992 11 3	- - -	2,992 11 3	
"Soane," troop boat	4,420 13 3	1,062 11 -	126 - -	418 - -	6,027 8 3	2,173 13 7	11,034 1 1	1,115 - -	14,322 14 8	
"Panlang," ditto	7,176 - -	2,672 13 5	84 - -	455 - -	10,387 13 5	6,013 6 6	38,669 10 8	- - -	44,683 1 2	
"Bhaugerutty, ditto	7,416 - -	3,762 1 6	63 - -	463 - -	11,704 1 6	6,533 4 10	41,457 15 9	- - -	47,991 4 7	
"Actæan," flat	328 7 -	126 14 6	- - -	- - -	455 5 6	—	—	—	—	
"Tubal Cain," ship	22,580 7 6	46,984 14 7	46 8 -	18,074 7 6	87,686 5 7	828 14 3	1,84,964 12 1	1,040 13 10	1,86,834 8 2	
"Sesostris," ditto	33,302 12 1	5,444 15 9	140 6 3	16,088 12 3	54,976 14 4	- - -	50,947 10 6	294 2 1	51,241 12 7	
	£. *s. d.*									
Dockyard at Rangoon, disbursements during the year	1,17,814 7 2									
Deduct cost of stores purchased, and wages of artificers adjusted to other debits	79,081 1 7	27,059 4 -	- - -	- - -	11,674 1 7	38,733 5 7	—	—	—	—
								Port Dues, &c.		
Master Attendant's department at Rangoon, including expenses of the light vessel "Gallant," guard boat main wharf, and pagoda flag staff		20,709 9 9	- - -	- - -	4,106 9 1	24,815 2 10	31,538 11 6	- - -	- - -	31,538 11 6
	Rs. a. p.									
Superintendent, Irrawaddy Flotilla, disbursements during the year	65,630 11 9									
Deduct cost and charges of coal purchased, and advances adjusted to other de		18,777 7 8	- - -	- - -	428 4 6	19,205 12 2	—	—	—	—

| | | |

CHAPTER VI.

CHAP. VI. Geological Survey.

ANNUAL REPORT of the SUPERINTENDENT of the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of *India*, and of the MUSEUM of GEOLOGY, *Calcutta*. 1859-60.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Bengal.—IN reporting on the progress of the survey for 1858-59, I stated that it had been found impossible to complete the examination of the very important and interesting coal-fields of the Damuda and Adjai during that season. This examination has been very zealously and ably carried out during the past year by Mr. William T. Blanford, and the field maps are now completed. Copies of these are at present in preparation for the engraver; and, when published, they will show the complicated structure of this district, and will prove not less valuable to the practical workers of the valuable collieries there, than interesting to the geologist. Many points of high scientific interest and of importance, as elucidating the geological structure of India, have been established during the progress of Mr. Blanford's survey. These will all appear in this report. Mr. W. Blanford has had the entire weight of this important work upon himself, having had the assistance of Mr. Tween only, who, having only very recently been appointed to the Geological Survey, has necessarily been, during this year, more of a learner than any great aid.

Mr. Blanford has also, with great care, brought together as accurate returns as can be hoped for, of the actual quantities of coal raised from the several open works and pits in this the most important coal-field in India.

In pursuance of the systematic labours of the survey, Mr. Joseph G. Medlicott (aided by Mr. Mallett) and Mr. Wilson having been engaged during the past season in those portions of the Monghyr district which adjoin the districts of Bhaugulpore and Beerbhoom. Mr. Wilson also made a preliminary examination of the Kurharbari coal-fields. Considering the inaccessible nature of those districts, and the difficulty of satisfactorily exploring so wild a country, a large area has been completed, the maps of which are now in hand.

I regret to say that this area has been considerably less than it otherwise would have been, in consequence of Mr. Wilson's having been prevented by illness from continuing at his work for some time, illness which has subsequently compelled him to seek for leave of absence for two months.

Mr. J. G. Medlicott steadily and zealously continued his examination of the districts allotted to him to the close of the season, and has completed the survey of the Kurruckpore Hills, terminating his season's work at Monghyr on the Ganges. He has also materially and most satisfactorily added to the topography of these hills, as shown on the existing maps, so that, when completed, the Geological Survey Maps will be a very important addition to our knowledge of these hills, hitherto of the most scanty and unfinished kind. Mr. Medlicott has reported his satisfaction at the intelligence and zeal displayed by Mr. F. R. Mallett, who was under his charge. Mr. Mallett has been little more than a year attached to the survey, and promises to be a very useful assistant.

I am glad to think that the worst and most unhealthy portion of these hills has now been gone over, without any more serious consequence to our staff than the temporary illness of one of our assistants.

Mr. William Theobald, junior, has been engaged in carrying out the careful mapping of the boundaries and extent of the more recent and alluvial deposits, stretching from Burdwan, by the banks of the Ganges to the west of Monghyr, and has performed his task very efficiently and successfully.

The sheet of the Indian Atlas (No. 113), referred to in my last report, as then daily expected, has been received within the last few weeks. Our geological lines and boundaries are now being transferred to this sheet, and when it is prepared along with the adjoining one (No. 112), the reports relating to the area included in them will be sent to press.

North-Western Provinces.—A large district, lying between the Rivers Sutlej and Ganges, including the lower and outer ranges of the Himalaya and Sewalik Hills, has been examined by Professor Henry B. Medlicott, of the Thomason College, Roorkee. The rocks have been studied by him, more with regard to their physical relations than with reference to their rich stores of fossils, and several most interesting and important new facts have been brought to light, bearing on their history and mode of formation, both as regards the Sewalik group, and also the Nummulitic series. Although this district is

not

not complete in itself, the facts are of considerable importance in elucidating the structure of a district which is so well known to geologists by the magnificent collections of fossils which have been procured from it, and made known by the labours of Falconer and Cautley, and the details will therefore be published so soon as the maps, &c. can be prepared. This work has been completed by Professor H. Medlicott, single-handed, during the period of the year when his collegiate duties permitted his taking the field. Without the energy and high ability shown by Mr. Medlicott, it would have been impossible to get over this large and hilly, and therefore, to a great extent, inaccessible district.

Madras.—In the Madras Presidency, during the season just passed, the geological survey of the country lying between Trichinopoly and Pondicherry, and thence to Salem, has been steadily progressing. Mr. H. F. Blanford has been in charge of the party working there, and has devoted himself specially to the important group of the cretaceous rocks. The examination of this series has proved more tedious than was anticipated, but I am happy to say has now been completed; and the report thereon is being prepared for the press, some of the illustrations being already finished. Messrs. King and Foote have meanwhile been engaged in the survey of the adjoining districts (included in sheet 79 of the "Indian Atlas"), and have already furnished an excellent report on the alluvial and post-cretaceous deposits of their districts. Mr. Charles Oldham was engaged with the same party until an injury to one of his feet prevented his continuing his field-work, and he was temporarily transferred to the office. He is now well again, and will resume his field duties at the earliest convenient season.

By this party of the survey in Madras, almost the entire area included in sheet 79 of the "Indian Atlas," has been carefully examined and mapped. And bearing in mind that each of these sheets of the "Atlas" represents an area of 17,824 square miles, it is obvious that the completion of even one of them involves a very large and continuous amount of labour.

Such has been the progress of the operations of the geological survey during the year. The satisfactory completion, however, of a still larger area of country, and still more the preparation of our maps and reports, has been seriously impeded by the deputation, in the first instance, of Mr. Henry B. Medlicott, in the early part of the working season, to inquire into the facts regarding the reported discovery of seams of coal near Murree, in the Punjab; and more recently of myself, to investigate the state and prospects of the Government iron works in Kumaon.

The results of Mr. Medlicott's examination of the country around Murree, where the coal was said to have been found, only tended to establish the view taken of the facts by myself from the first, and proved that there was in that neighbourhood no regular deposit of coal. All the localities which had been noticed consisted only of isolated and insignificant accumulations of vegetable matter, or of detached and broken trunks or branches of trees, imbedded in sandstone, yielding a little coal certainly, but of no commercial value whatever.

The prospects of the iron-works undertaken by Government in Kumaon, being essentially a practical, and not geological question, need not be alluded to here.

The importance of these inquiries, no doubt, amply justified their being taken up at the time, but, at the same time, they unavoidably interfered with, and seriously impeded the general progress of the systematic work of the survey.

Publications.—The third part of the first volume of the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India" was issued during the first half of the year. This contained a report on the Geological Structure of Bancoorah, Midnapore, Orissa, and Bengal; a note on the laterite of Orissa, by Mr. W. T. Blanford; and on some fossil fish teeth from the Nagpore country by myself. With this part were also given title page, index, &c., for the first volume, which was thus completed.

The second part of volume II. has also passed through the press. This contains reports on the central part of the Nerbudda District, by Mr. J. S. Medlicott. On the tertiary and recent deposits of the same area by Mr. W. Theobald, and a summary of the Palæontological evidence afforded by the several groups of rocks which are found there, or their representatives in Bengal, and elsewhere, by myself. It is largely illustrated by maps, sections, sketches, &c., and will, I believe, prove an important contribution to the geology of India. Owing to my unavoidable absence, this part was not actually issued before the close of the year, but it is now ready; and I have, therefore, included it in the publications of the year.

This part completes volume II., and with it are given title page, &c. &c., for that volume.

As to last report, I have to this also appended a small index map of India, showing the present state of progress of the geological survey, and the additions which have been made during the past year.

Arrangements have already been made for taking up the examination of the country adjoining the River Soane and the Rewah Territory during the coming season. This will enable us to unite our work in Bengal with that in Central India. Up to the present year this district was not by any means safe, but it is hoped that the state of the country will, this year, warrant our entering it with sufficient confidence. In Madras, also, arrangements have been made to take up the important districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool.

Museum.—The systematic assay of all the specimens of iron stone and of coal which existed in the Museum, which was so well begun during the previous year by Mr. G. E. Evans, has been steadily carried out in the intervals of other duties during the present season. A large number of varieties has been thus examined, including all those from the Raneegunge field, collected by Mr. Blanford, and those from the Rajmehal Hills, by myself.

The economic series in the museum has also been enriched by a good collection, illustrative of the several processes of electro-metallurgy, the first of a series of a technical character, which I hope soon to be able to add to our collection.

The aid of our staff continues to be sought by individuals and companies in assays, or analysis of minerals, ores, &c., and during the year such information has been given, to many private individuals, as well as to Government departments, and to companies. In reality, the time of the curator of the museum, and frequently also of myself and others, is occasionally fully occupied in supplying such information. There is, at the same time, more than sufficient work, from the labours of the geological survey alone, to employ fully the attention of a well-trained chemist in such inquiries and analysis; and these are daily extending both in number and importance. Under present arrangements, with only one person to attend to such matters, and at the same time to the general charge and arrangements of the museum, it is only possible to devote intervals of other work to such inquiries. This, however, Mr. Evans has zealously done.

The general collections in the museum have been steadily increasing during the year. From the geological survey large series have been obtained. But inasmuch as the survey has not, generally speaking, been examining districts rich in fossils, the series of organic remains in the museum has not, during the past year, received so numerous additions as in preceding years. The examination, naming, and arrangement of those already in our collections, has been progressing; the valuable series from the rocks of Trichinopoly and Pondicherry has been added to; and the very important group of the Cephalopods, from these cretaceous beds is now nearly completed. Mr. Henry F. Blanford, who has been very zealously and efficiently engaged in the description of these fossils, will, under the proposed arrangements for the coming season, be able to devote more time to this important series, so as to have the entire collection carefully examined, and the fossils figured, described, and prepared for publication within a reasonable time.

A commencement has been made in laying aside for the museums at Madras, Bombay, and more lately also for that at Kurrachee, of series of fossils selected from the duplicates in our museum. These will, doubtless, prove both valuable for comparison, and generally interesting. The examination and identification of organic remains is, however, at all times a very tedious and difficult task; and, inasmuch as, for the reasons I have partly noted above, such duties can only be taken up in the intervals of other and more pressing calls on the time of our staff, the progress made is, comparatively speaking, slow. At the same time it would be of little advantage to send to other institutions sets of fossils unexamined and unnamed.

The number of visitors to the museum continues to increase. During the past year this increase has been 38 per cent. on the number of the previous twelve months. The locality in which our museum is placed operates seriously in diminishing the number of our visitors. Persons who are in the daily habit of frequenting the neighbourhood, one of the busiest parts of the town, are too much occupied with business of various kinds to devote much time to such institutions, while others who would perhaps visit and study are kept away by the distance from their usual haunts. And further, the construction of private houses in Calcutta is not, by any means, well adapted for the exhibition of objects of interest in a museum. Want of sufficient light is one of the great defects, and with this want of sufficient illumination is also combined, the direction in which, whatever light there may be, is necessarily thrown on the collections; while the separation into detached rooms does not contribute to the facility for adopting, or to the success in carrying out, a systematic arrangement of the objects exhibited.

Library.—We continue to receive regularly from the various societies and institutions, with whom we correspond, their publications. These materially add to the value of our library. The sum appropriated for the purposes of this library, although sufficient, perhaps, to maintain an established collection of books, and keep it up to the latest date by the purchase of all new and valuable treatises bearing on our science, is yet not adequate to the rapid formation of a good library of reference in all the branches of that science. It is nly, therefore, by strictly husbanding our resources, and by applying them in successive years to separate departments, that we can hope to supply our deficiencies in standard works of earlier date, and in completing our copies of serials, and of scientific magazines: and this plan I have, from the first, adopted.

During the year there have been added to our library 422 volumes, or parts of volumes. The library continues to afford frequent opportunities for reference and study to persons interested in such subjects. We have been unable as yet to appropriate rooms to this valuable collection of books, but, in default of better accommodation, every care is taken to preserve them, so far as is possible, in a public office.

At the close of my report for the previous year (1858-59), I had occasion to state, with deep regret, the serious losses we had sustained by the death, within the 12 months, of nearly one-third of our establishment. It is with great pleasure I can now report that during the past 12 months we have not suffered in this way. Temporary illnesses have,

in a few cases, interfered for a short time with our progress, but not very seriously. Considering the great exposure to which all geologists in this country are unavoidably subjected, the necessity for their visiting and often remaining for some time in the most malarious and deadly parts of the country, these being, in the majority of cases, the very places which afford the best geological sections, there is always great anxiety for their safety during the working season, and consequent gratification in finding that the danger has passed with no greater amount of illness than is common in such climates.

In consequence, however, of the serious loss during the preceding year, several of the more recent additions to our staff have been unavoidably more learners during the past 12 months than assistants. I have already noticed the labours of each of these, but I would here take the opportunity of adding my entire satisfaction with the steady application to their duties, and the zealous and intelligent exertions of all; and I think the progress of the survey, and of the museum, during the year, has been very satisfactory.

(signed) *T. Oldham*,
25 May 1860. Superintendent Geological Survey of India.

LIST of SOCIETIES and INSTITUTIONS from which Donations to the Library have been received during the past Year.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.
Batavian—Society of Arts and Sciences.
Belgium—Academic Royale des Sciences.
Bengal—Asiatic Society.
Berlin—Academy of Sciences.
Bombay—Branch Royal Asiatic Society.
„ Geological Society.
Calcutta—Public Library.
Canada—Geological Survey. Through Sir W. Logan.
Canadian—Institute.
Copenhagen—Royal Society of.
Cork—Royal Institute of.
Dijon—Academy of Sciences.
Dublin—Geological Society.
„ Royal Dublin Society.
Edinburgh—Royal Scottish Society of Arts.
Liverpool—Royal Institution.
London—Geographical Society.
„ Geological Society.
„ Royal Institution of Great Britain.
„ Royal Society.
„ Geological Survey of Great Britain.
„ Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.
Madras—Literary Society.
Manchester—Philosophical Society.
Moscow—Imperial Society of Naturalists.
Munich—Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences.
Pensylvania—Franklin Institute.
Philadelphia—Academy of Natural Sciences.
Stockholm—Royal Academy of Sciences.
Vaudois—Society of Natural Sciences.
Vienna—Imperial Geological Institute.
„ Academy of Sciences.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT of PROCEEDINGS in the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, during the Official Year 1859–60.

1. THE chief matter of a Report of Proceedings in the Public Works Department should undoubtedly be actual progress in the works which are the end of its existence, and not a mere recapitulation of measures of Departmental Administration.

2. There has been great difficulty hitherto in obtaining all the Local Reports which must form the basis of such a review of progress in good time; and there is little encouragement to enter into an elaborate analysis of a state of progress which already belongs to the past. There are real difficulties in the way of obtaining such timely Reports, arising not merely from the vast extent of territory to which they refer, and the great number of subsidiary Reports which must be reviewed, analysed, and compacted by each Local Government, to be submitted at Calcutta, and again compacted into one general Review for all India from Peshawur to Singapoor. The progress of one great work, a Canal or a Railway, can be shown by a concise descriptive statement. But progress in a system embracing many large works and an infinity of small works to be at once comprehensive and intelligible can only be shown by figured statements exhibiting the money expended under different heads during the term reviewed.

3. And indeed the yearly Progress Reports of the Department are necessarily of a financial character, as the correlative at the year's end of the Departmental Budgets which lay down the scheme of operations at the beginning of the year. It is this financial character of the Progress Reports which renders early completion most difficult, and some modification of the nature of the Report seems necessary to secure a review which shall not relate to comparatively obsolete matter. This may be either by the acceptance of approximate returns of expenditure framed before the end of the year; or by a separate submission of a statement of progress, properly so called, on works of importance only, in anticipation of the complete financial detail of the expenditure. This will be considered. It should be acknowledged, however, that the present compilation might have been ready earlier had not the pressure of daily business and the separation of the office during the Viceroy's tour further retarded it.

4. The statement of expenditure in the year under report is shown in a classified tabular sheet at the end of this document (Appendix I.). The prominent feature in it is the excessive predominance of expenditure on military works, the whole aggregate being 3,22,21,675 rupees; of this amount 1,23,94,670 rupees has been expended on military and naval objects, including a sum of 86,918 rupees for "Military Contingencies," (or that portion of the expenditure on barrack furniture, conservancy, &c., which has passed through the Public Works Accounts); 23,87,391 rupees has been expended on other "State" objects; and 1,07;74,545 rupees on "Internal Improvement;" whilst the cost of establishments and contingencies has been 66,65,069 rupees. Or, distinguishing between original works and repairs, the general result may be thus exhibited:

	Original Works.	Repairs.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Military and Naval	1,06,82,379	16,25,373	
Other State Works	15,05,227	8,82,164	
Internal Improvement	39,80,279	67,94,266	
	1,61,67,885	93,01,803	2,54,69,688
Military Contingencies	- -	- -	86,918
Establishments and Contingencies (Travelling Allowances, &c.)	- -	- -	66,65,069
GRAND TOTAL			*Rs.* 3,22,21,675

5. These

5. These are not proportions which it is satisfactory to contemplate, and they contrast painfully with the relative proportions before 1857. But there is every ground to believe that they will also contrast very unfavourably with the results of the year now passing away, and if continued peace be granted, of that which is coming. There is a good deal still to be done both for the comfort of the troops and for the military security of the country. But it is to be hoped that it will be done cautiously, with time for circumspection, and on a permanent determination of the forces and their disposition, and no longer under heavy pressure, detrimental to all economy, and exacting work at all costs to meet requisitions, the object of which, however apparently urgent at the time, often proved to have no durability.

6. The following is a list of some of the most important items which contribute to the totals in the classified abstract:

MILITARY.

	Rs.	
Barracks at Jackatalla (now Wellington)	4,23,691	Madras.
Improvements to Barracks in Fort St. George	63,013	
Barracks at Bangalore	1,26,260	
Fortifications of Fort St. George	1,28,186	
Temporary Infantry Barracks at Ahmednugger	1,03,401	Bombay.
" " " Ahmedabad	95,661	
Permanent Infantry Barracks at Mhow	1,11,424	
" " " Indore	43,099	
Infantry Barracks at Nusseerabad	60,025	
Cavalry " "	43,293	
Alterations to Hospital, Chinsurah	47,402	Bengal.
Temporary Barracks at Darjeeling	65,800	
Iron-framed Barracks at Dehree	1,44,291	
Additions to roofs of Temporary Barracks at Barrackpoor	48,878	
Ordnance Buildings at Ishapoor	50,085	
Constructing Upper Story to Barrack, Dum-Dum	46,680	
Cavalry Buildings at Muttra	77,243	N. W. Provinces.
Infantry Barracks at Cawnpoor	1,80,218	
" " and Hospital, Bareilly	1,19,950	
Infantry and Artillery Barracks, Futtehgurh	77,938	
Temporary Barracks at Ooraie	94,043	
Accommodation for European Troops at Shahjehanpoor	1,05,233	
" " " Gwalior	4,75,924	
" " " Seepree	46,943	
Barrack Accommodation at Goonah	64,745	
Improvements in Fort of Akulgurh	44,819	Punjab.
Buildings for second European Infantry Regiment, Rawul Pindee	1,81,026	
Artillery Barracks at ditto	35,008	
Iron-framed Barracks at Mooltan	56,365	
" " Ferozepoor	1,22,967	
Barracks in the Hill Stations of Kussowlee and Subathoo	58,635	
Fort Canning, Singapoor	1,07,391	Straits Settlements.
Fort Fullerton "	42,678	
Residency Fort defensive works, Lucknow	1,00,475	Oudh.
Stone Bridge Post	99,377	
Formation of Cantonments at new Military Stations	1,16,500	
Officers' Quarters, Lucknow	40,507	
Barracks for two Regiments European Infantry at ditto	4,38,400	
Married Men's Barracks at ditto	1,05,401	
Hospital Accommodation for Infantry at ditto	97,330	
Cavalry Hospital at ditto	63,500	
Artillery Barracks for two Battalions at ditto	1,04,900	
Accommodation for Troops at Fyzabad	1,95,663	
" " Seetapoor	2,34,224	
" " Roy Bareilly	2,15,472	
" " Gondah	2,80,941	
" " Sultanpoor	47,843	
Redoubt at Tounghoo	1,07,200	Pegu and T. and M. Provinces.
Commissariat Depôt at Thayetmyo	58,247	
" Godowns at Tounghoo	92,570	
Two ranges Family Quarters for 1st Battalion Royals at Secunderabad	37,518	Hyderabad.
Temporary Quarters for 18th Royal Irish	42,047	

CHAP. VII. Public Works.

		Rs.
	JUDICIAL.	
Madras.	Jail and Courthouse at Salem	23,406
	Jail at Ootacamund for Natives, and temporarily for Europeans	26,532
N. W. Provinces.	Collector's Cutcherrie at Cawnpoor	42,378
Pegu.	Purchase of a House in Rangoon for Deputy Commissioner's Court	88,669
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Dharaseo Central Jail	66,107
	Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherries at Sudder Stations	58,686
	REVENUE.	
Bengal.	New Customs Shed in Calcutta at Export Wharf	34,644
	Two Sheds at Export Warehouse	53,257
	New Opium Godowns in Calcutta	60,705
N. W. Provinces.	New range of Offices at Opium Factory, Ghazeepoor	23,746
	ECCLESIASTICAL.	
Bombay.	Church at Ahmedabad	10,425
	„ Hyderabad (Sind)	11,450
Bengal.	R. C. Chapel, Barrackpoor	12,035
N. W. Provinces.	Restoration of Christ Church, Cawnpoor	40,000
Oudh.	Dilkhoosha Cantonment Church	16,041
	GENERAL.	
Madras.	Additions to Government House, Madras	23,657
Punjab.	„ Residency, Lahore	17,541
	MUNICIPAL.	
Bombay.	Restoration of ancient hanging Tanks in the Taweela Valley, Aden	80,369
	Condensers at Aden	26,140
	MARINE.	
Bombay.	Harbour Works at Kurrachee	22,799
	Lighthouse at Perim	20,000
	Patent Slip at Dallah, opposite Rangoon	17,730
	AGRICULTURAL.	
Madras.	Subsidiary Works of the Godavery Annicut	65,527
	Ditto Krishna Annicut	1,20,861
	Re-construction of Pennair Annicut	44,767
Bombay.	Mittrow Canal, Sind	34,691
N. W. Provinces.	Rajbuhas on Ganges Canal	3,03,940
Punjab.	Baree Doab Canal	5,90,362
	COMMUNICATIONS.	
Madras.	Trunk Road from Cannanore to Mysore *viâ* Perumbaddy	23,990
	Bridge across the Hindree near Kurnool	21,063
	Navigable Canal from Samulcotta to Coconada	38,344
Bombay.	Improvement of Agra and Bombay Road	59,708
	Road over Sukker Pass, Sind	16,355
	Bridge over Fullailee at Hyderabad	25,554
Bengal.	Ganges and Darjeeling Road	96,397
	Deepening the Circular and Balliaghatta Canals	58,013
N. W. Provinces.	Improving the Bewah Branch Road	25,399
Punjab.	Formation of Trunk Road between Sutlej and Beas Rivers	92,999
	Lahore and Peshawur Road	1,95,000
Oudh.	Lucknow and Fyzabad Road	18,354
	„ Sultanpoor Road	32,261

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

System of annual departmental budgets.

7. Previous to 1854 the expenditure of the different Governments on public works was not based on any matured and systematic review of the wants of the territories under them, or its distribution determined beforehand with any approach to precision. In that year the Budget system was introduced under orders from home. It was not to be expected that so great a change could be ripened at once. The earlier budgets were very imperfect as true estimates of the total expenditure, and the rules, which were introduced by the Government of India in some of the succeeding years, tended to exact a greater rigidity of system and amount of forecast than was practical. In 1859 the experience of four years had made all concerned better aware of what was requisite and attainable, and modifications were proposed, which, after a good deal of discussion, are about to take effect now (April 1861).

8. The objects to be attained by the system appear to be mainly two:—

1st. To insure on the part of all the Governments concerned the exercise of foresight and consideration of the claims of different works, where the demands may be viewed as virtually unlimited, and the supplies to meet them as very rigidly limited.

2d. To obtain a true estimate of the Imperial expenditure for the year.

9. To facilitate the first object it was but reasonable that the Government of India should supply to the Local Governments at a sufficiently early period an annual statement fixing approximately the limits within which the expenditure of each must be confined. No such guide had hitherto been furnished, and in consequence the budgets received far exceeded in aggregate the resources available. Their amounts therefore had to be retrenched by a summary process, involving a revision of the whole scheme by the local governments. This was not only a vexatious inconvenience to them, but caused a loss of valuable labour in the preparation of projects for which funds were not forthcoming.

10. As regards the second object, viz., the preparation of a true estimate of expenditure for the year, it was obvious that what are called rough estimates are just as fallacious in the gross as in detail. A really useful estimate of expenditure over so wide a field as the Indian Empire, must be not a series of guesses but a deliberate and careful accumulation of all that can be known or anticipated, supplemented by a liberal margin for demands that are unknown. One and by far the larger section of the estimate would therefore be in full detail with ample proofs of the care and thought with which the statement of demands for the year had been compiled. The second would be unaccompanied by any details whatever, and in its disposal the discretion of the local governments would not, in ordinary circumstances, be interfered with.

11. Some of the expectations from the institution of the budget system had proved fallacious. It was expected in the first place that a simultaneous consideration of all the large projects of the year would ensure the wants of the empire being brought forward in one combined and consistent view; and in the second, that their consideration in such a form would relieve the Government of India from the distraction and waste of time supposed to be inseparable from the isolated examination at irregular times of numerous projects of a kindred nature.

12. Experience showed that the first expectation assumed a perfection of system which practically is not attainable. It was supposed that all the projects in the year's budget would be undertaken during the year. But this had never been the case, and there were on the shelves of almost every Government many sanctioned projects, standing over from past years, which had never been begun, and which therefore represented no small amount of wasted thought and labour.

13. The second expectation was entirely delusive. All who had experience of dealing with the budgets united in preferring the supposed distraction involved in the occasional consideration of separate projects, to the formidable and inconvenient concentration of labour required in the examination and discussion of the mass of projects brought under review in a budget.

14. Closely connected with this subject was the limit to the powers of sanction of the Local Governments. Previous to 1855 the powers of the chief Local Governments, including Madras and Bombay, did not extend beyond sanction to a work estimated to cost 10,000 rupees. In that year the limit was extended on the motion of Lord Dalhousie to 25,000 rupees. This limit, however, was far more narrow than it was desirable to maintain, especially after the establishment of a system under which the limit of the total annual expenditure of the different Governments was absolutely fixed and unaffected by the sanctions which they might give during the year.

15. The three main objects then to be met by a revised budget system were:—

1st. The utmost practicable exercise of foresight, with a margin for unforeseen wants.

2d. The separation, as completely as might be practicable, of the detailed examination of the merits of individual projects submitted for sanction, from the financial review of the selection of sanctioned projects intended to be the subject of the year's operations.

3d. Increase to the powers of the local Governments within the fixed limits of an annual assignment of funds.

16. These were the main principles set forth in 1859, though they are only now about to come into operation to the full extent intended.

FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTS.

First report of the working of the new system of Public Works Accounts in the Punjab Central Office of Account.

17. The chief engineer of the Punjab submitted a very satisfactory report on the working of the new system of Public Works Accounts in that Province during the first year of its introduction. It was shown that notwithstanding the confusion that had previously existed, the shortness of the notice ushering in the change, the number of able and experienced officers removed for field service immediately after that notice had been issued, and the delay in transferring stock to the books of the central office, the whole of the accounts for the year 1857–58 had been finally adjusted within 10 months of its close, and, but for exceptional delay in two divisions, the year's operations would have been concluded within six months of its termination. Added to this, arrear accounts amounting to upwards of a crore of rupees had been adjusted within the same period.

Audit of charges by Commissioners and Chief Engineers.

18. Annexed (Appendix A) will be found a circular issued to local Governments, containing the decision of the Government of India as to whether the audit of charges by chief engineers and Commissioners should be final; and as to the mode in which charges so audited are to be exhibited in the public accounts.

Budget sanctions for 1859–60.

19. Also annexed (Appendix B) is a tabular statement of the budget sanctions for 1859-60, compared with the extent, population, and revenue of the several local Governments. This statement is imperfect, but a more complete and correct Return has since been completed for 1860-61.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND DETAILS.

Changes in the administration of the Public Works Department in Bengal and elsewhere.

20. It has been found desirable to make certain changes (explained below), in the administration of the Public Works Department in Bengal, the more essential of which have been extended to the North Western Provinces, and will gradually be introduced into the Punjab and other administrations with such modifications as local peculiarities render necessary.

21. Prior to the introduction of the changes above referred to, the chief officer of the department held official communication with the local Government only through its secretariat.

22. The inconvenience of this arrangement long felt, has been remedied by placing the officer at the head of the department in immediate communication with the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, in the capacity of Secretary in the Department of Public Works.

23. It may be noticed that the former system resulted in one of two evils; either the local Government regarding the administration of the Public Works Department as devolving upon it merely in name, made its secretary, on Public Works questions, a mere channel of communication between its chief engineer and the Government of India; or the authority of the chief engineer was regarded as a co-ordinate and rival authority intruded into its administration, imperfectly under its control, having a line of action distinct from that of the local Government, and liable even to adopt a position of passive resistance or positive antagonism.

24. On the other hand, the chief officer of the Department acted under very unfavourable conditions. He often had reason to feel that he was not the final exponent of his views, and regarded with dissatisfaction the interposition of a third party between himself and the local Government as introducing an influence not fully informed on departmental subjects; and it was very apt to happen in such a state of things that the head of the Government or his secretary had recourse to extraneous and irresponsible advisers on professional questions.

25. Whilst there was no real utility in the interposition of this third party, it involved delay in business and unnecessary correspondence.

26. The change now introduced is calculated to bring the public works administration generally more directly under the cognisance of the Government of India. For the local civil secretariat was an official bar between the chief engineer and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. Practically every secretary in a great administration, and especially in a department involving so much of preliminary arrangement and of consideration of individual qualification, will be, and ought to be, to a certain extent, a minister; and the practical result of the separation between the local secretariat and the local head of the department was a very large amount of private correspondence on such matters between the Secretary to the Government of India and the chief engineer,—a course involving inconvenience, but, under the circumstances, inevitable.

27. Lastly, such a change was absolutely necessary as preliminary to another, essential above all to the effective administration of the department by local Governments, viz., the devolution of the control of the departmental staff as regards postings, transfers, punishments,

ments, and promotions, on those governments in substantially the same manner as that of their own civil staff.

28. It can hardly admit of question that the Department of Public Works cannot be effectively worked unless local Governments be responsible for this as for other branches of administration within their territories. It is neither just nor possible to hold local governments so responsible unless they be endowed with such control; and such control could not be justly or effectively exercised except with the aid of an officer who is thoroughly and familiarly acquainted with the characters, qualifications, and capacities of individuals, whilst he is, at the same time, in that immediate and confidential intercourse with the head of the local Government which, as a matter of fact and experience, cannot co-exist with the interposition of a third party in the capacity of secretary.

29. There was some difference of opinion among heads of local Governments as to the manner in which the proposed change should be carried out. It was suggested on one hand that in constituting an engineer secretary, the office of chief engineer should be abolished; and, on the other hand, that the latter designation might be retained and both offices combined in one individual.

30. The change has been carried out in the latter form. It certainly is a question whether the retention of both functions is necessary. It was the intention, under all circumstances, that the change should be accompanied by an extension of more independent authority and greater responsibility to superintending engineers, who would thus become, to a certain extent, chief engineers within their own circles, whilst the professional head of the department, under whatever name, whether as chief engineer or as secretary, must always exercise some executive authority. There would therefore be little practical difference whichever of the two proposals was followed, and the latter had the advantage of involving essentially the least sudden change.

31. Another alteration is that by which the audit and control of the Public Works accounts is to be removed from the hands of the chief engineer and placed under a separate officer, to be called the Auditor and Controller of Accounts. The necessity for this change had been long admitted. Indeed the Government of India had already been driven by circumstances to place the Public Works accounts of certain local administrations in the charge of special officers, and the measure had been attended with much benefit. Controllers of Accounts did, therefore, in fact already exist, and it only remained to put them on a permanent footing and to constitute them auditors also, so as to relieve the chief engineers of a duty which, if really performed by them, would leave them little time for any other.

32. To the two changes above described has been added, in Bengal, a third in the form of a large increase in the number of superintending engineers.

33. The want of a close and frequently recurring supervision by officers of experience superior to that of ordinary executives had been one of the great defects of the department. In Bengal, in which, above all the provinces of this Presidency, locomotion is slow and difficult, the extent of the circles had hitherto been such as to render such supervision altogether impracticable. The location of superintending engineers in the centres of their respective circles had been frequently enjoined by the Home Government, but it was no easy matter to determine what, for practical purposes, should be regarded as the centre of one circle extending from Juggernath to the Nepal frontier, or of another which embraced Assam, Munnipoor, and Arracan, as well as Calcutta.

34. The number of circles in Bengal has been increased from three to seven, and the Government will now have a right to expect a real and practical supervision. Executive officers in remote districts will not be left henceforward for long periods to their own devices unvisited and unaided, as has too often been the case hitherto.

Relations between officers of the Public Works Department and officers commanding stations.

35. Till a comparatively late period, the manner in which the business of the Public Works Department was transacted, as well as the position of its officers, was somewhat anomalous. The business was disposed of in several departments of the Government of India; and the officers of the department, if military, were under the military secretariat, and obtained leave, even of a temporary kind, nominally under the orders of the Commander in Chief of the army. There were few civilians in any but very subordinate positions. The works were chiefly military; and the officers, though their position in regard to military authority was somewhat indefinite, were generally treated as under the orders of local military officers.

36. The great extension, however, of civil works which had taken place since 1848-50; the large introduction of civilians into all branches of the department; the devolution of increasing authority over its operations on local Governments; the necessity for a single and defined channel of authority and discipline; and the constitution of the Public Works Department as a separate branch of the administration with a separate secretariat, rendered it necessary to put the position of its officers on a more definite footing; and it was, therefore, authoritatively declared in the Public Works code of regulations that the department was a civil branch of administration, and its officers in civil employ. Pains were, at the same time, taken to define the relations of departmental officers to those in military command, and to enjoin upon the former the exhibition of unfailing respect towards commanding

officers, and compliance with their wishes when not inconsistent with departmental rules. These relations are, however, of a somewhat delicate kind, requiring tact and sense, on both sides, as must always be the case when two departments are constantly in contact.

37. Instances having lately been brought to the notice of the Government of India, in which officers of this department had been charged with want of respect to commanding officers, or of having come into collision with the military authorities, it was thought desirable to call the attention, both of the officers of the department and of the local Governments under which they were employed, to the regulations affecting the relations between officers of the department and commanding officers, and to the necessity for their strict observance.

38. It was pointed out that a Public Works officer materially prejudiced the service when by any act of his he gave just cause of offence to an officer in military command; that he was bound by the regulations of the department to comply with the requisitions, and to act in conformity with the wishes, of such officers whenever he could do so without infringing departmental rules; and that he was required at all times to treat commanding officers with becoming respect. That if he should receive orders which infringe departmental rules, or which, without doing so, still trench on his efficiency in the discharge of his general duties, he should first try the effect of personal explanation, which in nine cases out of ten would remove difficulty; but if this failed, that he should then refer the matter through his departmental superiors to the Government under which he serves, carefully abstaining, meanwhile, from giving offence and from writing disputative letters to the military authorities.

39. As regards the action of the local Governments, it was remarked that whilst giving to their officers, in cases where these have acted in conformity with the regulations and with the temperate spirit above enjoined, that support which, in such circumstances, justice and policy alike demand, the local Government should not fail to deal promptly and efficaciously with officers, who, by neglect of these orders and admonitions, obstruct the public service, and bring a bad name on the department to which they belong.

40. In the cases of difference which arise, the faults are not always, however, on the side of the officer of the Public Works Department. Some officers of the department, it is true, disregard the rules bearing on this subject, and fail in the respect due to commanding officers, but, on the other hand, the latter not unfrequently regard the executive engineer as one of their military staff, and ignore the rules laid down by Government for their guidance in dealing with the department and its officers. It was therefore left to his Excellency the Commander in Chief to give commanding officers clearly to understand their relation to the department, and that the executive engineer is not one of their brigade or divisional staff; that that officer is directly responsible to his own departmental superiors, and through them to the Government; and that, if military authorities decline to recognise this departmental subordination by making their complaint to the proper quarter, *i. e.*, to the local Government, and assume to take the remedy into their own hands, it is impossible that discipline can be rationally or consistently maintained in the department.

Supply of stores from England.

41. The system under which public stores were supplied from England and landed in Calcutta having been found to be very imperfect, giving rise to confusion and much consequent correspondence, a committee was formed for the purpose of taking the whole subject into consideration, and of devising some plan by which the complication of the existing practice might be avoided.

42. The duty was well performed by the committee, and resulted in an excellent and practical report, in which were suggested certain measures for adoption by the authorities in London and others for adoption in Calcutta. The latter included,—

1st. Measures for simplifying the official routine connected with the receipt of stores from England, and recommendations of the method best adapted for each of the several departments to follow in landing them.

2d. The preparation by the Marine Department of a set of rules for the guidance of all concerned, whether Government officers or persons connected with the ships which bring out the stores.

3d. The construction of jetties with sheds and cranes to facilitate the landing of heavy stores for the Ordnance, Commissariat, Public Works, and other departments.

4th. The appointment of an agent for Government consignments to prevent the confusion and inconvenience, both to Government departments and to the commercial public, which arose from the want of an office of reference and general control in details connected with the receipt of Government stores from England.

43. All the suggestions of the committee were considered by the Government worthy of adoption, especially the appointment of an agent for Government consignments. The salary of this officer and of his establishment will doubtless be saved, and more than saved, in the freedom from unnecessary charges for demurrage, while the appointment is also demanded not only by a consideration of the improved facility that will ensue in the transaction of public business, but also of the great value of the stores annually imported by the Government.

44. Steps

44. Steps were therefore ordered to be taken in the proper department for the settlement of details connected with the measures recommended to be taken in Calcutta, and the Report of the Committee was, at the same time, forwarded to the Home Government, with a recommendation of the early adoption of the suggestions it contained, applicable to the departments connected with the India House. Measures have in consequence been adopted by that Government, which will, it is hoped, remove many existing defects.

Question of the indispensability of candidates for admission to superior grades of the Upper Subordinate Establishment in the P. W. D., first passing through that of probationary assistant overseer.

45. It was explained to the Government, North Western Provinces, by whom the question marginally noted was raised, that when candidates are possessed of previous experience in engineering, and if such qualifications justify their claims to a higher position, they might be admitted at once as sub-engineers; but that, in such cases, the appointments should be temporary for six or 12 months, in order to test the real value of the candidates: while, on the other hand, men who had never done executive work should not be admitted except as probationary assistant overseers.

Scheme adopted by the Home Government to meet requisitions from India for civil engineers and supervisors for the Public Works Department.

46. The difficulty and delay experienced in England in meeting the not unfrequent requisitions from India for civil engineers, supervisors, &c., for employment in the Department of Public Works, combined with the obvious objections to sending out men of mature age, not inured to the climate, ignorant of the native languages, and having much to learn respecting indigenous labour and materials, have induced the Home Government to adopt a scheme by which regular provision will be made for what may be looked upon as a regular demand.

47. Under this scheme a certain number of junior appointments in the engineer establishment, and in the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department in India, have been declared to be open to public competition, which has been invited. Of the successful competitors, one-half in each class, with the designation of probationers of the first and second classes respectively, will be sent to Bengal, and the other half in equal proportions to Madras and Bombay. From date of embarkation, or from any other, as may be arranged in their covenants, and while studying in India, they will receive a salary of 170 rupees and 85 rupees respectively; and when pronounced by the principal of the college sufficiently qualified, and after having acquired a colloquial knowledge of one of the native languages, they will be transferred to the effective establishment of the Public Works Department, with the grade to which their attainments may entitle them.

48. On the arrival of the first batch of probationers, they were sent on at once to the Thomason College at Roorkee, where the necessary arrangements were made for their reception and further instruction. The principal of the college was, however, of opinion that having already served three years with a civil engineer, they would most rapidly and profitably acquire, in the practice of actual work under superintendence, that experience and knowledge of Indian work which is required to fit them for independent usefulness.

49. It has not been thought desirable, however, to depart from the course laid down by the Home Government, until that course has had a full trial. Practical experience will thus be obtained, and any modification that may be found necessary can then be adopted.

Revised rules for the promotion of military subordinates of the Public Works Department to warrant grades.

*Deputy Commissaries	3
Assistant	3
Deputy Assistants	3
Conductors	15
Sub-Conductors	20
Total	44

50. Till 1856 a very limited number of warrants was allowed for the benefit of the military subordinates of the Public Works Department; but by Notification of 17th June of that year the establishment was put on a more liberal scale (*vide* margin).* To this increased establishment was annexed a limit of qualification, by which men were required to have served as soldiers for 18 years, and to have been sergeants of not less than eight years' standing before they could be eligible for the grade of sub-conductor. Above this grade well-conducted warrant officers were to rise by seniority, but no warrant officer was to be promoted to a higher grade till he should have served two years in the grade below.

51. In July 1859 there were two vacancies in the first rank, none in the second, one in the third, and two in the fourth, whilst the lowest grade was entirely vacant.

52. The new organization of departmental ranks facilitated the reward of merit by departmental promotion, and the promotion to warrant grades was intended chiefly as the reward of long good conduct and service, which might not always be accompanied by that ability which recommends to high departmental promotion.

53. While the actual effect of the restrictions has been, as shown above, to render the benefit of the increased scale of little immediate value, late events had given various military subordinates of the department a claim to consideration. These circumstances, together with the fact that when the scale was once filled up, there could be no profusion in promotion, induced the Government to modify existing restrictions in the following respects:—

1st. The period of service from enlistment has been reduced from 18 to 15 years, and that of service as sergeant from eight to five years, for promotion to first warrant.

2d. Exceptions as regards these last restrictions will be permitted in cases of notable military service, whether with an army, or where (as in 1857) good service has been performed by almost isolated individuals in the protection of life or public property.

3d. Where there are vacancies in a higher grade because some in the next lower had not served long enough for promotion, this circumstance is not to prevent the promotion of men in a still lower grade who have served the prescribed period, provided the aggregate number of warrants in the higher grades be not exceeded.

54. Under these modified rules the grade of sub-conductor was filled up half by sergeants of the department who had the greatest claim from seniority combined with good conduct, and half by sergeants who had claims from good military or quasi-military service, with only a secondary regard to seniority.

Disbursement of money by P. W. officers.

55. In order to obviate certain inconveniences which were found in practice to result from the rule prohibiting the payment, by any Public Works officer entrusted with public money, of any salary, &c., to Public Works establishments prior to the audit of the bill, or without the permission of superior authority, the power before vested in chief engineers alone to sanction one month's advance of fixed salary of persons belonging to the department has been extended to superintending engineers, who have also been permitted to sanction advances of one month's authorized travelling allowance.

56. Executive engineers have, at the same time, been authorized to pay, on their personal responsibility, in anticipation of audit, the arrears of authorized pay due to a discharged servant.

Posting of native students of the Thomason College to the D. P. W.

57. Owing to representations received through the Government of the North Western Provinces, it was found necessary to introduce some changes in the plan before followed in dealing with these students. The practice was to post them at random to the Department of Public Works as soon as they were pronounced qualified and as graded by the principal of the college, and to permit them at once to draw the lowest pay attached to each grade, which pay was, however, so high, as to deprive the indolent and unambitious of any incentive to exertion.

58. Complaints were universal of the practical inefficiency of the young men; the college course had afforded them little opportunity of acquiring practical experience. It was, however, unreasonable to expect that without any intermediate training, the native students of the college should be able to pass at once to the practical duties of their profession; and it seemed to the Government of India that to afford a fair chance of success, the characters of the officers under whom they were first employed was a very necessary point for consideration.

59. After careful consideration of the whole subject, it has been suggested to the Government of the North Western Provinces to prohibit any miscellaneous posting in future; and to send such untrained men only to divisions under charge of officers who will take some interest in getting them trained to their departmental work. In order at the same time to give the young men the stimulus of self-interest, the salaries to be drawn by them during the period of probation have been sensibly reduced.

Employment in the Public Works Department of time-expired men of Royal regiments.

60. As it was expected that a considerable number of time-expired men of Her Majesty's regiments in India, whose period of service was about to expire, would claim their discharge, it was thought very desirable to invite such men to enter subordinate branches of the several departments of the service. The measure was especially desirable in the Public Works Department, in which the want of European subordinates was much felt.

61. The several local authorities were therefore directed, in communication with officers commanding Her Majesty's regiments, to endeavour to obtain the services of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of good character of this class, and were authorized to employ them at once as probationary assistant overseers, even though not possessed, at the time, of the full qualifications required by the rules of the department; on condition, however, that they passed the requisite examination within six months of their joining, and provided executive engineers were satisfied that with ordinary diligence they were likely to do so. It was left optional with the men to enter the department either as soldiers or as civilians.

62. The services of several men have been obtained by this measure.

Transfer of the Public Works Department at Rajpootana to the Government of Bombay.

63 In order to remedy the unsettled position of Rajpootana as regards applications for sanctions to public works in that territory, it was decided that, so long as the Public Works Department there continues to be conducted by officers of the Bombay establishment, all references, &c., regarding the department shall be disposed of by the Bombay Government.

Code rules regarding the construction of roads and other heavy works.

64. In forwarding a report by the superintendent of the tributary Mehals in Cuttack on the subject of the road from Cuttack to Sumbulpoor, opened out by the late Lieutenant Wyld, the Government of Bengal remarked that the rapid construction of this road furnished an illustration of the good to be obtained by departing from the complicated rules of the Public Works Department on special occasions, and that it was an instance of a system which might be greatly extended with economy and advantage. It was explained, in reply, that the rules of the department, designated as complicated, were framed to prevent

prevent heavy works being undertaken without proper thought or by incompetent persons, instances of both of which had unhappily been too numerous, but that there was no reason why these rules should not be departed from by the execution of special works in a special manner, whenever good cause existed for doing so. Rules are necessary for general application, and perhaps the rules in the code are too absolutely expressed, but no rules can be devised which will act mechanically and universally in relation to such subjects as those under consideration. It is the intention, however, to introduce into the next code supplement a note guarding against the misapplication of the rules alluded to.

State and capabilities of the workshops at Roorkee.

65. Until November 1852 these workshops were used only as the means of supplying the canal department with the requisite iron and woodwork. At that period it was determined to extend their operations, and render them capable of supplying to all purchasers such work as might not be easily procurable, or be beyond the skill of native workmen to produce. Since that time the progress and work of the shops have been marked and satisfactory.

66. In October 1852 the value of the articles manufactured was 11,361 rupees, and the only one among these which required skill and appliances superior to those of the native workmen was an iron shaft for a saw-mill, which cost 699 rupees; while the report of progress of work done in March 1859 shows a total amount of 25,740 rupees, of which more than 15,000 rupees is for the higher class of work; and the value of the articles in progress in March 1859 will, when completed, be 59,700 rupees. The out-turn of work is gradually increasing; the monthly average for the year before the mutinies was 19,745 rupees, and that for the first six months of 1859 is 21,771 rupees; and this progress has been made in the face of many difficulties caused by the non-arrival and loss of stores in 1857-58, and the great and continually increasing demand elsewhere for labourers. The work-people have been altogether trained in the shops, and some of its best moulders were originally ordinary unskilled day labourers.

67. The financial results of the workshops from November 1852 to March 1859 are as follows:—

	Rs.
The debit side, including establishments, repairs, interest, and depreciation on block, &c., amounts to - - - - - - -	2,02,486
The credit side, including per-centage on work done and materials sold, and credit from stock account - - - - - - -	1,09,389
BALANCE against - - -	93,097
This is reduced by certain estimated credits on half-wrought material, manufactured goods in stock, and works in progress - -	89,834
NET BALANCE against - - -	3,263

68. But in estimating the significance of this small deficit, it has to be considered that one of the chief objects in establishing the workshops on their present footing was to train native artificers, and therefore the advantage of expert labourers has been only partially enjoyed. Moreover, until 1856, credits were given to this account at the rate of 10 per cent. only on all work. This was found to be wholly inadequate, and the credits now given are 25 per cent. on finished work, 15 per cent. on half-wrought material, and 10 per cent. on value of materials sold. The deficit is partially due to the former low rate. The machinery and tool accounts show a balance of 1,292 rupees to be set against depreciation of machinery. The foundry accounts exhibit a balance against the foundry of 7,327 rupees.

69. The whole amount of work executed is valued at about 13 ½ lakhs, of which 11 lakhs are the value of work sent out, and 2 ½ lakhs that of machinery used in the workshops. But the demand has always been greater than the superintendent has been able to meet; either from want of material, deficiency of skilled artizans, or inability of the foundry to turn out the requisite quantity of castings. Hence some complaints have arisen of a want of punctuality in executing orders, though the opinions expressed on the work done have, generally, been favourable.

70. Considering the workshops as an educational establishment, their influence has been very considerable with artizans who work for their daily bread and turn their increased skill to immediate use. The machinery required in the workshops is now invariably made by them. Several who have learned their trades in the workshops have set up for themselves in Roorkee itself, and others have established themselves in neighbouring stations. It is hoped that much good has thus been silently effected.

71. But as regards the students of the Thomason College, the principals have always held that, when the time for study was not sufficient for a sound theoretical training, it was inexpedient to waste any of it on a superficial and delusive practical one. It is the intention to form workshop classes who will receive a series of explanatory lessons on the various workshop operations. Beyond this it is not anticipated that the workshops will be of much use to the college.

 72. With

72. With apprentices the case is different, for, to these, work in the shops is the main and serious business of their lives. There are at present 14 native apprentices, drawn from various castes, and receiving a subsistence allowance of 3 rupees each per mensem. These come forward freely compared with Europeans, and the number will probably be further increased when those now present leave Roorkee and exhibit their skill in distant places. The very small number of European apprentices is easily accounted for, irrespective of the smallness of the sum granted as subsistence allowance. The superintendent reports that he has had many applications, but only three Europeans have been apprenticed since the mutiny, and of these, two were allowed to withdraw on repaying the subsistence allowance they had received.

73. The greatest barrier to progress is the insufficient and uncertain supply of raw material. Fuel, sand, and fire-clay are found in the neighbourhood, but the greater part of the supply of iron has hitherto been imported from England.

Preservation of buildings from the ravages of white ants.

74. Memoranda* on measures that have been adopted with success in certain cases for the preservation of buildings from the ravages of white ants have been distributed to departmental officers for information.

*Appendix C.

STANDARD PLANS.

75. Standard plans of the following civil and military buildings were approved during the year under review.

Civil.

Toll House, with out-offices and gate.

Military.

Hospital for women and children.
Bakery for 1,500 men.
Block plan of Artillery buildings.
Privy for two companies of European troops.
Wash-house and urinary for one company of ditto.

76. In issuing the two last-named plans, the necessity for the daily removal of the ordure to a distance in all ordinary situations was strongly impressed upon the local authorities. It was pointed out that no privy or urinary was good from which the filth is discharged into drains near barracks, and that the best way to keep necessaries clean is to convey everything away, daily, to a distance, burying the ordure in deep pits. If thrown into drains, and thence discharged into tidal nullahs or rivers, more or less nuisance is the result.

77. Cesspools, as places of deposit for soil, were absolutely prohibited; and their use, even as urinaries, was directed to be avoided as much as possible by the use of portable vessels at night. Cesspools may answer for a brief period, but ultimately the result is one fatal to the health and comfort of all in the neighbourhood.

78. Instructions were at the same issued regarding the use of charcoal as a deodoriser. Chief engineers were directed to consider the means best adapted for the daily removal of urine and filth, and superintending engineers were told to consider it an important part of their duty on inspections, to report on the practical working of the above arrangements, and on the real state of barrack out-offices. Superintending engineers were also given to understand that though the details of conservancy had been recently transferred to another department, no opportunity should be lost of aiding that department in a matter so important to the health of troops, so closely connected with the work of this department, and in which the arrangements were yet so far from attainable perfection.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS REGARDING WORKS.

79. Under this head matters of general moment only, and those in which the Government of India has been more immediately concerned, will be noticed, leaving it to Local Governments to embody in their reports all details of the actual execution of works.

Unfinished works.

80. And here may fitly be introduced certain observations recorded by his Excellency the Governor General on the subject of unfinished works, a matter to which his Lordship's attention was specially attracted during his tour in 1859-60.

81. A great number of such works exists in various parts of the country. Many of them were altogether suspended when financial restriction first began to take effect in 1855-1856. The contraction of operations was sudden and stringent, and the result was the interruption of many works on which large expenditure had been incurred, whilst in such a state that little benefit could be derived from them. In the Punjab, especially, instances are numerous where sections of road of excellent construction are interrupted by other sections barely passable; tunnels half driven; bridges half built or uncommenced, though the material is deposited on the site; costly buildings of other kinds left half finished; churches of creditable design roofless or otherwise incomplete; the profitable return from works of irrigation delayed.

82. Though,

82. Though, perhaps, this is seen to the greatest extent in the Punjab, because there the expenditure on public works had been the largest, and the effects of a sudden stoppage were therefore most extensive, this state of things is by no means confined to that province, nor its origin to the restrictions alluded to. Later difficulties and other causes have in many instances interrupted or retarded works.

83. It cannot be too strongly impressed on all Local Governments, or too constantly kept in mind by the Government of India in its supervision of their proceedings, that no money is so utterly wasted as that spent in half doing work, and that the duty of completing half-done work should take precedence of everything that is not of a positively urgent character.

84. This may look like a common place, but the admonition is not unnecessary.

85. Its observance requires effort and purpose. The temptations are often strong to prefer new schemes of promise to old ones projected in other years, under other administrations it may be, and often under other circumstances.

86. If the circumstances be so changed that a work once considered desirable and useful can now be pronounced positively undesirable, and an actual waste of money, it cannot be a duty to complete it. But pleas far short of this are too often effective in such cases. They ought not to be so, and in every case where the plea falls much short of it, a substantial precedence should be given to the completion of the works already begun over the commencement of new work, even where the latter is of greater promise.

87. In a correct view, this principle will embrace some classes of work which may not at first appear to come under its operation.

88. Thus, wherever a road, which has been completed, so far as has been provided in the original project, is in truth only a part of an important line of communication, this line may be regarded as only partially done, and the completion of such a line should have a claim to a high place in the scale of precedence.

89. Lines of road also giving access, or serving as feeders, to railways come under the same view. The railway without these is essentially incomplete for its object; and, as no works have been created at so great expense, in regard to none is the application of this principle more urgent.

90. There is nothing inconsistent with these views in the modification of the original designs of an interrupted work, where those designs have been projected on a scale admitting of reduction.

91. Though the Government of India has not entirely neglected this principle of late (as, *e. g.*, in the measures taken for hastening the completion of the Bombay and Agra Road), there is still room for its stricter application. As instances in point may be noticed the Lahore and Peshawur Road, the Great Deccan Road through the Saugor Territories, Nagpoor and Berar, and the Patna Road. All these might, with great advantage, be completed in a manner adequate to the importance of the lines, though on a less costly scale than was at first contemplated.

92. The application of this principle need not be so rigid as to exclude all new schemes till all works coming under its operation have been completed. But something approaching to this must be carried out under the existing limited assignments; and, even when larger funds are available, a decided and recognised precedence should be given, as a rule, to unfinished works, and such an ample share of the disposable assignment should be set aside for them every year as will ensure their early completion.

93. It is hoped that if this plan is steadily pursued, the Government will be able, in a few years, to show results of Public Works' expenditure far more satisfactory than those now visible.

94. These views have been communicated to the Local Governments.

MILITARY WORKS.

95. A very large expenditure has been incurred in this department for the provision at various stations of buildings, &c., required for the shelter and comfort of European troops. On the first influx of troops, consequent on the mutinies, the energies of the departmental officers were taxed to the utmost to meet the requirements for their shelter, and a large proportion was, of necessity, accommodated in barracks run up hastily for immediate use, and which have to be replaced by buildings of a more substantial and costly character. Accommodation for troops.

96. It is not necessary here to specify the different stations at which new barracks have been erected, or where those injured during the mutinies have been rebuilt. The annexed statements will show, at a glance, the accommodation for European troops throughout the country available, under construction, and ordered, and whether the buildings are of a temporary or permanent character. Appendix D.

97. A similar statement of the accommodation for native troops, police battalions, &c., is now under preparation.

Repair of cantonment roads, drains, &c.

98. The system adopted experimentally in the Punjab of allowing certain fixed sums monthly for keeping in repair the cantonment roads and drains of the principal military stations in that province having been found to work well, has, at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, been extended to military stations in all the provinces more immediately under the control of the Government of India, and committees have been ordered to be convened to fix the amount of the monthly charge to be allowed for each station.

Ecclesiastical Works.

99. In this department also there have been large demands, and efforts have been made to provide the necessary accommodation, either by the erection of additional temporary or permanent buildings, or by the enlargement of existing ones.

Iron church at Rangoon.

100. The Commissioner of the province reported the erection, at Rangoon, of the iron church sent out by the Home Government. The cost, up to date of report, had been 62,300 rupees, but an enclosure wall was required, and it is estimated that the total expense will be about 65,000 rupees.

101. The work being novel, difficulties and delays had occurred; but from the experience now gained these will be obviated hereafter; and it may thus be expected that the cost of completing any similar structure in future will be sensibly diminished.

102. Some defects too in the building were brought to light, amongst which may be noticed the grave one, that the windows were all fixtures, and could not be opened; also the want of verandahs; and the insufficiency of the gutters to carry off the rain-fall. Another defect was that the noise caused by rain falling on the roof and beating against the sides was found to be very inconvenient.

103. These and other minor defects have been brought to the notice of the Home Government, with a view to their being avoided in the event of a similar building being hereafter required.

Industrial Works.

Discovery of coal in the hills near Murree.

104. Specimens of Murree coal having been sent to the geological survey office for analysis, the report received was so encouraging, and the discovery promised to be of such vast importance should the bed be extensive and generally of good quality, that it was decided to have the localities examined by a competent and scientific geologist who would be able to supply definite and reliable information both on the scientific and economic conditions of the deposits. The duty was, therefore, entrusted to Mr. H. Medlicott, professor of geology in the Thomason College, a gentleman well qualified for the work, and in whose opinion on such a question the Government had reason to confide.

105. Subsequent examination of the locality, however, did not justify any further expenditure. The papers were, nevertheless, interesting, and have been printed for circulation.

Post Offices.

General Post Office and Electric Telegraph Office in Calcutta.

106. Designs of the general post office and electric telegraphic office for Calcutta having been received from England, preliminary steps have been taken towards its erection.

107. Minute examination of the plans and specifications, preparation of a detailed estimate with indents for iron-work and other materials required from England, examination of the soil at the site for foundations, and other duties connected with the work, could not obviously be undertaken by the civil architect at the Presidency in addition to his multifarious duties, and the work has therefore been entrusted to Mr. C. G. Wray, a civil engineer and architect late in the employ of the East India Railway Company.

Marine Works.

Proposed establishment of a new port at Sedasheogurh in North Canara, and improvement of the means of communication therewith.

108. Much correspondence has passed on these subjects between the Home and Indian Governments, the details of which it is not necessary to recapitulate here. It may briefly be stated that the inquiries and survey made by the Madras Government went far to prove that no more convenient situation than Sedasheogurh could be found for one of the additional harbours so much needed on the western coast, and that neither serious difficulty nor disproportionate expenditure were to be anticipated in forming in that situation a harbour at once accessible, capacious, and secure.

109. With the exception of the fair-weather port of Tuddree which is closed for three months in the year, there is not along the whole line of coast southward of Bombay any anchorage deserving of the name of a port; and, even if the fact were otherwise, communication between such a port and the interior would almost everywhere be intercepted by the nearly continuous barrier presented by the western ghâts. Midway, however, between the extreme points of this range an opening occurs, through which a river issues. The ghâts leading to Sedasheogurh are the Sangawarree on the north and Kyga on the south, coming down upon the river near Mullapoor, about 20 miles from the mouth, and up to which the river is navigable.

110. The

110. The first want to be met, is land access to the port. It was proposed to provide this by means of a railroad, which, besides opening the Dharwar cotton fields, would also afford ready access to the Southern Mahratta country at all seasons of the year. The proposal for a railway had, therefore, considerable military and commercial importance; but it would be premature to entertain this project before the port had been fairly tested and before a single cargo had been shipped.

111. On the whole, it was doubtful whether the Government of India would be justified, under present circumstances, in relaxing financial restrictions in favour of any part of the works proposed in connexion with the new harbour; but as there was no question that measures for affording free access to the port from the interior should take precedence of any operations for the improvement of the port itself, and the great commercial importance of opening the cotton field was undoubted, a project for a road from Sedasheogurh to Hullial in the Dharwar territory has been sanctioned, and will, it is hoped, shortly be commenced.

Lighthouse on the Alguada Reef about 20 miles south of Cape Negrais; British Burmah.

112. The official correspondence regarding the construction of the Alguada lighthouse has been already published as a selection from the records of the Government of India (No. 25). From that correspondence it will be seen that Captain Fraser, Bengal engineers, after having made a careful survey of the Reef and its neighbourhood, was specially deputed to England to study the subject of the construction of the proposed lighthouse. His report (which will be found in the above selection) was duly submitted, after communication with Mr. Stephenson and other gentlemen eminent in this branch of engineering, and the proposals it contained were approved both by the Indian and Home Governments; but want of funds prevented the immediate prosecution of the work. It was the full intention, however, of the Government to put it in hand on the first favourable opportunity, and in December 1859 the necessary steps were taken to carry out this intention.

113. Captain Fraser, writing from Callagouk, the island quarry whence stone for the lighthouse will be taken, anticipates completion of the work by the end of the cold season of 1862-63.

Proposed boat harbour at Beypoor, the western terminus of the Madras railway.

114. Early in 1859 the views of the Government of India were solicited by the Madras Government as to the probability of overland communication between England and Madras and Calcutta being diverted into this channel on the opening of the railway in case the port of Beypoor (on the Malabar coast and the western terminus of the Madras south-west line) should be so improved as to admit landing mails and passengers. This object was proposed to be attained by the formation of a boat harbour, which it was estimated would cost about one lakh of rupees; and to this extent expenditure was contemplated by the Home Government, who fully approved of the object.

115. The original estimate was, however, only a rough one, in which the cost of various necessary parts of the work was not included. The detailed estimates subsequently prepared amounted to 3,61,800 rupees, and even this larger sum did not represent the ful amount that would be required, as the cost of a lighthouse was not included in it.

116. Before sanctioning this expenditure, the Government of India desired a nautical opinion as to the practicability of access to the port during the south-west monsoon. The papers were therefore referred to Captain Rennie, the superintendent of marine, and to Lieutenant Taylor, of the Indian Navy, the latter of whom had had better opportunities of forming a reliable judgment on the suitableness of Beypoor for the purpose indicated than any other officer in the service. The opinions of both officers were adverse to the project, as involving the outlay of a large sum of money to very little, if any useful purpose, for it was considered very doubtful whether even steamers could safely anchor off the coast during the monsoon months, the only period in which the boat harbour would be of much use. The project was consequently abandoned, and it has been proposed by the Madras Government, in its stead, to open a line of inland navigation which will connect the Madras Railway from a point near Beypoor with Cochin and Aleppee.

NAVAL WORKS.

Graving dock at Kidderpoor.

117. The further consideration of the project for a graving dock at Kidderpoor has been deferred pending the arrival from England of an officer who is now preparing to undertake the supervision of the works, and who will have opportunities of inspecting the best dockyards in Europe.

118. While, however, the project itself was in abeyance, it was thought desirable at once to invite Commander Rennie, C. B., the superintendent of marine, to consider, in communication with the officers of the Public Works Department, what arrangements would be necessary in the dockyard, both in respect to any additional ground that might be needed to compensate for the space to be occupied by the new dock, and in regard to the disposition of any subsidiary buildings in connexion with that dock, and its contemplated use for the reception and repair of large steamers.

119. In his report, Captain Rennie pointed out the necessity for a thorough re-modelling

of the existing arrangements in the dockyard, and noticed also the want of accommodation to meet the increased requirements of the Government marine service. Of the correctness of his views there could be no question; but the impossibility of carrying out the entire plan at the time, compelled the Government of India, while approving generally of the scheme, to limit its attention to such portions of it only as were most urgently needed; and as the whole power to re-model the yard satisfactorily appeared to depend upon the diversion of the Garden Reach Road, so as to obtain in one plot the additional ground required, the Government of Bengal was requested to submit a report and accurate estimate of the expense of effecting this object, accompanied by a rough estimate of the cost of the whole proposed improvements.

120. The report was duly submitted. The cost of the whole scheme was roughly estimated at 20½ lakhs of rupees, and the cost of obtaining the additional ground at about 2½ lakhs.

121. There were some points in connexion with the general arrangement, &c. of the yard, which appeared susceptible of improvement, and to these the attention of the local Government was drawn. The internal arrangements, however, are so much matters of experience, that it has been suggested that they should be left to be decided hereafter in communication with the officer who is to construct the graving dock. Meanwhile, the Bengal Government was authorised to commence taking up the land for the road, and to construct the road itself as soon as funds can be allotted for the purpose.

Graving dock at Bombay.

122. The construction of this dock has been authorised at a cost of 4,80,056 rupees.

AGRICULTURAL.

Rights of irrigators to the waters of rivers passing through provinces under separate governments.

123. This question was submitted by the Government of Madras, for the decision of the Government of India.

124. The matter originated thus: the Government of Mysore proposed to throw a dam of very large dimensions across the valley of the Huggry River, at a point about 50 or 60 miles from its water heads. The river runs for about 100 miles within the Mysore territories, and somewhat less within the limits of the Madras Presidency, its upper valley being in Mysore. The area of drainage within Mysore is about 2,000 square miles, and about 3,000 within Madras. The Huggry becomes ultimately a tributary of the Toombuddra, and helps, through that river, to feed the Kistnah.

125. Some irrigation in the Bellary district is dependent on the Huggry, and the Government of Madras therefore claimed consideration for the water rights of the country below the contemplated dam, as it was asserted that the present scanty supply of water from the river would be considerably diminished by the proposed work, to the injury of the Bellary cultivators, unless a stream should be allowed to escape through the sluices of the dam. It was also maintained that it was the duty of the Madras Government to take measures to satisfy itself of the security of a bund retaining such an enormous mass of water, as a breach in it would produce most disastrous results within the Madras Presidency.

126. The Commissioner of Mysore, on the other hand, disputed the right of any interference on the part of the Madras Government. It was asserted that the dam would only intercept the drainage of 2,000 square miles, and that below its site the Huggry receives several tributaries, one of which alone discharges, when in flood, half as much as the Huggry itself at the proposed site, and it was argued that the ryots of the Bellary district would not consequently suffer by the construction of the dam. It was maintained, moreover, that if it were once admitted that the Madras engineers were to be consulted before a dam was thrown across a stream like the Huggry, the inevitable deduction would be that they must be consulted in every similar case, and the authorities in Mysore would no longer be free to make alterations and improvements in those works which feed the Penaar and the tributaries of the Polaar, on which the prosperity of Mysore depends, but would have to await the approval of those less capable of forming a judgment, and who might be influenced by partiality towards their own projects.

127. The question referred for decision by the Madras Government was one solely of principle, viz., to settle how the rights of the river-bordering population on a stream common to two or more separate Governments are to be adjusted. It was at the same time suggested by that Government that, after settlement of the principle involved, an appropriate mode of arranging the details would be for each Government to appoint an officer jointly to investigate the matter, and propose a plan for the common benefit of both territories, and such as would not compromise the interests of either.

128. Questions of the kind under notice had often been discussed in the North-Western Provinces, and the general principle ultimately adopted, was that of full and equitable respect for all rights actually existing at the same time, to the use of the waters in dispute. This was the principle proposed by the Madras Government as the basis of its arrangement with the Government of Mysore, and its fairness could not be disputed. The mere possession of jurisdiction over the upper valley of rivers cannot give the unqualified right to deal with

with the waters without any reference to the interests of the population of the lower valley or drainage basins.

129. Upon a full consideration of the subject, it was ruled by the Government of India, that in dealing with waters of rivers traversing conterminous provinces under separate local governments, the principle to be adopted should be that of strict respect for existing rights to such waters as they are enjoyed at the time when projects affecting their distribution are taken in hand; the fact of actual enjoyment of the use of the waters at the time being accepted as all the proof necessary to establish the right of the users. Adequate provision having been made for the security of such rights, the government which commands the upper valley of the rivers to be at perfect liberty to use the supplies of water under the ordinary control of the Supreme Government alone.

130. As regards the particular case in dispute, the proposal of the Madras Government for the nomination of two qualified officers, one by each Government, for the purpose of inquiring how far the interests of the Madras Provinces would be affected by the proposed dam, was sanctioned, with the understanding, however, that the Commission was to limit its inquiry to the determination of the real extent of those interests, and of the provisions necessary to secure them against damage, or to compensate those concerned for losses that may inevitably be sustained, leaving untouched the questions of the stability of the projected works, and of the professional expedients whereby its conclusions regarding the protection of existing rights were to be worked out in practice. The duty of the Commission was thus restricted, because the Government of India agreed with the Commissioner in thinking that it would be inexpedient to weaken in any way the personal responsibility of the engineers of the Mysore Government for the permanent and effective action of the works designed or constructed by them. To give to the officers of the Madras Government the power of inspection over works within the limits of Mysore, would doubtless tend to weaken this responsibility. If the works were found to work unsatisfactorily, the imperfections could of course be pointed out by the Madras Government, and on failing to obtain the requisite improvements, the interposition of the Supreme Government could always be sought.

Mittrow Canal in Sindh.

131. The Mittrow Canal, designed for irrigation and navigation in Sindh, is one of the lines of arterial canals embraced in the scheme of Sir Bartle Frere, late Commissioner of Sindh, for systematically carrying out such objects.

132. The Mittrow Canal was projected for the purpose of utilizing the surplus water conveyed to the east Narra River by the new Roree supply channel, and it is a natural extension of that work.

133. The Owwud branch of the Narra leaves that river on its right or west bank between Inkrow and Mittrow, and rejoins it again at a point lower down near Bukkur. By means of dams across the Narra and its branches and across the channels leading to the vast depressions along its eastern bank, the whole of its waters have been turned into the Owwud, and it is proposed to head them up by a weir crossing that river in a northerly direction, and an earthen dam carried in a west and north-west direction. The head of the canal will be at the point of junction of the dam and bund near the village of Mittrow; a reservoir of 12 square miles in area will thus be formed, of sufficient capacity to contain the whole of the natural supply, and of that derived from the Roree channel during the dry months, while in the rainy season sufficient water will flow over or through the weir to inundate the land along the banks of the Narra below, which is the only process of fertilization capable of application in those low-lying localities.

134. The waters thus retained will be carried by means of the Mittrow canal along the high land to the west of the Narra, parallel to its direction and beyond the limits of its highest known floods. The water would thus be raised above the level of most of the land between the canal and the Narra which it is designed to irrigate. In these barren tracts there are occasional traces of extinct canals, but the population is at present represented only by a few herdsmen, who derive a scanty supply of water from the wells they have sunk. It was at first doubted whether cultivators would be found to make use of the water when supplied, but these doubts were satisfactorily set at rest by an influx of cultivators even when the supply was afforded by a casual flood.

135. The report of the local Government will doubtless contain full details of this important work, the execution of which has been authorised. It is thought that the canal will not cost less than six lakhs of rupees, but if the expected results are realised, the canal will repay itself in a few years.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES CANAL RETURNS for 1857-58.

Financial condition of the Irrigation Department, North Western Provinces, during the years 1857-58 and 1858-59.

136. From the statistical papers submitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the following results were gleaned by a comparison between 1857-58, and the previous official year:—

YEARS.	Income.	Expenditure.	Difference.	YEARS.	Income.	Expenditure.	Difference.
Ganges Canal:	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Eastern Jumna Canal:	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1856-57 - -	1,09,760	3,10,307	2,00,547	1856-57 - -	89,602	1,30,739	41,137
1857-58 - -	80,317	2,17,882	1,37,565	1857-58 - -	66,218	72,679	6,461
Difference - -	29,443	1,07,575		Difference - -	23,884	58,060	
Western Jumna Canal:				Dehra Dhoon:			
1856-57 - -	2,63,236	1,55,813	1,07,423	1856-57 - -	10,418	14,694	4,276
1857-58 - -	2,34,183	89,811	1,44,372	1857-58 - -	10,715	15,031	4,316
Difference - -	29,053	66,002		Difference - -	297	337	

137. The general results were shown on this occasion in a form long customary in the Canal Department. In this form of account the amount expended on dead stock, or the block of the canal, is entered on the debtor side, and five per cent. interest added to the amount each year; the aggregate of current expenses from the beginning, is also charged on that side, swelled by a similar charge of interest yearly compounded. The creditor side shows the gross revenue from the beginning, similarly credited with compound interest. A balance is then struck, which, with allowance for the dead stock, is taken to represent the general financial result of the whole enterprise. In this manner, for the official year under notice, 1857–58, the Ganges Canal showed a deficit of 32½ lakhs; the Western Jumma Canal a surplus of 43¾ lakhs; the Eastern Jumma Canal a deficit of 62,500 rupees; the Dhoon Canals a deficit of 1,43,877 rupees; the Rohilkund Canals a surplus of 11,621 rupees; and the Nujjuffghur Works a surplus of 1,35,284 rupees.

138. Though the above form of accounts is theoretically correct, it would be satisfactory to have periodical returns in the simplest form of capital and revenue accounts, showing the year's result as a dividend or deficit on capital, without the introduction of the element of compound interest, and the submission of such returns for the future has been ordered, with a resumé of the effect of the mutiny on the development of irrigation on the Ganges Canal, and a review of all subsequent progress, as well as of the progress of navigation with any other points of interest in connexion with the department since 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES CANAL RETURNS FOR 1858–59.

139. The financial results of the operations of the year 1858–59, compared with the two previous years, are shown below. The reports themselves, which are very interesting, will doubtless be found embodied in the administration report of the local Government. A valuable note by Colonel Baird Smith, late superintendent of irrigation, North-Western Provinces, is appended.* * Appendix E.

YEAR.	Income.	Expenditure.	Difference.	YEAR.	Income.	Expenditure.	Difference.
Ganges Canal:	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Dhoon Canals:	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1856-57 - -	82,751†	3,49,143†	— 2,66,292	1856-57 - -	10,418	14,694	— 4,276
1857-58 - -	88,790†	2,53,150†	— 1,64,360	1857-58 - -	10,715	15,031	— 4,316
1858-59 - -	1,63,554	4,59,539	— 2,95,985	1858-59 - -	11,668	16,317	— 4,649
Western Jumna Canal:				Nujjuffghur Works:			
1856-57 - -	2,63,236	1,55,813	+ 1,07,423	1856-57 - -	..	..	..
1857-58 - -	2,34,183	89,811	+ 1,44,372	1857-58 - -	14,437	2,786	+ 11,651
1858-59 - -	3,29,452	1,56,514	+ 1,72,938	1858-59 - -	15,690	3,092	+ 12,598
Eastern Jumna Canal:				Agra Irrigation Works:			
1856-57 - -	89,602	1,30,739	— 41,137	1856-57 - -	..	..	..
1857-58 - -	66,218	72,679	— 6,461	1857-58 - -	..	..	..
1858-59 - -	1,81,022	84,714	+ 96,308	1858-59 - -	8,164	7,670	— 494
Rohilkund Canal:							
1856-57 - -	22,430	28,626	— 6,196				
1857-58 - -	None -	5,454	— 5,454				
1858-59 - -	16,144	13,746	+ 2,398				

† Corrected for remissions of revenue since Report of 1857-58, and by the addition of a share of the directing establishment to expenditure.

140. The

140. The large increase in the expense of the Ganges Canal this year was owing to the mutinies, which prevented the execution, at the proper time, of the repairs due in 1857-58. It will be observed that in that year the expenses were considerably diminished.

141. The increase of the revenue of the Western Jumna Canal is satisfactory; but it will be necessary to incur a large expenditure to rectify the original defective levels of its bed. The subject has been pressed upon the Punjab Government.

142. The Eastern Jumna Canal has yielded a clear revenue of nearly a lakh of rupees, and is expected to yield more in 1859-60. The state of this canal is altogether satisfactory, and the result of its management very creditable to Captain Brownlow, the present superintendent.

143. The Rohilkund canals have cleared a profit, but it is as yet small. The attention of the Superintendent General has been drawn to the state of this work, in order to effect some improvement in their management. Colonel Baird Smith's note explains why no very large returns are to be expected.

144. The Dhoon canals show about the same result as last year. On their state and prospects, *see* Colonel Baird Smith's Note.

145. The Nujjuffghur Jheel works have as usual paid well, and the Agra irrigation works are advancing satisfactorily towards a like result.

Mr. Bourne's scheme for reclaiming and colonizing the Sindh Saugor Doab.

146. The Home Government having forwarded for consideration a scheme by Mr. Bourne for reclaiming and colonizing the Sindh Saugor Doab in the Punjab, by means of an inundation canal from the Indus; the project was fully considered by the local authorities, whose opinions on the matter, together with the views of the Lieutenant Governor of the province, will be found annexed.* It is not necessary here to give an epitome of them, but it may be remarked generally, that though a permanent canal would be a highly beneficial work, the development of population and profit would be extremely slow in such a country, and it is improbable that any unguaranteed company would undertake the work. It certainly was by no means the site which Government would select for guaranteed operations, nor was it a project in which the Government would be disposed to share.

* Appendix F.

First admission of water into the Baree Doab Canal.

147. The Government of the Punjab officially announced to the Supreme Government the first admission of water into the Baree Doab Canal on the 11th April 1859. This important work is still far from complete. The length absolutely finished is indeed only 52 miles, but this distance embraces the vast majority of heavy and difficult works necessary with canals like those of Northern India, drawn from the neighbourhood of mountains where the excessive slope of the country has to be obviated by expensive expedients, and where the channel has usually to cross the beds of torrents from the adjoining hills.

148. The large amount of 90 lakhs has already been expended on these works. It is to be regretted that the restrictions on Public Works expenditure in the Punjab, which became necessary so early as 1855, have retarded the completion of the work, and the commencement of returns on the outlay. It is also a source of vain but inevitable regret, that the canal in the lower part of the Doab is still unmade, whilst the railway which would have derived so much advantage both in construction and working from the previous completion of the canal, will now probably precede it.

Appendix F 2.

149. The Government of India took the opportunity publicly to acknowledge the services of all the officers, engineers, as well as subordinates, who had for years been carrying on this great work in an obscure corner of the country, were few have witnessed their labours, the fruitful result of which has yet to come. This recognition of past services was more especially due to Captains Dyas and Crofton, who had been the leading spirits in the enterprise from its commencement, and whose failure of health, under the unflagging exertions of nine years, compelled them both to visit Europe at the time when so notable a point in the history of the undertaking as the admission of water into the canal had been attained.

150. His Excellency the Governor General subsequently took the opportunity of his tour to visit the head works of the canal; he viewed them with much admiration, and is satisfied that the canal officers have spent the sums assigned to them most conscientiously in doing the work of the best possible quality. The object had not, however, been sufficiently kept in mind of working towards the earliest possible return, and of dispensing with all work that can be dispensed with until this return is secured.

151. It was not too late to reform the course of proceeding in this respect, but it was necessary that it should be done at once, and the particular attention of the local Government has therefore been drawn to the subject.

152. The completed canal project is estimated to cost, with its rajbuhas, or distributing channels, about one crore and a half of rupees.

153. The costly and difficult head works required for the maintenance of the supply have been completed; the Lahore Branch has been completed and opened; the main

channel down the Doab has been considerably advanced. Less progress has been made with the Subraon and Kussoor Branches.

154. But the laying out and excavation of rajbuhas has only just commenced. Hence, even from the open part of the canal, no revenue can yet be derived except through the existence of the old Huslee Canal, to which the works afford an enlarged and certain supply, and the revenue of which is proportionably augmented.

155. Had a portion of the means at the command of the canal officers been devoted to preparing the distribution channels *pari passu* with the works of the Lahore Branch, Government would now have come into the immediate enjoyment of a very considerable revenue.

156. The objects to which it is proposed that the whole available agency should now be directed are the following:—

1st. To the completion of rajbuhas, and all arrangements for distribution of water on those parts of the canal which are otherwise ready, or nearly ready, for the supply of irrigation.

2d. To the completion of the main line with all the corresponding channels of distribution in its whole extent, if necessary, but preferably to the first point where the existence of an escape will admit of its being used when partially complete.

157. All bridges or other costly works which may not be absolutely essential to the early productiveness of the canal works will be deferred.

158. It is unquestionable that ferries and fords (paved if necessary) could be substituted to a very large extent for bridges, without any evil worth mentioning in comparison with the benefit to be derived from early exhibition of a favourable balance sheet.

159. It may indeed be urged, against the course above indicated, that the cost of the head and its difficulties is a fixed burden, which will bear a much greater proportion to a limited scheme than if the whole work and its branches were in active operation for irrigation. It may also be urged that branches in the Umritsur district will irrigate very rich land, and be very productive, for which reason they ought not to be deferred.

160. This last is a point of detail which has been left to the local Government for decision. If it is thought that for such reason it will be well to proceed with one of those branches, rather than with the main line, it will be at liberty to decide to that effect. But vigorous prosecution of the main line seems, *primâ facie*, preferable, first, because it is well advanced; secondly, because of the length of navigation that it will afford; thirdly, because the character of the country through which it runs affords such a field for showing what a canal can effect in the reclamation of lands now affording nothing but a scanty pasturage.

161. The fact that on such canal schemes as that of the Ganges Canal and the Baree Doab Canal heavy expenditure continues for a long series of years without the commencement of a revenue tends seriously to discredit enterprises of this character, and it is unquestionable that a different system of working must be adopted if it is hoped to see any similar extensive works of irrigation undertaken again in this part of India.

162. Should the work proceed at all points, as it is now doing, the effect, in the event of another financial stoppage, would be that the Government would have a large series of costly works in different parts of the Baree Doab incomplete, requiring expensive maintenance, producing no revenue, and at a stand-still.

163. But if one or two branches are in full operation and bringing in a substantial revenue, funds will be readily supplied for the extension and completion of the scheme on a similar system, whilst, even if financial difficulties should restrict supplies, a great result will have been secured.

164. It is also possible that, by such a limitation and concentration of the work, some part of the present staff would become available for other works of equal importance. The annual outlay on the canal, moreover, should not exceed what can be advantageously spent on the principles laid down above, and this limitation may afford additional funds as well as additional staff for other works. There is no desire, however, on the part of the Government of India to see the assignment to the canal reduced below what can be advantageously spent on these principles.

165. Nor is there anything in these principles inconsistent with the strong sense that is entertained of the importance of bringing unfinished works to completion. On the contrary, it is the exaggeration of the evil arising from the long deferred completion of works, caused by the existing system of expenditure on the canal, which it is desired to remedy by bringing its sections into the position of complete and remunerative works as fast as possible.

DYKES.

Abandonment of the Adjai River embankments.

166. The proposal to abandon these embankments was originally made in 1836 by Major Bell, then superintending engineer, on an inspection of the locality after an extraordinary flood. No steps were however taken to carry out this recommendation, and the bunds

continued

continued to be repaired and maintained till 1856, when Captain Beadle, late Superintendent of Embankments, after an inspection under similar circumstances, arrived at the same conclusion. In his report on the subject Captain Beadle remarked, that all attempts to make the Adjai bunds continuous had failed, and that the river inundation was a fertilizing and not a destructive one. He recommended, therefore, that the embankments, except those of certain specified localities, should be given over to the landholders to be cut or maintained as they thought fit; and if they decline to maintain them as private embankments, that the bunds should be removed as interfering with the beneficial drainage of the country, and involving a large outlay on works not absolutely necessary, and in some respects injurious.

167. Mr. Smith, Executive Engineer, of the Burdwan Division, held a contrary opinion, based partly on applications from the landholders, for the reconstruction and repair of some of the embankments, and on their attempts, when refused, to undertake the work themselves; while the Chief Engineer, Lieutenant Colonel Young, thought that no conclusion could be arrived at until the effects produced by the removal of the Damooda embankments should be seen.

168. Captain Beadle's proposals were supported by the Government of Bengal; and on full consideration of the arguments advanced for and against the measure, it was decided to act on that officer's recommendations, except as to the mode proposed for dealing with the abandoned embankments, on which point it was remarked to the local Government, that it was not thought expedient that the State should take certain portions of the embankments in hand, and leave the rest to be maintained or deserted at pleasure by the zemindars. If the preservation of the abandoned bunds was not thought desirable, it should be prohibited; if, on the other hand, the zemindars were to be allowed the option of maintaining them, means should be provided for insuring their maintenance in an efficient state.

Operations at the head of the Mahanuddy Delta.

169. The following satisfactory results of the operations carried out at the head of the Mahanuddy Delta are gathered from a report submitted by Captain C. J. Harris, of Engineers.

170. Comparing the state of the Delta head in 1859 with its condition in 1855, Captain Harris states:—that in the dry season of 1855 there was a difference of five feet in the levels of the Mahanuddy and Kajooree, about three feet of which disparity has since been reduced, the general level of the Kajooree's bed having been raised three feet at least by the brushwood operations. Where hollows existed under the Cuttack revetment from 20 to 40 feet deep, there are now sands higher, by four or five feet, than the water level of 1855. All hollows, save one, have been silted up, and the bed of the Kajooree has, in particular points, also been raised various heights up to 45 feet. The deep channel of the river ran in 1855 dead against the revetment wall, and thence along the same. In 1859 there is a large sand bank between the channel and the wall; and the former has, no longer, the opportunity of undermining the latter. In 1855 breaches in the revetment were regarded as of certain occurrence. In 1859 they are scarcely admitted to be probable. In 1855 the set of the current of the Mahanuddy was on the right bank of the narrow neck at Naraje. In 1859 it is on the left, and the water on the former side has decreased in depth 9½ feet, while it has increased 7½ on the latter; precisely what was wanted. In 1855 the height of the sand bank at the very head of the delta opposite Berhampoor was on the increase, and had continued to increase enormously until the year 1858, during the floods, of which the sands have flattened down in a most marked manner. In 1855 the Doablesur channel was shallow and blocked up by shoals. In 1859 it is found wide, deep, and clear, carrying a large body of water into the Mahanuddy, and relieving considerably the Kajooree branch. In 1855 the sand bank extended about one mile below Naraje; and it received no visible addition to its length until the floods of 1858. After their subsidence it was found to have extended half a mile further down the river. In 1858 a much larger proportion of the floods flowed into the Mahanuddy branch channel than had been the case in the year 1855. Direct proof of this will, it is stated, be furnished during the present year, in which the embankment officer has been directed to register daily the rise and fall of both the Mahanuddy and Kajooree branches, for comparison with similar observations made in 1855.

171. Of these improvements at the head of the delta all but a small per-centage are due to nature; while the many improvements made in the bed of the Kajooree opposite Cuttack, are the result of measures adopted by the engineers to whom this important work was intrusted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Lahore and Peshawur Road.

172. On a late journey to and from Peshawur, the subject of the road to that frontier station from Lahore necessarily engaged much of his Excellency the Governor General's attention.

173. This work was begun soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and the utter inadequacy of the original rough estimates, indicates that it was commenced under an imperfect appreciation of the difficulties to be surmounted. The work advanced for some years with the free expenditure, but also with all the vigour aud ability, that usually characterized the projects of Sir Robert Napier.

174. It has been often questioned whether an entirely different line should not have been chosen, passing by Ramnuggur, through the Salt range, to Chukkowal. There is no question that such a line would have been more easily and cheaply executed. But, considering how far this would have lain from the important towns and stations on or near the present road, it is doubtful if its adoption would have served the required objects.

175. A report on the road, as it stood in 1854, will be found in the seventh number of Selections published by the Government of India. That report, however, gave somewhat too sanguine a view of progress, and the estimates which it contained were still far below the truth, as the result has proved. Up to the 1st February 1854, the expenditure was stated at 24,66,000 rupees; whilst the completion of the work, with the exception of metalling from Jhelum to Peshawur, was estimated at 31,56,000 rupees. Allowing an assumed rate for metalling, not included in that estimate, 65 lakhs would on that calculation have completed the road, with the exception of the floating bridges on the great rivers, which were not included in the estimate.

176. The actual result has been very different.

177. In 1855–56 the Government of India, finding the Estimates likely to be much exceeded, ordered the works to be suspended until the whole of the accounts should have been brought up, and until final estimates for the completion of the work should be prepared.

178. The suspension (which was attended to a serious extent by the losses which sudden stoppages, however unavoidable, always involve) was stringently observed, work of an emergent nature only being continued; yet up to 1st May 1858, the whole expenditure on the road had reached between 70 and 71 lakhs.*

* But this, it is believed, included the expenses of the boat bridges on the great rivers, which were very costly.

179. Detailed estimates for the completion of the line were prepared in 1856 by Lieutenant Colonel (then Lieutenant) A. Taylor, the Superintendent of the road; but these have never been submitted by the Punjab Government, as it was considered that the demand, from its great amount, could meet with no acceptance.

† Page 23 of Selection.

180. As is noticed in Colonel Napier's report of 1854,† and as later floods have since more fully proved the estimate of water-way required in the plain of the Rechna Doab, much of which is liable to inundation, was insufficient, and great injury was done to the work as first constructed. In fact, under such circumstances, it is impossible to form an accurate judgment of the water-way necessary, until a large proportion of embankment has been constructed, forcing the flood discharge to define its requirements.

181. In 1858, then, the case stood thus: the large sum of 70,00,000 Company's rupees had been expended, and the result as yet was a road of which only a few miles near Attock were metalled; of which several sections, exceptional indeed, but in themselves considerable, were very far from being open to traffic (the links being supplied by temporary tracks), which, exclusive of the four great rivers, still crossed a number of unbridged streams of magnitude, liable at certain periods, more or less frequent, to be unfordable, and of which one extensive section had been greatly damaged, and was subject to submersion in some rainy seasons. The work meanwhile was at a stand.

182. In such circumstances, Major Robertson, who had succeeded to the charge of the road on Lieutenant Taylor's being called to join the army before Delhi, adapting the scale of his measures to the existing pressure on the Government, prepared a careful scheme for opening out the whole road to traffic at the lowest practicable cost.

183. To discharge the occasional and widely spread floods of the Rechna Doab and of the Peshawur Valley, in many instances bridges were in this project dispensed with, and "metalled gaps" (as Major Robertson terms them) or causeways substituted; timber was introduced either wholly or partially in all the larger bridges instead of masonry; side slopes were reduced to a minimum, and in one instance only it is believed an inferior gradient was admitted, to avoid the expensive remedy of tunnelling, whilst bridges over several of the rivers were altogether deferred.‡

‡ Viz., Chokonee (in Jech Doab).
Deena (10 miles west of Jhelum).
Sohan and Leh (near Rawal Pindee).
Chel (twice crossed on edge of Indus Valley).

184. The Government of India authorised the work on this scale to be proceeded with in October 1858. Some delay occurred in the re-organization of labour for work which had been so long suspended, but considerable progress has now been made.

185. From a report submitted by Major Robertson of the first year's operations, it appears that what has been accomplished hitherto has been considerably within estimate.

186. The cost of bridging the rivers, as yet unprovided for, is estimated roughly by the Superintendent at about six lakhs, whilst he considers that the whole could be metalled for 15 lakhs.

187. On

187. On these data, the whole cost of the completed road will be as follows:—

Expenditure up to the submission of estimate of 1858 - -	71 lakhs.
Amount of that Estimate - - - - - - - -	11½ „
Remaining bridges; and metalling - - - - - -	21 „
But as the last item is but roughly estimated, it is probable that some considerable allowance must be added, as also for expenditure which will be required to place the embanked approaches to boat bridges in a state of security, say - -	4½ „
TOTAL - - -	108 lakhs.

188. Previous impressions of expenditure on the road have been a good deal modified by the Governor General's inspection of the work.

189. Doubtless the vigour with which work was commenced and carried on between 1851 and 1856, in a country where nearly all skilled labour was a novelty, and where wheeled carriages were almost unknown, was accompanied by a large expenditure, whilst the scale and solidity of the roadway embankments,* and the high class of gradient adopted, 3 in 100, aimed at perfection more costly than may be judged to have been wise, now that the magnitude of the undertaking, the length of time required for its completion, and the consequent liability to interruption by failure of funds, are fully appreciated. But, without losing sight of this, it must also be admitted that at that time the whole spirit of the Government tended rather to stimulate than to check vigorous progress, with too little regard to calculations of cost. And little as it is desired to tolerate any recurrence to this system of wholesale working without proper estimates, the Government of India is not indisposed to the belief which some have entertained, that this large and energetic development of labour, and the expenditure by which it was accompanied on this and other great works in the Punjab, under Sir Robert Napier's advice and general direction, was one, at least, of the elements which impressed the most manly race in India with the vigour and beneficence of British rule, and, under Providence, tended through the maintenance of order and active loyalty in the Punjab, to the recovery of Hindoostan.

* Width, 40 feet; side slopes, 5 to 1.

190. It has already been said that the impressions as to the expenditure were modified by the personal inspection of His Excellency the Governor General.

191. This applies chiefly to that most difficult and costly section of the road which extends from the Kharian Pass on this side the Jhelum, to a few miles beyond the Indus at Attock, a distance of somewhat more than 130 miles.

192. Nothing but such personal inspection, or a model of the tract, could communicate a just idea of its difficulties. These are not to be estimated by counting on a map the ranges of hills that have to be traversed or the great number of rivers that have to be passed, all in the rainy season, of formidable discharge and velocity. One requires to see also how the valleys are filled by a confusion of distorted and half indurated strata, worn by the action of water into fantastic gullies and pinnacles, and how the up-lying plains and rolling country of the central region between the Jhelum and the Indus are torn by ravines, sudden, deep, formidable, and of infinite recurrence, in order to judge justly of the engineering tact and patience required to select a line through such a country, and of the enormous labour and inevitable cost that had to be faced in its construction.

193. The cuttings and embankments necessitated by this singular formation often approach, and sometimes exceed, 60 feet in height or depth. The construction of an embankment across a ravine involves, of course, a culvert for drainage. Let it be considered that a culvert under an embankment of such magnitude extends nearly to 200, sometimes, if oblique, nearly to 300 feet in length, and has often to afford for the sudden discharge of the rainfall in such a country as is above described, a waterway of 10, 20, or 30 feet, and some conception may be obtained of the magnitude of the work as exhibited in this one feature.

194. Nothing struck his Excellency more than the careful and elaborate detail with which provision was everywhere made for the permanence of the road by securing it from the scour of water, every cutting being carefully flanked by catch-water drains, and every natural accident taken advantage of to divert water from the surface of the way, or to avoid the multiplication of culverts where one could be made to do the work of two, by cutting or tunnelling through the intervening barrier.

195. Taken altogether, the Governor General has seen no engineering work in India which impressed him so strongly with its grandeur and unquestionable utility, with the difficulties that had been faced, and with the duty of now carrying it to early completion.

196. Instructions have therefore been issued for the preparation of detailed estimates for bridging those secondary rivers which were omitted from Major Robertson's project of 1858, and for metalling the whole line. Past experience leads the Government to press forward the completion of bridges as the first requisite, but metalling will also go on as means admit.

197. Too depreciatory an estimate of the value of the road, even in its present imperfect state, should perhaps be guarded against. It has been very serviceable.* The aggregate distance on which the traffic is still diverted to a temporary line is under 20 miles, exclusive of a variable distance of several miles in the Rechna, where the elevation of the original embankment is in progress and the traffic passes along the berms. The whole of the permanent line, with the exception of the five bridges specified in an earlier paragraph, is expected to be open in 1861. In the meantime the bullock train travels to Peshawur, and the mail cart, in fair weather, maintains a pace of 10 miles an hour along the whole distance. These facilities, however, cease with even a moderate fall of rain, which soon reduces many parts of the road, in its present unmetalled condition, to a track of deep mud.

Repairs of the road from Phillour to the Beeas.

198. An expenditure of a lakh of rupees for the repair of the Phillour and Beeas Road has been sanctioned. This large outlay was necessary, as the road had been neglected for some years under the impression that it would be preferable to adopt a new and somewhat shorter line; but the intention was eventually dropped, as the old line was pronounced by good judges to be the better of the two, and it was not thought expedient to incur the very heavy outlay which the adoption of a new line would involve for the sake of saving five miles in 50 on this line of communication.

Indus passage at Attock.

199. The improvement of the Indus passage at Attock has been the subject of various schemes.

200. Its position at the gorge of the great outpost of our western frontier, forecast of the critical importance at some future day of possessing here unfailing and defensible means of transit; the extraordinary velocity of the stream,† and its liability at uncertain periods to vast and abnormal floods; the dangers of the channel; the military bearing of the adjoining shores, are all considerations which have tended to draw deserved attention to the question, and to perplex its solution.

201. A costly but excellent bridge of boats is maintained at Attock for seven or eight months of the year.‡ The ferry which replaces it on the rise of the river is tedious and dangerous. A spirited attempt was made some years ago to maintain the bridge throughout the year, but it was unsuccessful.

202. Some years ago data for designing a permanent bridge at Attock were carefully collected by Major W. A. Crommelin, now chief engineer in Oudh. In communication with that officer, designs for suspension and other bridges were prepared in England by Mr. Pritchard Baly, C. E., and these were submitted to Government by Major Crommelin, with an able report and estimates, in the latter part of 1856. The time was unfavourable for the consideration of so costly a project, and no practical result ensued.

203. In January 1859 Sir John Lawrence submitted two proposals with regard to this passage.

204. The first, which was that to which the Lieutenant Governor gave the preference, was for an experimental drift as the precursor of a tunnel under the Indus. Being submitted before specific annual assignments were made to the local Governments at a time when financial restriction was tightest, and when the Government of India was compelled to defer all new works not of a very urgent nature, it was not sanctioned.

205. The

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* The following works on the road were complete on 1st January last:—

Drains of 10 feet waterway and under	336
„ of 10 feet to 20 feet	39
Bridges of 20 feet to 40 feet	5
(Of the preceding, the tunnels in 39 cases exceed 100 feet in length, of which 21 exceed 150 feet, eight exceed 200 feet, and three exceed 250 feet.)	
Bridges of 40 to 80 feet	18
„ of 80 to 100 feet	6
„ of 100 to 200 feet	2
TOTAL	406

The following had at the same date yet to be constructed:—

Drains of 10 feet and under	8
„ of 10 to 20 feet	6
Bridges of 20 to 40 feet	10
„ of 40 to 80 „	8
„ of 80 to 100 „	1
„ of 100 to 200 „	8
„ of 200 to 400 „	8
„ of 400 to 510 „	2
TOTAL	51

In addition to the five bridges omitted from the sanctioned estimate, 49 metalled gaps, affording in aggregate a waterway of many thousand feet, are also in progress.

These figures will give some idea of the magnitude of the works required for a railway on this line.

† The Indus at its low level in February was, according to measurements then made by Major Robertson, discharging 45,000 cubic feet per second through a channel of 440 feet in width. The surface velocity at the centre was nine miles an hour.

‡ The block of the bridge and ferry is roughly as follows:—

	Rs.
30 bridge boats, at 5,000 rupees each	1,50,000
28 ferry boats, at 800 rupees each	22,400
Superstructure	15,000
TOTAL *Rs.*	1,87,400

and the annual cost of establishment, exclusive of depreciation or interest on the block, is 9,000 rupees.

205. The other proposal was, that one of the steam gun-boats, built for the Court of Directors in 1858, should be sent to Attock, to make a trial of the probable advantages of a steam ferry boat. This was acceded to; it has proved a failure.

206. The tunnel scheme was projected by Major Alaric Robertson, of the 48th Madras Native Infantry, the present Superintendent of the Peshawur Road, and should its execution be practicable for anything like the amount of Major Robertson's estimate (about five lakhs), it will meet the requirements of the passage better than any practicable bridge, and at much lower cost. The military protection of any permanent structure for the passage of the Indus is of course an essential consideration. It is one involving great difficulties at Attock. Looking to this point alone, the advantages of the tunnel project are singular. Its entrances would be easily secured, whilst the intermediate passage would require no protection.

207. Success at any such cost must be contingent on exemption from any copious influx of water, whether from strong springs or from filtration through fissures in the rocky bed of the river. This can be decided only by experiment. If a drift can be carried through without encountering such an impediment, the success of a tunnel ceases to be problematical, and its cost can be accurately calculated. For the experiment Major Robertson asked 10,000 rupees, and the services of three companies of the Punjab Pioneers.

208. Judging the investigation well worthy to be carried out, his Excellency sanctioned both concessions. The shafts on either side of the Indus have been commenced.

Proposed formation of basins for the Circular Canal.

209. Major Strachey, of Engineers, having suggested to the Government the possibility of adapting the excavations for the bank of the Eastern Bengal Railway from Sealdah to the Dum-Dum Road, towards the formation of basins for the improvement of the Circular Canal Navigation, a committee was appointed to consider and report on the subject.

210. The subject was carefully gone into by the committee. While admitting the necessity of shortly providing for additional accommodation for boats, the committee came to the conclusion that the advantage offered by the adaptation of the railway excavation was not sufficiently great or certain to warrant the adoption of Major Strachey's suggestion. The following measures were, however, recommended to be taken from time to time, for meeting the pressure for additional accommodation in the Canal:

1st. The improvement of the reach between Trimoonee and Dhappa.

2d. The opening out of the abandoned portion of the new cut, as far as the Dum-Dum Road, as an open dock.

3d. Making a dock on a site near Balleaghatta.

4th. The formation into a locked dock of the whole of the abandoned new cut, as far as the Barrackpoor road.

211. The committee at the same time recommended the purchase of a strip of land along the south side of the Dhappa reach, as well as the site of the proposed dock, and the immediate clearance of the Dhappa reach, and its adaptation to receive a double row of boats. Acting on these recommendations, which were strongly supported by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Government of India authorised the immediate carrying out of the following arrangements:—

212. The clearance of the straight reach between Trimoonee and Dhappa, and the purchase of the adjoining strip of land.

213. The purchase of the site of the proposed docks near Balleaghatta.

214. The opening out the abandoned portion of the new canal from the new Ooltadangah cut up to the Dum-Dum road.

Proposed tramway between Roorkee or Kunkhul and Dechourie.

215. The Government of the North-West Provinces having been consulted on the practicability of constructing this tramway, and on its probable utility and financial results, stated in reply that the prospective traffic between Roorkee and Dechourie was not such as would justify any expectation of the project proving remunerative. The quantity of iron required annually in the Roorkee workshops does not exceed 1,070 tons, nor is it probable that the demand will be increased for some years, and this quantity can be conveyed from Dechourie to Roorkee by existing means of transit for 18,000 rupees. The other main export from the Kumaon District is timber; but it is hardly likely that merchants will make use of the tramway for its carriage, incurring the additional expense of canal tolls, when they can float it down the Ramgunga free of cost.

216. Moreover, the country through which it was proposed that the tramway should pass, presents great engineering difficulties, and the consequent expense of construction would preclude expectation of a successful issue to the enterprise, regarded as an investment of capital. The line would be 120 miles in length, and would run transversely to the drainage of the country. It would not only have to cross four rivers and numerous ravines, which become formidable torrents in the rains, but also four or five miles of low land on the banks of the Ganges, flooded during the monsoon.

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217. These objections to the proposed line were considered decisive; but Mr. Hardy Wells, who has been deputed by the Secretary of State for India to make the necessary surveys and report on the general question of tramways in Rohilkund, has been desired to give the subject his consideration, as it was possible that some other line might be selected to which the above objections might not apply.

RAILWAYS.

218. The supervision of the railways in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, having been transferred to the local Governments, it is not necessary here to notice the progress of works on the several lines, as information on this point will doubtless be embodied in the reports of those governments. It is intended in this report to notice briefly matters of general interest only, which have come before the Government of India during the year under review.

Schools for training engine drivers.

219. The difficulty experienced in keeping up the staff of European engine drivers, induced the Government of Bengal to suggest the establishment in this country of a workshop school for training men for this particular work. The matter is one of great importance, not only to the East India Railway, but to all railways in India; and the other local Governments concerned have therefore been invited to favour the Government of India with an expression of their sentiments on the subject.

Question of making railway stations in India defensible.

220. The question of making railway stations defensible, was referred to the several local Governments for opinion, and, as was to be expected, the modes suggested by the engineer, and the other officers consulted by them, were so numerous, each being probably the best for some particular locality, that the Government of India found it impracticable to devise rules so comprehensive as to meet all local requirements. The following general principles were therefore prescribed, and the details required to give them effect in each case were left entirely to the local authorities, administrative and professional:—

1st. That all railway stations should be designed primarily for the convenience of traffic, and no distribution of buildings or ground permitted that would tend to impair this result.

2d. That, traffic being thus provided for, defensive arrangements should rank next, and, so far as was consistent with the convenience of the former, buildings, &c., to be so arranged as to be mutually protective, and to be provided with such simple and inexpensive facilities for defence as will at once suggest themselves to any intelligent engineer, civil or military, whose business it is to design a railway station, with this idea in his mind.

221. The above principles will be made applicable to all railway stations.

Danger signal invented by Colonel Barr.

222. The attention of the Government of India had been drawn to the danger signal invented by Colonel Barr, which acts by means of electricity, the arrangement consisting of semaphores, fixed at intervals of about five miles, showing, by self-action, to every passing train, by night or by day, whether the interval in advance has been cleared by the preceding train. After consideration of all the opinions on the design expressed both by the Government and the railway officers in Bombay and Bengal, the Government of India came to the conclusion that it was desirable that the signal should have a fair trial, and the Government of Bombay was requested to invite the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to permit Colonel Barr to erect, at the expense of the Government, at least two of his danger signals, at some fitting spot on the line.

Point of junction for the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways.

223. After full consideration of the subject by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Moodgul has, with the consent of the Government of India, been selected as the point of junction for the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways. This station is 14 miles from the Kistna, and is the chief place in the Raichore Doab.

Appendix G. Railway accidents.

224. Annexed is a Return showing the number and nature of the accidents which have occurred on railways in India during the year 1859.

RAILWAYS IN BENGAL.

***Petition from residents and settlers of Darjeeling in favour of the Northern Bengal Railway and in opposition to the Eastern Bengal Railway.**

225. With reference to the petition noted in the margin,* the arguments advanced in favour of the Northern Bengal Railway Company were:—

1st. That it was of the greatest moment both to Government and to themselves, that railway communication with Darjeeling should be established in the shortest possible time, and this the Northern Bengal Railway Company would undertake to do.

2d. That the line from Rajmahal *viâ* Maldah and Dinagepoor to Darjeeling, is the main line of the Northern Bengal Railway Company, and, being connected with the first point on the Ganges reached by the East Indian Railway, communication with the sea on the one hand, and with the North-West on the other, would be secured at once, and by the shortest route.

3d. That the line was believed to be practicable and cheap, and that the Northern Bengal Railway, should operations be commenced during the year, might open, on a considerable portion of its line, about the same time as the East Indian Railway line to Rajmahal, or shortly afterwards.

4th. That

4th. That the Northern Bengal Railway Company was the first to project the lines in question on which it had spent money and much labour; that it required the shortest lengths to be constructed, and that this Company would be prepared to construct them at once.

5th. That the omission of the Rajmahal line would be a great mistake, especially in a military point of view.

6th. That the Eastern Bengal Railway Company would have enough to do to construct its main line to Dacca and the Serajgunge Extension.

7th. That the Eastern Bengal Railway Company having been established to provide a railway for a line of country that has no connexion with Lower Bengal, it would leave communication with Darjeeling to depend on its main line being joined to the Northern Bengal lines, which have been projected by another Company; and that the line from Kooshtee to Dinagepoor would be a waste of power in the present state of railway communication in India.

8th. That by giving the Northern Bengal lines to the Eastern Bengal Railway Company to construct, great delay must be involved, for the first object of that Company would be to complete its main line, and, not until the Ganges had been bridged, Dacca reached, and the long and unnecessary line from Kooshtee to Dinagepoor constructed, would the Eastern Bengal Company open a line to Darjeeling.

226. Before receipt of this petition the Government of India had formed an opinion adverse to the views of the memorialists, and the arguments above stated failed to shake the conviction arrived at, that the undertaking should be reserved for the Eastern Bengal Railway Company. Although it was possible that the Northern Bengal line might be sooner constructed, yet this could not be held as a conclusive consideration with Government in the selection of lines for guarantee. The Government was bound to consider not the convenience of the next few years only, but what, on the whole, would be the best system of railways for the country. In this view the Eastern Bengal Railway had the strongest claim. A bridge over the Ganges at Kooshtee, formed part of the scheme of that railway; and a line to Dinagepoor and Northern Bengal might it was thought advantageously start from that point. As far as Dinagepoor and Rungpoor, then, the line fell naturally within the field of the Company, which had to construct the bridge and connect Kooshtee with Calcutta. And a line from Dinagepoor to Darjeeling was a natural extension of that line from the bridge to Dinagepoor.

227. The petitioners were also, it was believed, mistaken in their estimate that the Northern Bengal Railway would be the shortest line to the sea. It would probably be longer by some 30 miles. Moreover, they appeared to have overlooked its great difficulties. It would cross heavy drainage lines, and would have a most unpromising terminus opposite Rajmahal, whereas the Eastern Bengal line will have the advantage of running parallel to the natural drainage of the country.

Railway feeders in Bengal and the North Western Provinces.

228. The completion, simultaneously with the opening of the railways themselves, of roads communicating with railway stations, is a subject to which much importance is attached by the Supreme Government, and which obviously demanded early attention. It was, therefore, thought desirable to obtain from the Governments of Bengal and the North-West Provinces special reports showing the existing means of communication with open portions of the East Indian Railway, and the roads proposed in connexion with the remainder.

229. The reports submitted by both Governments show that the subject has received the consideration which its importance deserved. Several roads leading to railway stations, have either been already constructed, or are in course of construction, at the cost of local funds, while a few of the larger class of feeders are being constructed at the cost of the State. The want of funds alone prevents the speedy completion of these communications, without which the resources of the rich tracts of country bordering on lines of railway must remain undeveloped.

Proposal for bridging the Hooghly, and so connecting the East Indian Railway with the other lines from Calcutta.

230. So far back as November 1858, it was suggested by Mr. Turnbull, Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway, that the best means for effecting a junction between that railway and the other lines from Calcutta, would be by bridging the Hooghly at Pulta Ghat, whence a branch line might join the Eastern Bengal Railway at Barrackpoor. No immediate action was taken on this proposal, but in October 1859, it was referred to the Government of Bengal for report, and received the cordial support of the Lieutenant Governor, who considered the scheme an admirable one, placing, as it eventually would, Dacca, Serajgunge and the Mutlah Port in uninterrupted railway communication with Delhi, Bombay, and Madras.

231. As regards the site of the bridge, the Government of Bengal was of opinion that any point from Pulta to the neighbourhood of Hooghly, where the railway turns to the westward, would answer so far as the junction was concerned, but that it was necessary, in order to select the best site, that the river between those points should be carefully examined. An arrangement has since been made with the agent of the East Indian Railway Company to make the necessary surveys, both for the proposed bridge and for the branch line to connect the East Indian with the Eastern Bengal Railway.

CHAP. VII. Public Works.

Extension of the East Indian Railway from Raneegunge to the banks of the Burrakur and up the Singarrun Valley.

232. In April 1858 the Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway forwarded to their agent in Calcutta a memorial from several proprietors of coal mines in the Raneegunge district, setting forth that if the railway should be carried on from Raneegunge to some point on the Grand Trunk Road near the junction of the branch road to Raneegunge, they would engage to send all such coal as might be intended for the Calcutta market by the railway alone, and would agree to pay for its transport the ordinary rate per mile for the full distance the coal might be conveyed. The Board forwarded also a separate letter from the East Indian Coal Company, one of the parties to the above memorial, stating that if their principal mines should be put in direct railway communication with Calcutta, they would guarantee the despatch by railway of 200 tons of coal daily for 21 years, paying for that quantity, whether despatched or not, at the rate charged to the public generally.

233. Prior to this a proposal was submitted to Government by the agent of the East Indian Railway Company, to construct a branch line from the terminus at Raneegunge to the Searsole colliery, distant about 1½ miles, owned by Gobindpersaud Pundit, by whom the cost was to be eventually repaid. This proposal, which amounted in fact to a scheme for making a private railway under cover of the power conferred by law for the purpose of making public railways, was rejected by the Government; but it was, at the same time, intimated to the agent that an extension of the line westward might be worthy of consideration, especially if the new line could be made available for the purpose of carrying the general traffic further in that direction, while it should run near so many collieries as to be rendered certainly remunerative.

234. Attention, moreover, having been drawn to the general subject of opening out collieries, it seemed that a branch line could be constructed without any material difficulty, by which several would be directly benefited. Such a branch might run up the valley of the Singarrun along the course of which lie all the principal coal mines now being worked, except those at Searsole and those of the Bengal Coal Company. This branch, seven miles long, might leave the main line of railway about six miles from the Raneegunge terminus.

235. In coming to the conclusion that the above branch would be a proper one to construct, with a view to affording facilities to a great number of coal proprietors for bringing their produce to market, and thus lowering the price of this article, it appeared to the Government that the time had arrived for considering the question of the extension of the main colliery line throughout the coal district, or at all events as far as the Burrakur River, on both sides of which near its confluence with the Damoodah it was known that very rich seams of coal had been opened out. There is reason to believe that the whole tract the line would traverse is underlain by coal.

236. The Government of India, therefore, ordered trial surveys to be commenced both for the branch line and the main line extension, and Mr. Oldham, the Superintendent of the geological survey, was at the same time directed to make a careful examination of the country, with a view to determining the probable extent of the coal fields, and the positions where the mineral is found in greatest abundance and of the best quality.

237. The reports received from the Railway Company's chief engineer and Mr. Oldham quite bore out the preconceived opinion, that both lines might be most advantageously carried out.

238. In his report Mr. Oldham noticed the vast increase in the production of coal from these fields since his first visit in 1851-52, and he remarked that his examination had placed beyond doubt the fact that there is abundance of coal in the field to meet the demand for years. He strongly urged the construction of a branch along the Singarrun Valley as far as the Chowkeydanga colliery, which would lead to Bahrool, the locality so favourably reported on by Mr. D. Smith as a site for iron works. He also recommended the continuation of the main line from Raneegunge along the valley of the Nooneah (in which lies one group of coal mines) nearly to the Burrakur, preferring this route to one leading direct to the group of mines near the confluence of the Burrakur and Damoodah.

239. These opinions coincided with those of the engineer authorities, whose reports showed that the Singarrun branch line, ending at the Chowkeydanga colliery would be 7½ miles in length, and including an addition of two miles of doubling the main line, would cost 4,06,655 rupees, including terminal buildings. For the main extension three alternative lines were surveyed, but that by the Nooneah Valley was recommended. This line, which is somewhat more than 22 miles to the bank of the Burrakur, will, it is estimated, cost 15,31,740 rupees.

240. These additional lengths have been sanctioned.

241. It was not recommended that the extension should be carried across the Burrakur, but in all reports submitted on the subject, allusion was made to the eventual continuation of this line to form a more direct communication with the North-West Provinces than the river line affords. Both Mr. Turnbull, the Railway Company's chief engineer, and Professor Oldham are of opinion that such a line should strike the Ganges at Patna; bringing that city 100 miles nearer Calcutta than by the other route, and avoiding a second

a second crossing of the Soane, while it would open up the Kurhurbalie coal fields, whence coal would be conveyed to the river's edge at Patna, and those parts of the river would thus be supplied which are farthest removed from present sources of coal, or any that are likely to be otherwise available.

242. The line to the Burrakur will be so laid out as to form part of the main line to the Ganges, in the event of such an extension being ultimately made.

243. In laying out the lines in the mineral districts, care will be taken to meet the requirements of all the mining interests, and, as far as possible, to place all upon an equal footing as regards accommodation.

Fatal accidents on the East Indian Railway.

244. The increasing number of fatal accidents on the East Indian Railway rendered it absolutely necessary that more stringent regulations should be adopted, in order to enforce greater care on the part of the railway company's servants. The serious attention of the Government of Bengal was, therefore, invited to the subject, and it was remarked that there was reason to fear that there was not sufficient alacrity and determination on the part of magistrates in holding inquests and in inflicting punishments. It was suggested that the evil might be checked if railway officials, who are British born subjects, were sent up to the Supreme Court for trial on a charge of manslaughter in cases where it appeared, on the magistrate's examination, that the loss of life was caused by a neglect of duty on their part.

245. It was subsequently reported by the Government of Bengal, that the railway company had issued a circular, and had promised to do all in their power to enforce its requirements with the object of remedying the evil. Orders had also been issued by the Local Government to the magistrates along the line of railway, enjoining the necessity of making prompt and careful inquiry into all accidents which might occur within their jurisdictions, and for prosecuting railway officials whenever an accident was traceable to the neglect of ordinary precaution on their part.

Condition of fences along the line of the East Indian Railway in Bengal.

246. The attention of the Government having been drawn to the condition of the fences along the line of the East Indian Railway in Bengal, inquiries were made on the subject, when it was ascertained that the fences were incomplete in many places, and that the railway chief engineer, with whom the responsibility of keeping them in efficient condition rested, had long been aware of the fact. The wooden fences required almost entire renewal, and there was apparently an unwillingness to incur the expense because of the difficulty of protecting them from the natives, who carried off portions whenever they had an opportunity of doing so unperceived.

247. By Act XVIII. of 1854, a justice of the peace is empowered to fine a railway company for every case of non-compliance with an order from himself to repair a fence, and there was no doubt that if the provisions of the Act were rigidly enforced, more energetic measures would be taken to fence the line securely.

248. With this view the attention of the Government of Bengal was called to the necessity of urging magistrates to use their legal powers to compel attention from the railway company and its servants, and to quicken their efforts in this essential matter, while the Government Consulting Engineer was directed at the same time strongly to assert the responsibility of the chief engineer for the efficient condition of the fences.

249. It is proposed by the railway officers to use iron wire for fences, which, though expensive, is durable.

Construction of a permanent branch line of railway from the Jumalpoor station of the East Indian Railway to the Ganges at Monghyr.

250. The construction of this branch was sanctioned after communication with the Home authorities.

251. The first object of this branch is to facilitate the conveyance of permanent way materials, iron-work for the Hullohur and Keeul bridges, and the heavy machinery, &c., for the large workshops at Monghyr. For this purpose a temporary branch would certainly have sufficed, but chief engineer was of opinion that the branch would afford ready and cheap means of communication with the Ganges for country produce and for passengers; that, in fact, it would be wanted for general traffic.

252. Monghyr is in itself a large and important place of ancient note and considerable influence, having very considerable local traffic, and there is little doubt the branch line will benefit trade and bring traffic to the main line.

253. This branch will, it is estimated, cost 3,10,125 rupees, exclusive of the value of the land.

Over-crowding of 3d-class carriages on the East Indian Railway.

254. Complaints having not unfrequently been made of the practice of over-crowding third-class carriages on the East Indian Railway, the Consulting Engineer was directed to ascertain whether proper care was taken by the traffic department to do away with all just cause of complaint on this score. From his report the Government were gratified to find that the railway officers had done all that they could personally do to prevent the evils complained of; and the absence, latterly, of complaints go far to prove that their efforts had not been unsuccessful.

255. It was observed, however, from the Consulting Engineer's Report, that a width of 15½ inches only was allowed as sitting room for each passenger, a space certainly much too scanty for passengers of any class. It was subsequently increased to 17 inches. This is still considered insufficient, and 20 inches have been fixed as the standard.

Failure of cast-iron sleepers on the East Indian Railway.

256. Sleepers of cast-iron were, on the recommendation of the late Mr. Rendel, laid, experimentally, on about 20 miles of the East Indian Railway. For a time after the opening of the line the road stood very well, owing probably to the comparatively slow speed of trains; but when the express mail trains and heavy coal trains began to pass over it, breakage of the sleepers increased so much, that it was deemed expedient to remove them altogether, and substitute wooden ones.

257. The quality of the metal was reported to be good. The breakage was attributed to unevenness in bedding, &c.; but the fact was, that the sleepers were too weak for the strain to which they were subjected.

258. This failure was much to be regretted; as, with the prospect of having native cast-iron, the use of sleepers of that material of sufficient strength would be very benefical, both as securing durability, which would, in the end, produce great saving, and in sparing the saul and teak forests from the insatiable demands of the railways.

259. This latter point is one of no small moment, and is perhaps not sufficiently appreciated. Whatever benefit may result by putting the forests under proper conservancy, the demand on account of construction and renewal of railways has produced, and will continue to produce, a great rise in the price of good timber, accompanied by increasing difficulty in procuring it from accessible tracts. Believing, as the Government did, that the use of cast-iron for sleepers, could a pattern of moderate weight be found suited to bear rapid and heavy trains, would be a great economy in the end, as regards the railway itself, as well as a great relief to all the other public works of the country, it was recommended to the Home Government to obtain the best professional advice on this matter, in conjunction with the Railway Boards.

260. This suggestion was acted upon, and resulted in the following resolution, arrived at in England, by the Consulting Engineers of the several Indian railways:—

1st. That a road, consisting of rails laid on any cast-iron sleepers yet devised, instead of upon transverse or longitudinal sleepers, is inferior as respects the ease of motion of trains when high speeds are adopted, and may be expected to increase the wear and tear of the rolling stock, as well as of the road itself; but where the ballast is suitable, and for the sake of economy, or to hasten the completion of works in countries or districts similar to some portions of India, where wooden sleepers are not readily procurable, there may be cases in which cast-iron sleepers should be applied.

2d. That it is undesirable to fix authoritatively any precise form of cast-iron sleeper.

Extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

261. Attention having been drawn by the Government of Bengal to the importance of an immediate and complete survey of the country beyond the Ganges, through which the proposed extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Naraingunge, with a branch line to Serajgunge, would run, a reference was made to the Home authorities on the subject, and the necessary surveys were subsequently undertaken by the Railway Company.

RAILWAY, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Connexion of the main line of the East Indian Railway at Cawnpoor with a wharf on the Ganges at that place.

262. Sanction was accorded by his Excellency the Governor General to the construction of a branch to connect the main line of the East Indian Railway at Cawnpoor with a wharf on the Ganges at that place.

263. The object of this branch is to intercept the river trade where the railway, in its upward course, last approaches the Ganges. It was not found practicable, when the main line was first laid out, to carry it near the river bank, and the connexion subsequently sanctioned had always been contemplated.

Direction of the East Indian Railway from Etmadpoor towards Delhi.

264. The question of the direction to be given to the railway from Etmadpoor towards Delhi was submitted for the decision of the Government of India.

265. The direct line from Etmadpoor to Allyghur was open to the objection that it passed four or six miles from Hattrass, a populous commercial town. The additional length of line that would be required to reach the town was stated to be one and a half miles, and the additional cost 12,000*l.*

266. Hattrass contains about 25,000 inhabitants, and is the centre at which produce from Rohilcund and from west of the Jumna is collected and exchanged. The chief line of Hattrass traffic is across and not along the Doab, and will, it is believed, be little affected by the railway. It was urged, on the one hand, that it was not worth while to increase the length of the line merely for the convenience of the inhabitants of the town, while, on the other hand, it was argued that, as a general rule, a railroad should touch as many towns as possible, both to give the country the greatest good, and to give the rail the greatest amount of traffic.

267. The

267. The Government of India was of opinion, that in this case no sufficient cause had been shown for diverging from the straight line. On one side was the convenience of the inhabitants of a single town, on the other the inconvenience of every passenger and the increased cost of every ton of goods put on the rail, besides an additional expense of 12,000*l.* on the whole line. It was therefore determined to adopt the direct line from Etmadpoor to Ghazeeoodeennuggur *viâ* Allyghur.

Claims for compensation for losses of property by fire on the railway between Allahabad and Cawnpoor.

268. These fires, which were at one time very frequent, arose from the use of wood fuel, and have since been checked by the introduction of American chimnies, and "bafflers," or perforated plates, inserted in the engine smoke-box.

269. The claims for compensation for property destroyed were heavy. The agent of the East Indian Railway Company denied the liability of the Company to reimburse the sufferers, because the accidents arose from causes over which he possessed no control, and because the line was opened solely for the use and convenience of the Government, and before the Company would have opened it to the public for their own profit. This view was contested by the Government officers, who maintained that the precautions, since successfully adopted, might have been resorted to at an earlier stage, and that this was not done was attributable to the shortcomings of the Railway Company and their locomotive superintendent.

270. The question was one of much difficulty, and was therefore referred to the Advocate General, acting on whose advice the local Government was directed to dispose of the claims on the principles laid down in the Resolution of 17th May 1859, which will be found in the Appendix.*

* Appendix H.

Fuel for railways in the North Western Provinces.

271. This subject did not appear to the Government of India to have received that consideration which its importance deserved. The Singrowlee Coal Field is the only one probably which affords any prospect of being made available prior to the opening of the Jubbulpoor line of railroad; and it was to be feared that the supply of wood fuel, unless put under some system, would speedily become a difficulty. The demand, it was believed, was already leading to injurious denudation of the Doab, and it appeared very desirable at once to ascertain with some precision what jungle tracts were available for the supply, and to consider it could not be put under some regulation such as would allow of the renewal of growth. The matter was therefore brought prominently to the notice of the Government of the North Western Provinces; and Mr. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey, was at the same time invited to submit his views on the subject.

272. Valuable reports from Mr. Oldham and from the local officers were duly received, but the opening of the East Indian Railway to Rajmahal (to which place Raneegunge coal can be brought at a price not greatly exceeding the price at Howrah) sufficed to remove all doubt as to the practicability of getting coal in the North Western Provinces at a cost which will cause it to supersede wood at its present or even at a slightly enhanced cost.

RAILWAY, PUNJAB.

Route of the railway between Delhi and Lahore.

273. The important question of the direction of a line of railway between Delhi and Lahore has not yet been finally decided. The line originally preferred (in 1855) was the direct one from Delhi *viâ* Ferozepoor. The preference was mainly founded on the following considerations:—

1st. The great excess of cost assigned in the estimates to the more circuitous line by Umballah.

2d. The advantage of directness as bearing on the cost of through traffic of goods.

3d. The convenience of the Ferozepoor arsenal.

274. On the other hand, the line by Umballah, Loodianah, Jullunder and Umritsur, though circuitous, was strongly supported by Sir Robert Napier, Major Greathed, and Mr. Brunton, Chief Engineer, Punjab Railway; and the adoption of this line in preference to the other, was recommended by the Punjab Government in October 1859 on various grounds, among which the following may be mentioned:—

275. Although more circuitous, this route follows the long established course of traffic; it would connect the great military stations; it would pass through the most fertile part of the country, and would receive all the trade from the Himalayahs. Its adoption would, however, necessitate the erection of bridges over the Sutlej and Beas, instead of a single bridge over the former after its junction with the latter, as would be the case in the Ferozepoor line.

276. As regards the line *viâ* Ferozepoor, the importance of directness, as bearing on the cost of through carriage of goods, was in 1859 considerably less than it was in 1855; as the construction of a railway to Mooltan and of another in Sindh, with the concomitant improvement of navigation on the Indus, would direct the chief export and import traffic of the Punjab by the line of the Indus and Kurrachee, and not by the line of Delhi and the Ganges. The Government of India was therefore disposed to give full weight to the

advantages of carrying the line through important stations and populous districts. Still the question of comparative cost was not one to be altogether disregarded.

277. The great excess of cost assigned to the line by Umballah and Jullunder in the original estimate was disputed; and Mr. Brunton gave it as his opinion, that if part of the Grand Trunk Road were made over to the Railway Company, that line could be completed at less cost than any other.

278. The Government of India was not, however, prepared to accept this opinion without more precise comparison, for which further evidence was necessary. It was not satisfactorily shown that the conclusions regarding Hurreekee as a site for the passage of the Sutlej should be abandoned, and it was not to be disputed that one well selected crossing of rivers after their union in one channel is, *à priori*, likely to be far more economical than separate crossings of the confluent streams, especially when the conditions are such as those of the Sutlej and Beas.

279. As regards the Ferozepoor Arsenal, its existence at a point which has ceased to have strategic importance, was unfortunate. But the fact of its existence, and of the great expenditure that has taken place on it could not be ignored in the discussion. Any line crossing at Hurreekee would be within a moderate and not very inconvenient distance from the arsenal, while the adoption of a line through or above Jullunder would render the abandonment of the arsenal inevitable.

280. The Government of India did not think that the direct line contemplated in 1855 should be adhered to merely for the sake of the arsenal, but was certainly of opinion that if a single bridge at Hurreekee should still prove to be the most economical and suitable mode of crossing the waters of the Sutlej and Beas, that crossing would have much to recommend it for the sake of the arsenal in addition to its own merits.

281. In addition, therefore, to the survey ordered by the Punjab Government of a section of the road and adjoining country from Delhi to a point near Loodianah, and between Loodianah and the Beas *viâ* Jullunder, the Government of India directed the survey of a line passing through Umballah and Sirhind, and thence or from such other more advanced point on the Trunk Road line as might be most suitable, to Hurreekee and Umritsur.

282. It was at the same time directed that such investigations of the subsoil and waterway of the rivers should be made as would enable the engineers to prepare some comparative estimates of the single and double passage.

Provision for the passage of irrigation cuts from the Baree Doab Canal across the Punjab Railway line.

283. In communicating to the Punjab Government the decision of the Government of India on the position, &c., of the chief stations of the Punjab Railway, the attention of that Government was drawn to the necessity for making provision for the eventual passage of irrigation cuts from the Baree Doab Canal. It was feared that it was too late to do this in the portion of the line below Lahore; but above Lahore, where early irrigation from the canal was expected, it was advisable that an endeavour should be made at once to provide for as many of the chief distributing channels as would cross the railway; for, if deferred till the line was open, it would obviously give rise to great difficulties and complicated questions. The matter had not been overlooked; but it was thought desirable to press its importance on the Punjab Government.

Appendix (A.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Yule*, Secretary to Government of *India*, Public Works Department, to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 2899—2908, dated 5th May 1859.

IN continuation of this department's circular, No. , dated 17th July 1857, the following proceedings and resolution are circulated, containing the decisions of Government as to whether the audit of charges by chief engineers and commissioners should be final, and as to the mode in which charges so audited are to be shown up in the public accounts.

No. 2389.

Accountant General's Report to Financial Secretary.

UNDER circular from the Public Works Department, dated as above, the audit by the commissioners of civil divisions, or officers holding analogous posts, of expenditure to the extent of *Rs.* 500 on account of public works disbursed by officers not of the department, was evidently intended to be a final audit; and there seems to be no reason for modifying the rule, nor can there be any objection to the inspector of gaols being invested with the same powers as those exercised by the commissioners of revenue in such cases.

The audit of fixed periodical expenditure sanctioned by Government, as for instance, for the annual repairs of moonsiffs' cutcherries and for repairs of thannahs, would be regulated by the character of the charge; if they are viewed as contingencies of the department recurring annually and met by an allowance sanctioned by Government for the purpose, they should be audited by the civil auditor and charged to the department incurring the expenditure; but if they are considered public works charges, the audit of the local commissioner would be sufficient for their adjustment to that department.

Financial Department, 25th March 1859.

THE Governor General in Council agrees generally in the view taken by the accountant general, and is pleased to decide that in respect to charges passed by commissioners under the rule of the Public Works Department, a second audit by the civil auditor is unnecessary.

His Excellency in Council also determines that the inspector of prisons has the power, under the orders of July 1857, of passing charges under *Rs.* 500 in the gaol department, and that his audit is to be final.

The question whether charges within the limit of *Rs.* 500 for annual repairs of moonsiffs' cutcherries and of thannahs should be treated as judicial charges, or more correctly as not being public works charges, and therefore as charges auditable by the civil auditor, or as public works charges, and therefore as auditable by commissioners, will be decided in the Public Works Department.

Public Works Department.

WITH reference to the proceeding, the Governor General in Council remarks that, before this department's circular of 17th July 1857 was issued, charges of this nature were inserted in the office contingent bill audited by the civil auditor; but as that officer is no longer to audit charges for work executed, and as it seems desirable to keep the accounts of all charges connected with the maintenance of public buildings distinct instead of mixing them up with all the miscellaneous charges of office contingent bills, the Governor General in Council directs that these contract allowances shall for the future be audited by the chief engineer, or by the commissioner, as the case may be, under the circular of 17th July 1857, and that they shall be booked as public works charges.

Appendix (B.)

RETURN of SANCTIONED PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE for 1859-60, compared with

GOVERNMENTS.	PARTICULARS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	£. Total Revenue.	£. Land Revenue.	ORIGINAL		
						Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural Works.
Madras	Total	136,872	23,301,697	6,181,190	4,169,354	120,000		31,500
	Per square mile	1	170	45·16	30·46	·877		·230
	Per million souls	5,882	1,000,000	265,647	179,176	5,158·824		1,352·941
	Per £.100 of Total Revenue	2·21	376	100	67	1·942		·509
	Per £.100 of Land Revenue	3 29	561	149	100	2·899		·759
	Proportion of the whole	–	–	–	–	*·18*		*·05*
Bombay	Total	140,407	11,837,654	6,153,671	2,929,329	–	–	–
	Per square mile	1	84	43·82	20·9			
	Per million souls	11,904	1,000,000	521,666	248,810			
	Per £.100 of Total Revenue	2·3	191	100	47			
	Per £.100 of Land Revenue	4·89	406	212	100			
	Proportion of the whole	–	–	–	–			
Bengal and Fort William	Total	253,000	40,852,397	10,400,703	3,717,992	141,900	38,200	11,700
	Per square mile	1	161	41·1	14·7	·56	·15	·046
	Per million souls	6,211	1,000,000	255,279	91,304	3,478·261	931·678	285·714
	Per £.100 of Total Revenue	2·44	391	100	36	1·363	·364	·111
	Per £.100 of Land Revenue	6·77	1,086	277	100	3·787	1·012	·308
	Proportion of the whole	–	–	–	–	*·32*	*·09*	*·02*
North-Western Provinces	Total	108,000	30,250,000	6,629,189	4,272,608	390,000	17,000	35,000
	Per square mile	1	280	61·38	39·56	3·611	·157	·324
	Per million souls	3,571	1,000,000	219,214	141,285	12,896·428	560·714	1,157·143
	Per £.100 of Total Revenue	1·63	456	100	64	5·884	·256	·527
	Per £.100 of Land Revenue	2·54	712	156	100	9·194	·4	·824
	Proportion of the whole	–	–	–	–	*·49*	*·03*	*·05*
Punjab	Total	90,258	14,913,001	2,893,002	1,886,586	154,200	10,700	117,200
	Per square mile	1	165	32	20·9	1·7	·12	1·298
	Per million souls	6,060	1,000,000	193,939	126,666	10,303·031	727·272	7,866·667
	Per £.100 of Total Revenue	3·12	515	100	65	5·313	·374	4·056
	Per £.100 of Land Revenue	4·8	792	153	100	8·174	·574	6·24
	Proportion of the whole	–	–	–	–	*·28*	*·01*	*·21*
Oudh	Total	25,000	5,000,000	600,197	535,712	–	–	–
	Per square mile	1	200	24	21·42			
	Per million souls	5,000	1,000,000	120,000	107,100			
	Per £.100 of Total Revenue	4·16	833	100	89			
	Per £.100 of Land Revenue	4·67	934	112	100			
	Proportion of the whole	–	–	–	–			
Nagpoor	Total	76,432	4,650,000	408,656	293,704	19,900	2,200	–
	Per square mile	1	61	5·34	3·84	·26	·028	–
	Per million souls	16,391	1,000,000	87,540	62,950	4,262·297	459·016	–
	Per £.100 of Total Revenue	18·73	1,142	100	72	4·869	·525	–
	Per £.100 of Land Revenue	26	1,586	138	100	6·763	·729	–
	Proportion of the whole	–	–	–	–	*·33*	*·03*	–
Pegu	Total	32,250	840,203	453,109	120,840	33,400	21,100	300
	Per square mile	1	26	14·05	3·747	1·035	·654	·009
	Per million souls	38,461	1,000,000	540,384	144,115	39,807·69	25,153·846	346·153
	Per £.100 of Total Revenue	7·11	185	100	26	7·367	4·654	0·65
	Per £.100 of Land Revenue	27·35	711	385	100	28·335	17·9	·25
	Proportion of the whole	–	–	–	–	*·27*	*·17*	–

Appendix (B.)

the Extent, Population, and Revenue of the several Local Governments of *India*.

EXPENDITURE, £.

WORKS.			REPAIRS.						Establishment Charges.	Reserved for unforeseen Exigencies.	Grand Total.
Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Works.	Total.	Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural Works.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Works.	Total.			
58,200	300	210,000	28,000		160,000	100,000	2,000	290,000	170,000	–	670,000
·426	·002	1·535	·204		1·169	·73	·015	2·118	1·242	–	4·895
2,505·882	11·765	9,029·412	1,200		6,876·47	4,294·118	88·235	12,458·823	7,305·883	–	28,794·118
·943	·005	3·399	·451		2·589	1·616	·033	4·689	2·75	–	10·838
1·407	·007	5·072	·67		3·865	2·412	·049	6·996	4·105	–	16·173
·09	–	*·32*	*·05*		*·24*	*·14*	–	*·43*	*·25*	–	*1·00*
									97,000	–	485,000
									·69	–	3·454
–	–	No Budget	–		–	–	–	– – –	8,214·285	–	41,119·000
									1·574	–	7·882
									3·348	–	16·77
									·2	–	*1·00*
28,700	8,400	228,900	15,000	19,890	30,000	44,610	500	110,000	70,000	41,100	450,000
·113	·033	·902	·059	·078	·118	·177	·002	·434	·276	·162	1·774
701·863	204·968	5,602·484	366·46	484·472	732·919	1,099·378	12·422	2,695·651	1,714·286	1,006·211	11,018·632
·275	·083	2·196	·144	·189	·287	·431	·004	1·055	·672	·394	4·317
·763	·23	6·1	·4	·525	·797	1·198	·011	2·931	1·866	1·094	11·991
·06	*·01*	*·5*	*·04*	*·05*	*·07*	*·09*	–	*·25*	*·16*	*·09*	*1·00*
54,000	4,000	500,000	36,000	24,000	35,000	45,000	10,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	800,000
·5	·037	4·629	·333	·222	·324	·416	·092	1·387	·925	·462	7·403
1,785·714	132·142	16,532·141	1,189·285	792·857	1,157·142	1,485·714	328·571	4,953·569	3,303·571	1·650	26,439·281
·814	·06	7·541	·542	·361	·528	·677	·15	2·258	1·507	·752	12·059
1·272	·093	11·783	·847	·565	·825	1·057	·234	3·528	2·354	1·175	18·84
·06	–	*·63*	*·05*	*·03*	*·04*	*·06*	*·01*	*·19*	*·12*	*·06*	*1·00*
92,300	1,900	376,300	18,900	450	11,300	14,700	150	45,500	92,200	50,000	564,000
1·022	·021	4·161	·209	·004	·129	·162	·001	·505	1·021	·553	6·24
6,193·939	127·272	25,218·181	1,266·666	24·242	781·819	981·818	6·06	3,060·605	6,187·88	3,351·515	37,818·181
3·198	·065	13·001	·653	·012	·403	·506	·003	1·577	3·191	1·728	19·497
4·913	·1	20	1·004	·018	·62	·779	·004	2·425	4·909	2·658	29·992
·17	–	·67	*·04*	–	*·01*	*·03*	–	*·08*	*·17*	*·08*	*1·00*
									17,800	–	395,000
									·712	–	15·8
–	–	No Budget	–		–	–	–	– – –	3,560	–	79,000
									2·967	–	65·833
									3·333	–	73·966
									·04	–	*1·00*
1,800	–	23,900	930	1,300	–	2,270	1,000	5,500	15,200	15,400	60,000
·023	–	·311	·011	·017	–	·029	·013	·070	·198	·201	·780
377·049	–	5,098·362	180·327	278·688	–	475·409	213·114	1,147·538	3,245·902	3,295·081	12,786·883
·43	–	5·824	·206	·318	–	·543	·243	1·310	3·708	3·764	14·606
597	–	8·089	·286	·441	–	·754	·337	1·818	5·15	5·228	20·285
·03	–	*·39*	–	*·03*	–	*·05*	*·02*	*·10*	*·25*	*·26*	*1·00*
–	6,000	60,800	16,500	2,100	–	5,100	5,700	29,400	15,000	19,800	125,000
–	·186	1·884	·511	·065	–	·158	·176	·910	·466	·613	3·873
–	7,153·846	72,461·535	19,653·846	2,500	–	6,076·923	6,769·231	35,000	17,923·077	23,576·924	148,961·536
–	1·324	13·41	3·637	·463	–	1·125	1·252	6·477	3·317	4·363	27·567
–	5·092	51·577	13·989	1·78	–	4·327	4·815	24·911	12·758	16·78	106·026
–	*·05*	*·49*	*·13*	*·02*	–	*0·4*	*·04*	*·23*	*·12*	*·16*	*1·00*

Appendix (B).—RETURN of Sanctioned Public Works Expenditure for 1859–60, compared with

GOVERNMENTS.	PARTICULARS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	£. Total Revenue.	£. Land Revenue.	ORIGINAL		
						Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural Works.
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces	Total	38,000	314,276	149,683	45,166	6,000	2,800	–
	Per square mile	1	8	3·939	1·188	·157	·073	–
	Per million souls	125,000	1,000,000	492,375	148,500	19·625	9,125	–
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue	25·38	203	100	30	3·986	1·853	–
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue	84·6	676	333	100	13·287	6·176	–
	Proportion of the whole	–	–	–	–	*·30*	*·14*	–
Straits	Total	1,575	202,540	132,002	–	33,800	16,000	50
	Per square mile	1	128	83·81	–	21·46	10·158	·031
	Per million souls	7,812	1,000,000	654,765	–	167,656·25	79,359·375	242·188
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue	1·19	152	100	–	25·605	12·121	·037
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Proportion of the whole	–	–	–	–	*·54*	*·25*	–
Coorg	Total	2,116	135,600	25,162	13,338			
	Per square mile	1	64	11·89	6·3			
	Per million souls	15,625	1,000,000	185,781	98,437	–	–	–
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue	8·41	538	100	52			
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue	16·17	1,034	192	100			
	Proportion of the whole	–	–	–	–			
TOTAL BRITISH	Total	903,910	132,297,368	34,026,564	17,984,629	–	–	–
	Per square mile	1	146	37·64	19·89	–	–	–
	Per million souls	6,848	1,000,000	257,739	136,232	–	–	–
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue	2·65	387	100	52	–	–	–
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue	5·09	744	192	100	–	–	–
	Proportion of the whole	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assigned Districts	Total	24,566	1,972,291	617,354	411,391	10,000	14,400	2,500
	Per square mile	1	81	25·13	16·7	·408	·586	·101
	Per million souls	12,345	1,000,000	310,246	206,172	5,037·037	7,234·567	1,246·913
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue	3·97	322	100	66	1·624	2·332	·402
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue	6·01	488	151	100	2·46	3·534	·609
	Proportion of the whole	–	–	–	–	*.19*	*·27*	*·05*
Mysore	Total	30,886	3,738,927	876,340	607,419	–	2,300	3,100
	Per square mile	1	121	28·7	19·66	–	·074	·1
	Per million souls	8,264	1,000,000	237,190	162,479	–	611·57	826·447
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue	3·48	421	100	68	–	·258	·348
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue	5·11	618	147	100	–	·379	·511
	Proportion of the whole	–	–	–	–	–	*·03*	*·05*
GRAND TOTAL	Total	959,362	138,008,586	35,520,258	19,003,439	–	–	–
	Per square mile	1	143	38	19·8	–	–	–
	Per million souls	6,993	1,000,000	265,734	138,461	–	–	–
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue	2·64	376	100	52	–	–	–
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue	5·07	723	192	100	–	–	–
	Proportion of the whole	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—The Parliamentary Return dated 28th July 1857, furnishes the area and population of the Punjab, Oudh, Nagpoor, and the Straits and the area of the Assigned Districts are taken from the Administration Reports of 1855–56; and the area of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces Provinces, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Mysore are taken from the Reports of 1857–58. Corrections should be made in the population of the

The Land Revenue and Total Revenue are taken from a Return furnished by the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department Benares Opium receipts, 1,27,94,425 rupees, and the recovery of Opium and Salt advances for Bengal, 77,42,695 rupees. This leaves the Total Revenue advances, 1,16,49,304 rupees, which brings the North Western Provinces' Revenues up to 6,62,91,896 rupees, as above given. In the case of Pegu and not give the Pegu Revenue separate from those of the other Provinces.

the Extent, Population, and Revenue of the several Local Governments—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE, £.

WORKS.			REPAIRS.						Establishment Charges.	Reserved for unforeseen Exigencies.	Grand Total.
Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Works.	Total.	Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural Works.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Works.	Total.			
1,900	500	11,200	3,500	900	–	–	200	4,600	2,300	1,900	20,000
·05	·013	·293	·092	·024	–	–	·005	·121	·06	·05	·524
6,250	1,625	36,625	11,500	3,000	–	–	625	15·125	7,500	6,250	65,500
1·269	·33	7·438	2·335	·609	–	–	·126	3·07	1·524	1·269	13 301
4·23	1·1	24·793	7·783	2·03	–	–	·42	10·233	5·08	4·23	44·336
·09	*0·3*	*·56*	*·17*	*·05*	–	–	*·01*	*·23*	*·12*	*·09*	*1·00*
250	–	50,100	700	1,500	1,200	–	200	3,600	6,600	3,000	63,300
·158	–	31·807	·444	·952	·762	–	·127	2·285	4·192	1·905	40·189
1,234·375	–	248,492·188	3,468·75	7,437·5	5,953·125	–	992·186	17,851·561	32,750	14,882·813	313,976·562
·188	–	37·951	·529	1·136	·909	–	·151	2·725	5·002	2·273	47·951
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
–	–	*·79*	*·01*	*·03*	*·02*	–	–	*·06*	*·11*	*·04*	*1·00*
–	–	No orders passed on Budget.									
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,632,300
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4·018
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27,520·548
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10·677
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20·533
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1·00*
6,600	300	33,800	300	800	1,100	500	200	2,900	11,300	5,000	53,000
·268	·012	1·375	·012	·032	·044	·02	·008	·116	·46	·203	2·154
3,308·642	148·149	16,975·304	148·149	395·062	543·21	246·913	98·766	1,432·1	5,679·014	2,506·173	26,592·591
1·066	·048	5·472	·048	·127	·175	·079	·032	·461	1·83	·808	8·571
1·615	·072	8·29	·073	·192	·265	·119	·049	·698	2·773	1·224	12·985
·13	–	*·64*	–	*·02*	*.03*	*·01*	–	*·06*	*·21*	*·09*	*1·00*
7,900	300	13,600	–	1,500	23,400	15,100	–	40,000	25,400	2,000	81,000
·255	·009	·438	–	·048	·757	·489	–	1·294	·824	·064	2·62
2,107·438	74·38	3,619·835	–	396·694	6,256·199	4,041·323	–	10,694·218	6,809·917	528·925	21,652·895
·888	·031	1·525	–	·167	2·638	1·703	–	4·508	2·871	·223	9·127
1·306	·046	2·242	–	·246	3·874	2·504	–	6·624	4·223	·328	13·417
·09	–	*·17*	–	*·01*	*·29*	*·19*	–	*·49*	*·32*	*·02*	*1·00*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,766,300
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3·925
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27,447·552
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10·329
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19·863
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1·00*

Settlements; as also the population of Bengal and the area of Pegu and Mysore. The area and population of Madras and Bombay, the area of Bengal, from the Report of 1856-57. The area and population of the North Western Provinces, the population of Pegu and the Tenasserim and Martaban Bombay Presidency, which is 12,038,113 by the Return of 1856-57, and Pegu and Mysore are respectively 890,974 and 3,822,223 by the Returns of 1858-59. for the year 1858-59. The Gross Revenue of Bengal is in the Financial Department Return, given at 12,45,44,154 rupees; from this is deducted the as above, 10,40,07,034 rupees. To the Revenue collected in the North Western Provinces is added the Benares Opium receipts, less recovery of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, the Revenue is taken from the Administration Reports of 1858-59, as the Financial Department Return does

Appendix (C.)

MEMORANDUM by Captain *A. Fraser*, Engineers.

IN 1856 the flooring and the powder racks in the King's Magazine in Fort William were so far destroyed by white ants, that it was found necessary to renew entirely the former, and nearly the whole of the latter, at a very great expense.

I was then garrison engineer, and on a suggestion of Major Weller, of the engineers, who had tried the experiment at Loodianah on his own premises on a small scale, I adopted the following plan in renewing the floors, &c. of the building:—

1st. The whole of the old floor was removed, and the plaster of the walls stripped off to a height of 4 feet above the floor line.

2d. The earth in the interior was dug out about one foot in depth.

Two seers (4 lbs.) of the yellow arsenic to the 100 cubic feet of concrete.

3d. The excavated portion was filled in with concrete containing a proportion, as per margin, of yellow arsenic, called in the bazaar "hurtal."

4th. Above this floor were raised pillars with proper foundation upon which rested the joists, which were painted; the floors were laid with 3-inch planking but not painted.

In the mortar used for the pillars was also an admixture of the arsenic, in the proportion of ½ lb. to 100 cubic feet of brick masonry, and in the paint a small quantity of the arsenic was in like manner used.

5th. The first 4 feet in height of the magazine was re-plastered with sand plaster, in which was also contained arsenic in the proportion of 4 chittacks (½ lb.) to 100 superficial feet of plaster.

6th. The whole of the racks were painted with white paint, and the whole of the interior of the magazine white-washed; both the paint and the white-wash also containing small quantities of the "hurtal."

In 1856 not only the building, but the whole immediate neighbourhood was swarming with white ants, and in 1859 the town major was requested by the Government to make a report as to the effect of the above measures, and annexed is a copy of his reply.

From Lieut. Colonel *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Town Major, to Major *R. Strachey*, Officiating Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, No. 1, dated 6th January 1859.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 6,220 of the 10th ultimo, I have the honour to state that it appears from a report furnished by the commissary of ordnance in charge of the Arsenal, that the flooring and powder racks in the King's Magazine have been carefully examined, and that no traces of white ants have been found either inside or outside the building.

MEMORANDUM by Captain *Man*.

IN 1849 I substituted a planked for a tiled flooring in a room on the ground-floor of my house at Singapoor. This was entirely destroyed by white ants in a few months. I relaid fresh joists and planking painted over with the gambier composition, and within two or three days the white ants made their appearance through the crevices between the tiles of the adjoining room, being apparently unable to remain in the vicinage of the protected planking.

I lived in the house for several years afterwards, and the flooring seemed to be in excellent order when I left. I have tried gambier as a preservative against the "teredo navalis," and with equal success, but then I substituted tar or black varnish for dammer oil. I have used it largely on the piles of wooden bridges near the sea and other exposed situations, and after several years' trial found the timber perfectly free from those destructive animals. I recommended this composition to my successor, Captain M'Pherson, and he has adopted it with equal success on many occasions.

Gambier Composition.

Dissolve 3 pints of gambier in 12 of dammer oil over a slow fire, then stir in 1 part of lime, sprinkling it over the top to prevent its coagulating and settling in a mass at the bottom; it must be well and quickly stirred. It should then be taken out of the cauldron and ground down like paint on a muller till it is smooth, and afterwards returned to the pot and heated. A little oil should be added to make it tractable, and the composition can then be laid over the material to be treated with a common brush.

Against the teredo I substituted the same proportion of black varnish or tar for dammer oil. I of course omitted the grinding down, which would not answer with tar.

EXTRACT from *Milburn*'s Oriental Commerce, 1813.

"Gutta Gambia is juice extracted from the leaves of a plant of the same name (*Uncaria gambier*) growing in Sumatra—inspissated by decoction, strained, suffered to cool and harden, and then cut into cakes of different sizes or formed into balls. Chief places of manufacture, Siak, Malacca, and Bintang. It is used by the Malays with the leaves of betel in the same manner as *cutch* (or *catechu*) in other parts of India. For this purpose the finest and whitest is selected; the red, being stronger tasted and rank, is exported to Batavia and China for the purposes of tanning and dyeing."

Now exported to England to some small extent.

From Colonel *W. Scott*, Acting Chief Engineer at the Presidency, to the Right Honourable Lord *Elphinstone*, G.C.H., Governor and President in Council, Bombay, No. 6,348, dated 24th December 1858.

My Lord,

IN reply to the 2d para. of the Government Resolution under Mr. Chief Secretary Young's Memorandum, No. 3,473, of the 14th instant, I have the honour to report that a rule has been in force for some years to eradicate white ants' nests near public buildings. It has, in some cases, been found very effective, but in others white ants abound in places where the nest cannot be discovered, and not unfrequently there are several queens in one nest.

2. Major North used to soak his timber at Belgaum in a hot solution of sulphate of copper, and the immediate effect was very satisfactory; but Captain DeLisle, from careful experiments with deal, found that the penetration was scarcely appreciable; the effect therefore cannot be permanent.

3. When timber is boiled in an antiseptic solution under pressure, the result is very satisfactory, but considerable apparatus is requisite, and the system cannot be economically employed except on a large scale.

4. A mixture of sulphate of copper, or of arsenic, with the lime in immediate contact with timber, offers perhaps the most ready method of preserving it from insects; corrosive sublimate combines with lime, and forms an inert substance (yellow wash of medicine).

5. I have circulated the receipt given below, which is said to answer in the Madras Presidency, and requested executive officers to apply it where necessary, taking precautions that it is not applied where it may be accessible, or over any extensive surface.

Poison for White Ants.

	Lbs.	*oz.*	
Arsenic - - - - - -	2	4	
Aloes - - - - - -	2	4	
Chunam soap - - - - -	2	13	Common country soap.
Dhobies' mud - - - - -	2	8	Khar.

Pound the arsenic and aloes, scrape the soap, mix with mud, and boil in a large chatty half-full of water until it bubbles; let it cool, and when cold fill up with cold water; the mixture should be boiled for an hour; it is applied as a wash.

Appendix (D.)

GENERAL ABSTRACT of ACCOMMODATION for EUROPEAN TROOPS available, under Construction, and Ordered, in the Territories of *British India*, showing the Cost of Completing it in full, and for Partial Occupation.

N. B.—"Regiments," whether Cavalry or Infantry, to be inserted alike. "Companies" of Artillery to include "Troops." Cost to be given in lakhs and decimals—nothing more.

No.	STATIONS. NAMES.	ACCOMMODATION EXISTING. For: Regiments and Decimals.	For: Companies of Artillery.	Improvements urgently wanted: Cost, Lakhs.	Improvements urgently wanted: Time to Complete, Months.	Improvements desirable, but not urgent: Cost, Lakhs.	Improvements desirable, but not urgent: Time to Complete, Months.	ACCOMMODATION PARTLY READY. Total proposed: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Total proposed: Companies of Artillery.	Now available for Use: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Now available for Use: Companies of Artillery.	To Complete the Latter: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Latter: Time, Months.	To Complete the Whole: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Whole: Time, Months.	ACCOMMODATION IN PROGRESS, OF WHICH NONE IS YET READY TO OCCUPY. Total proposed: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Total proposed: Companies of Artillery.	May be got ready quickly: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	May be got ready quickly: Companies of Artillery.	To Complete the Latter: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Latter: Time, Months.	To Complete the Whole: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Whole: Time, Months.	ACCOMMODATION ORDERED BUT NOT BEGUN. Total proposed: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Total proposed: Companies of Artillery.	For Completion: Cost, Lakhs.	For Completion: Time, Months.	Remarks as to the Nature of the Accommodation, and whether any now ordered or under Construction is intended to replace a portion of existing Accommodation which is unsuitable or decayed, having originally been of a very temporary character, &c. &c.
1	Madras - -	5·649	12·42	4·478	24	·958	–	2·138	2·2	1·45	–	–	–	5·114	18	·78	–	·3	–	·16	6	4·062	36	–	–	–	–	
2	Bombay and Sindh.	20·218	29·96	–	–	–	–	1·2	–	·2	–	–	–	7·0	18	·5	2·0	–	–	–	–	3·125	20	2·0	3·0	14·35	24	
3	Bengal and Fort William.	12·25	6·0	6·732	18	8·87	36	3·3	–	·8	–	·58	12	3·0	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4	North Western Provinces.	17·438	21·636	3·311	6	1·24	24	6·5	5·0	5·05	3·3	7·184	18	20·281	30	·8	4·0	·88	3·0	4·353	8	4·753	16	·9	2·66	6·082	24	
5	Punjaub - -	13·18	22·0	1·55	12	2·51	24	5·7	9·0	4·2	9·0	6·54	24	16·85	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1·58	3·0	16·27	24	
6	Oudh - -	6·5	4·0	–	–	–	–	7·25	7·0	4·0	3·0	5·355	6	39·175	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	Nagpoor - -	1·1	3·25	·99	14	3·8	26	·6	–	·6	–	–	–	·25	9	·15	–	·05	–	·08	4	·17	16	–	–	–	–	
8	Pegu - -	3·0	6·0	–	–	18·0	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.	1·2	1·3	–	–	·5	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
10	Straits Settlements.	–	1·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1·0	2·0	6·106	12	
11	Hyderabad -	2·5	4·4	·9	4	1·25	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	·2	3	·5	–	·025	–	·4	2	·8	2	3·0	·6	35·17	36	
	GRAND TOTAL	* 83·035	† 112·46	17·961	24	37·128	36	* 26·688	† 23·2	16·3	15·3	10·659	24	91·87	30	* 2·73	† 6·3	1·255	3·0	4·993	8	12·91	36	* 8·48	† 11·26	77 978	36	

TOTAL.	
Regiments.	Artillery Company.
* 120 93	† 153·22

Appendix (D.)—continued.

ABSTRACT of PERMANENT ACCOMMODATION for EUROPEAN TROOPS available, under Construction, and Ordered in the Territories of *British India*, showing the Cost of Completing it in full, and for partial Occupation.

N.B.—"Regiments," whether Cavalry or Infantry, to be inserted alike. "Companies" of Artillery to include "Troops." Cost to be given in lakhs and decimals—nothing more.

No.	Stations. Names.	Accommodation existing. For: Regiments and Decimals.	For: Companies of Artillery.	Improvements urgently wanted: Cost, Lakhs.	Improvements urgently wanted: Time to Complete, Months.	Improvements desirable, but not urgent: Cost, Lakhs.	Improvements desirable, but not urgent: Time to Complete, Months.	Accommodation partly ready. Total proposed.: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Total proposed.: Companies of Artillery.	Now available for Use: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Now available for Use: Companies of Artillery.	To Complete the Latter: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Latter: Time, Months.	To Complete the Whole: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Whole: Time, Months.	Accommodation in Progress, of which none is yet ready to occupy. Total proposed.: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Total proposed.: Companies of Artillery.	May be got ready quickly: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	May be got ready quickly: Companies of Artillery.	To Complete the Latter: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Latter: Time, Months.	To Complete the Whole: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Whole: Time, Months.	Accommodation Ordered, but not begun. Total proposed.: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Total proposed.: Companies of Artillery.	For Completion.: Cost, Lakhs.	For Completion.: Time, Months.	Remarks as to the Nature of the Accommodation, and whether any now Ordered or under Construction is intended to replace a portion of existing Accommodation which is unsuitable or decayed, having originally been of a very temporary character, &c. &c.
1	Madras - -	4·879	12·42	4·265	24	·958	–	2·138	2·2	1·45	–	–	–	5·114	18	·78	–	·3	–	·16	6	4·062	36	–	–	–	–	
2	Bombay and Sindh	7·116	14·64	–	–	–	–	1·2	–	·2	–	–	–	7·0	18	·20	2·0	–	–	–	–	2·625	20	2·0	3·0	14·35	24	
3	Bengal and Fort William.	5 75	3·0	4·15	18	7·62	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4	North Western Provinces.	5·834	9·936	1·1517	6	·632	24	2·0	–	1·1	–	6·67	18	13·16	30	–	2·0	–	1·0	·21	4	1·31	16	·2	1·66	2·7	24	
5	Punjab - -	8·87	19·0	1·55	12	2·51	24	4·5	9·0	3·10	9·0	3·74	24	16·75	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1·48	3·0	15·77	24	
6	Oudh - -	–	–	–	–	–	None.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	None.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	Nagpoor - -	1·05	3·25	·98	14	3·7	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8	Pegu - -	–	–	–	–	18·0	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.	–	1·0	–	–	·5	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
10	Straits Settlements.	–	1·25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	·1	2	2·0	·6	33·57	36	
11	Hyderabad -	1·0	4·4	·3	4	1·25	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2·0	1·106	12	
	Total Permanent	*34·499	†68·896	12·396	24	35·17	36	*9·838	†11·2	5·85	9·0	10·41	24	42·024	30	*·98	†4·3	·3	1·0	·37	6	8·097	36	*5·68	†10·26	67·496	36	
	Add, Semi-permanent -	*13·024	†13·35	3·345	9	1·5	24	*15·45	†12·0	9·05	6·3	8·749	24	48·396	24	*·6	†2·0	·68	2·0	4·018	8	3·318	16	*1·7	†1·0	8·382	24	
	Total Permanent and Semi-permanent -	*47·523	†82·246	15·741	24	36·67	36	*25·288	†23·2	14·90	15·30	19·159	24	90·42	30	*1·58	†6·3	·98	3·0	4·388	8	11·415	36	*7·38	†11·26	75·878	36	
	Add, Temporary	*35 512	†30·22	2 22	4	·458	12	*1·4	–	1·4	–	·5	3	1·45	9	*1·15	–	·275	–	·605	4	1·495	16	*1·1	–	2·1	12	
	Grand Total	*83·035	†112·46	17·961	24	37·128	36	*26·688	†23·2	16·30	15·30	19·659	24	91·87	30	*2·73	†6·3	1·255	3·0	4·993	8	12·91	36	*8·48	†11·26	77·97	36	

TOTAL.	
Regiments.	Artillery Company.
*50·997	†94·656
*30·774	†28·35
*81·771	†123·0
*39·102	†30·22
*120·93	†153 22

Appendix (D.)—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of SEMI-PERMANENT Accommodation for EUROPEAN TROOPS available, under Construction, and Ordered, in the Territories of *British India*, showing the Cost of Completing it in full, and for partial Occupation.

N.B.—"Regiments," whether Cavalry or Infantry, to be inserted alike. "Companies" of Artillery to include "Troops." Cost to be given in lakhs and decimals—nothing more.

No.	Stations. Names.	Accommodation existing. For: Regiments and Decimals.	For: Companies of Artillery.	Improvements urgently wanted: Cost, Lakhs.	Improvements urgently wanted: Time to Complete, Months.	Improvements desirable, but not urgent: Cost, Lakhs.	Improvements desirable, but not urgent: Time to Complete, Months.	Accommodation partly ready. Total proposed: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Total proposed: Companies of Artillery.	Now available for Use: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Now available for Use: Companies of Artillery.	To Complete the Latter: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Latter: Time, Months.	To Complete the Whole: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Whole: Time, Months.	Accommodation in Progress, of which none is yet ready to occupy. Total proposed: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Total proposed: Companies of Artillery.	May be got ready quickly: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	May be got ready quickly: Companies of Artillery.	To Complete the Latter: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Latter: Time, Months.	To Complete the Whole: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Whole: Time, Months.	Accommodation ordered, but not begun. Total proposed: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Total proposed: Companies of Artillery.	For Completion: Cost, Lakhs.	For Completion: Time, Months.	Remarks as to the Nature of the Accommodation, and whether any now Ordered or under Construction is intended to replace a portion of existing Accommodation which is unsuitable or decayed, having originally been of a very temporary character, &c. &c.
1	Madras	·54	–	·213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2	Bombay and Sindh	1·9	6·0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
3	Bengal and Fort William.	4·95	2·0	2·582	9	1·25	12	3·3	–	·8	–	·58	12	3·0	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4	North Western Provinces.	3·134	5·1	·05	1	·25	24	3·7	5·0	3·15	3 3	·014	2	6·121	24	·6	2·0	·68	2·0	4·018	8	3·318	16	·7	1·0	3·382	24	
5	Punjab	·3	–	–	–	–	–	1·2	–	1·1	–	2·8	24	·01	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
6	Oudh	1·0	–	–	–	–	–	7·25	7·0	4·0	3·0	5·355	6	39·175	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	Nagpoor	–	–	–	–	–	–	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8	Pegu	–	–	–	–	–	–	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.	·2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
10	Straits Settlements.	–	·25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1·0	–	5·0	2	TOTAL.
11	Hyderabad	1·0	–	·5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Regiments. / Artillery Company.
	GRAND TOTAL	* 13·024	† 13·35	3·345	9	1·5	24	* 15·45	† 12·0	9·05	6·30	8·749	24	48·396	24	* ·6	† 2·0	·68	2·0	4·018	8	3·318	16	* 1·7	† 1·0	8·382	24	* 30·774 / † 28·35

Appendix (D.)—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION for EUROPEAN TROOPS available, under Construction, and Ordered, in the Territories of *British India*, showing the Cost of Completing it in full, and for partial Occupation.

N.B.—"Regiments," whether Cavalry or Infantry, to be inserted alike. "Companies" of Artillery, to include "Troops." Cost to be given in lakhs and decimals—nothing more.

No.	Stations. Names.	Accommodation existing. For: Regiments and Decimals.	For: Companies of Artillery.	Improvements urgently wanted: Cost, Lakhs.	Improvements urgently wanted: Time to Complete, Months.	Improvements desirable, but not urgent: Cost, Lakhs.	Improvements desirable, but not urgent: Time to Complete, Months.	Accommodation partly ready. Total proposed: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Total proposed: Companies of Artillery.	Now available for Use: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Now available for Use: Companies of Artillery.	To Complete the Latter: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Latter: Time, Months.	To Complete the Whole: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Whole: Time, Months.	Accommodation in Progress, of which none is yet ready to Occupy. Total Proposed: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Total Proposed: Companies of Artillery.	May be got ready quickly: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	May be got ready quickly: Companies of Artillery.	To Complete the Latter: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Latter: Time, Months.	To Complete the Whole: Cost, Lakhs.	To Complete the Whole: Time, Months.	Accommodation Ordered but not Begun. Total Proposed: Regiments and Decimals of Regiments.	Total Proposed: Companies of Artillery.	For Completion: Cost, Lakhs.	For Completion: Time, Months.	Remarks as to the Nature of the Accommodation, and whether any now ordered or under Construction is intended to replace a portion of existing Accommodation which is unsuitable or decayed, having originally been of a very temporary character, &c. &c.
1	Madras	·23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2	Bombay and Sindh	11·202	9·32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	·3	–	–	–	–	·5	12	–	–	–	–	–	
3	Bengal and Fort William.	1·55	1·0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4	North Western Provinces.	8·47	6·6	2·11	4	·358	3	·8	–	·8	–	·5	3	1·0	4	·2	–	·2	–	·125	1½	·125	1½	–	–	–	–	
5	Punjab	4·01	3·0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	·1	–	·5	12	
6	Oudh	5·5	4·0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	Nagpoor	·05	–	·01	2	·10	12	·6	–	·6	–	–	–	·25	9	·15	–	·05	–	·08	4	·17	16	–	–	–	–	
8	Pegu	3·0	6·0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.	1·0	·3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
10	Straits Settlements.	–	–	–	–	–	–	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	None	–	–	–	–	–	–	
11	Hyderabad	·5	–	·1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	·2	3	·5	–	·025	–	·4	2	·7	2	1·0	–	1·6	12	
	Grand Total	*35·512	†30 22	2·22	4	·45	12	*1·4	–	1·4	–	·5	3	1·459	–	*1·15	–	·275	–	·605	4	1·495	16	*1·1	–	2·1	12	

TOTAL.	
Regiments.	Artillery Company.
*39·162	†30·22

Appendix (E.)

NOTE by Colonel *R. Baird Smith*, C. B., on Irrigation Revenue, North Western Provinces, in 1858-59, dated 10th December 1859.

THE officiating secretary has been good enough to send the returns of this revenue for 1858-59 to me, and to ask me to make any explanatory remarks on them that seemed likely to interest Government. I do so with much pleasure.

In judging of the condition and prospects of this department, it is very essential to take each canal separately; for the local conditions and objects of each are so separate, that erroneous impressions will result from aggregating them, or by comparing their results with results obtained from works directed to the same main object in other Presidencies. In some instances, as for example in the Deyrah Dhoon, direct canal revenue is utterly unimportant, as the first object of Government there is to make population and cultivation possible, which, without the canals, they are not, since the sole provision of water for man and beast in that part of the country is made by the canals. The depth at which water exists in the soil is so excessive that sinking wells generally is quite out of the question; and till these little canals were made large tracts of fertile land, now filling gradually with a thriving population, were covered with wild grass and jungle. To pronounce these works financial failures, because the mere canal revenue returns showed only a small per-centage of profit, would be a great mistake.

Again, in Rohilkund, the government canals there form but a tithe of the work superintended by the canal department. The superintendent has, or rather had, until the mutiny upset all existing arrangements, the administrative charge of three considerable pergunnahs in Moradabad and Bareilly. He was the general manager and arbitrator for private rights in scores of water-courses, the property of individuals; and while in account the government canals bear all the expenses of his establishment, the larger portion of his work makes no show on paper, but was only to be traced in the steadily increasing prosperity of the general body of the cultivators, in the absence of old water feuds, and the far superior economy of the water supplies of the districts with which he was connected; there too mere financial returns would be very unsafe guides.

Nothing could possibly be more different than the irrigation establishments in Madras and the North Western Provinces. Having seen both, I feel pretty sure that the latter, on their present scale, are reasonably well proportioned to the work required from them, and that any attempt on the part of the Government of India to constrain the Government, North Western Provinces, to adopt estimates derived from experience in Madras as guides, or to bring down fully working canals to the standard of the yet immature Ganges Canal, would be very inexpedient. I would recommend, therefore, that remarks of the Government of India should be made on the condition and prospects of each canal or set of district canals separately.

Ganges Canal.

THE growth of the revenue on this canal is steadily realizing the prospect of progressive improvement which I have always looked on as a matter of certainty. No one familiar with the lessons of past experience in the development of irrigation in the North Western Provinces could possibly have indulged in those dreams of instantaneous results which some have expected and been disappointed because they did not find them. People ignorant of the notable differences between Madras and the North-West think that, because we are told of very high and very rapid returns in the former, less or slower in the latter are fair sources of disappointment. The systems of estimating those returns and of imposing and collecting water rates in the two provinces are, however, so different, that great caution is necessary in comparing them. I have made such a comparison with the best materials I could obtain, and the general conclusion I have come to is, that the ultimate profits of irrigation are in fact not very different in either. I have certainly known isolated instances of returns from particular works in the North-West which equalled even the highest returns in Madras; but these were purely exceptional, and their effect was lost in the general average.

Looking on the Ganges Canal, therefore, by the light of past experience, I have no hesitation in saying that I think its progress is healthy and natural. Comparing the Ganges

Ganges Canal with the large Jumna Canals, and taking the first year's revenue of each as unity, the following figures show their relative progress:—

	Ganges Canal.	Western Jumna Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	
1st	1·00	1·00	1·00	
2d	2·60*	0·98	1·44	
3d	1·82 mutiny year	1·67	3·34	
4th	3·62	1·20	6·45	1833-34. Partial famine.
5th	„	2·02	5·23	
6th	„	1·57	5·32	
7th	„	1·97	6·21	
8th	„	2·92	12·08	1837-38. The famine year.
9th	„	3·08		
10th	„	3·21		
11th	„	3·01		
12th	„	3·20		
13th	„	6·61		1833-34. Partial famine.
14th	„	5·42		
15th	„	5·41		
16th	„	7·12		
17th year		11·19		1837-38. The great famine year.

A glance at these figures will show decisively that so far nothing could be more encouraging than the actual condition of the Ganges Canal. Its progress, but for disturbing influences, would probably have corresponded closely with that of the Eastern Jumna Canal, while it has been much more rapid than that of the Western Jumna Canal. In comparing it with the former, the repressive effect of the mutiny on the one hand, and the stimulating influence of the partial famine of 1833-34 on the other, must be allowed for; but that being done, the ratio of annual improvement is tolerably close. Comparing its growth with that of the Western Jumna Canal, it will be noted how very slowly the revenue of the latter advanced. It took nine years to triple the first year's revenue, while on the Ganges Canal this result was attained in four years.

The influence of partial or total famines, due to failures of the usual rains, is very strikingly shown in these figures, and is worthy of notice. In 1833-34 the failure of the rains was not universal throughout the districts watered by the canals, but its effect was at once to double the highest previous revenue. In 1837-38 the monsoon failed universally, and the revenue, as influenced by the previous partial famine, again doubled nearly, and it was not until these, if not unnatural, certainly very undesirable stimulants, were applied to the revenue, that the Jumna Canals were able to meet their ordinary annual expenditure for establishments and repairs.

They would doubtless have grown in time up to the standards they have now reached when the revenue of the Western Jumna Canal is equal to about 13 times, and that of the Eastern Jumna Canal to about 20 times their first year's returns. But that time would probably have been three times as great as it has been in fact, and I must say that, in the case of the Ganges Canal I look for no sudden bounds of the revenue upwards, unless under the stimulus of a failure of the rains, more or less complete. But I look for a steady regular growth, of which the past four years are at once the index and guarantee. Should the ratio of increase they warrant us to hope for be realised, the Ganges Canal will, in two or three years more, pay all its current expenses, and begin to be profitable †

I have dwelt somewhat elaborately on this question of growth, because I know nothing more likely to damage greatly the truest interests of the Government and the people in this great work than that the Government of India should lead the officers responsible for the progress of the canal to think that an unfavourable opinion is entertained of them and their exertions because growth is not quicker. I am satisfied the work could not be in safer or better hands; but if such impressions as the above might not influence the superior officers, it is absolutely certain that they would have a potent effect on the native establishment, and would lead, as in truth they already have led, to various wretched expedients, whereby it was supposed a better revenue might be forced. All such forcing is both wrong and quite useless; it is certain to fail in its object, and will upset all the provisions that have been made against deceit and extortion. I am, therefore, most anxious that the hands of the superintendent general should be strengthened, so far as may be, in his efforts to repress the motives in which it has origin.†

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* *See* correction, paras. 6 and 7, Colonel Yule's letter, page 29.

† Since the above was written, I am informed that the Ganges Canal revenue for 1859-60 is likely to range between three and four lakhs. The present [average] annual expenditure is a little over the smaller of these sums. Should this expectation be realized, therefore, the time at which the canal will pay its expenses will be materially accelerated. At the same time as this rapid increase is unquestionably due to the deficiency of the usual rain-fall, a falling off must be looked for should next season be a regular one.

There is one other point to which I wish to draw attention in connexion with the progress of the Ganges Canal. It will not be supposed that I am either ignorant of, or indifferent to, present financial difficulties, or that I claim for the Ganges Canal any special exemption from the restrictions these have made necessary. But it is still right to notice that the suspension of all progress has taken place at a time peculiarly unfavourable for the canal. The larger amount, by far, of the expenditure incurred has been on the comparatively unproductive parts of the canal. Fully half has been spent on the first 20 miles in bringing the water across the drainage of the Sub-Himmalayas, and delivering it on the high land of the Doab. About two-thirds have been spent on the first 50 miles, and while returns are derived only from the works as they stand at present, it is impossible that such returns can be high. The high returns are to be looked for from the great branches which, cheap of execution from having no drainage of importance to cross, traverse rich tracts of fertile districts at admirable levels, and will assuredly give profits much above the average of the main trunk. All these branches are at present necessarily stopped, but till they are completed, there will be no full development of the capabilities of the Ganges Canal. About 25 lakhs will be necessary to finish them all, and so soon as the revenue can bear a drain of say eight lakhs a year, it would be true economy to devote that sum for three years to the completion of the Futteghur, Boolundshuhur, Coel, and Hattras branches. So long as they are unopened, it is physically impossible to admit the full supply into the canal, and while the supply is kept thus low, irrigation is carried on in the most disadvantageous manner possible, and at a considerable increase of expense to the cultivators, from their having to raise the water artificially to the levels of their fields.

The progress of the navigation on the Ganges Canal is very satisfactory. It has risen from about 18,000 rupees in 1856-57 to 46,000 rupees in 1858-59, or about 250 per cent. It will by-and-bye be exposed to competition with the East Indian Railway; but there is produce enough flowing down, I suspect, to give employment to both. The difficulty created by the current is an irremediable one, except at an enormous expense in constructing new falls, and thus reducing the slope of the bed. Such reduction would entail, of necessity, an increase in the section of the Channel, to effect which with a running canal would, of course, be impossible; so that the evil must be accepted as part of the project. I do not expect the silt deposits to cease for a very long time. There is much erosion both of bed and banks generally along the canal, and particularly in the sandy tracts, and this is not likely to be stopped. So long as it continues, deposits will occur wherever the current is checked. The annual repairs are also indispensable, and on the whole, the conclusion is in accordance with all previous experience, viz., that canals of irrigation are, almost necessarily, imperfect canals of navigation.

The other sources of revenue do not require any special remarks.

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

This canal is now beginning to show fully the advantages of the great improvements made in its works of late years. The line was straightened and its bed levels regulated about 30 miles in length, and the economy of water has been great. The maximum revenue from the canal I used to estimate at two lakhs per annum. It is coming very close to this now, and will probably reach it in a year or two.* If efficient administration will secure this, there is little reason to doubt, as Major Brownlow is one of the best officers in the department.

The expenses on this canal will always be rather high, as it is carried over some very difficult ground in its northern section, and is liable to serious accidents from floods. The actual returns at this time, however, are certainly not less than about 15 per cent. on the capital; this estimate including both direct and indirect revenue.

WESTERN JUMNA CANALS.

The condition of the revenue of the Western Jumna canals must be viewed at present with very mixed feelings. It is satisfactory to see it range so high, as showing that, whatever may be the results in some sections of the works, they must on the whole be contributing largely to the wealth and progress of the community. It is quite impossible, however, to forget that, while in the good portions of the canals about 3 ¼ lakhs of water revenue are being realized, we have the evidence of the Civil Commissioner, who was specially employed in examining the question, that in the bad parts about 3 ½ lakhs of land revenue are in jeopardy from the steady progress of deterioration in some of the finest estates bordering on the canal.

It is greatly to be desired that on those bad portions either drainage works, or readjustment of the bed levels, should be made, so as to relieve the land from its present state of saturation, and the people from the deplorable consequences of this state of things on their health and property. Each year's experience on the Eastern Jumna Canal supplies cumulative evidence of the sound economy of expenditure in securing good bed levels; and seeing

* The same general cause, viz., deficiency of rain, which has acted on the revenue of the Ganges Canal, has acted equally on that of the Eastern Jumna Canal. It is expected that the returns from the latter for 1859-60 will rise to about 2,30,000 rupees.

seeing how well the plan has acted there, its application on the Western Jumna Canal is now recommended both by practical experience and safe argument. It is possible that something may be in progress to this end, but I have not heard of it; and the subject is too intimately connected with the question of the influence of the canals for good or evil, to be passed over in a review of their actual condition.*

The cause of the evils complained of on the Western Jumna Canal is one which is likely, I fear, to tell heavily on even the newest and best designed of our irrigation schemes. It has begun to show its effects on the Ganges Canal, and the physical features of the country warrant the expectation that it will be seen in time on the Baree Doab Canal. Wherever, indeed, we invert the law of nature, that places rivers generally in valleys, and establish them (as our canals, which are in fact artificial rivers, are established) on the highest ridges, we must expect that when such ridges are connected by porous strata with low lying lands, the action of the elementary hydraulic law, which carries water to the level of its source of supply, will inevitably lead to these lands being first saturated, and in time submerged, unless an outlet is supplied for the percolating water. We could prevent such saturation and submergence only by making the canal channels entirely water-tight; but with works of such magnitude as the Ganges and Baree Doab Canals, this is practically out of the question.

This is not the place or time, however, to deal with the technical bearings of this very important question, but its influence on the irrigation revenue, both of the N. W. P. and of the Punjab, and, I may add, of other provinces into which canals on a large scale and at high levels may yet be introduced, is so vital, that some reference to it seems necessary.

DHOON CANALS.

As I have already explained, the money returns from these are of comparatively little consequence. The Rajpoor Canal supplies drinking water without charge to the whole town and station of Deyrah, and the Bejapoor Canal has brought a tract of about 7,000 acres into profitable use, which was nearly deserted before. Both have paid all their expenses and returned a small clear profit from the water rates, but their indirect advantages have been far higher.

The Kutta Pathur Canal has not hitherto been a success, less from any fault of the canal than from the fact that the grantees of the land to be irrigated from it have not been in circumstances to make full use of it. The original grantees failed, and the estate has passed from owner to owner for years past without any material extension of cultivation. So the canal water runs to waste. As tea planting is now extending in the Dhoon, and the land is well suited for it, I think it very likely this canal will yet pay.

The only way to redeem the Dhoon to human uses is to give water judiciously in certain localities, and to withdraw it judiciously from others; the process will pay well, even though the canal officers may not be able to show the results in their annual returns.

The Kalunga and Jakhun Canals are new works of the same type as the Rajpoor and Beejapoor Canals; little streamlets that you can step across, but without which village communities cannot grow up at all. They will not pay highly, but they will redeem two new tracts of the Dhoon, at present very sparsely occupied.

ROHILKUND CANALS.

These also are very small and scattered works, the largest of them scarcely bigger than a Ganges or Jumna Canal "Rajbuha," or main water-course. They have rallied remarkably well, considering how completely the districts they water were in possession of the rebels. I believe the superintendent has no longer the supervision of the three Terai Pergunnahs, formerly part of his work, but I hope his relation to the private proprietors of water-courses, as the general referee and arbitrator, may continue to be maintained. It is quite impossible that disputes about water can be intelligently settled, excepting by an officer familiar with practical hydraulics, and a commodity so precious gives rise to so many disputes that a special provision for disposing of them has worked well.

I believe the pay of the superintendent is now sensibly less than it used to be, so that the annual expenses will be less in proportion.

AGRA WORKS.

These are scarcely developed as yet, and consist mainly of arrangements whereby irrigation by saturation is made practicable. The water is thrown broadcast over the face of the country, and allowed to drain off by natural channels. The system is the worst of all forms of irrigation, and in the Agra district has been occasionally accompanied by severe outbreaks of malarious fever, of which there can be little reasonable doubt it was an aggravation if not a first cause. Projects for converting this irregular sort of irrigation into a more controllable and systematic process had been sanctioned prior to the mutiny, and will doubtless be completed in time. The scale of the works is as yet so small that it is scarcely worth while making any special note of them.

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* A project is in a state of forwardness, and attention was drawn to it in the Governor General's orders on the Punjab budget for 1860-61.—*P. W. Office Note.*

The general effect of the mutiny has clearly been to produce a sensible diminution of the revenue of the irrigation department, but I question whether there was any diminution of the quantity of water used. On the Ganges Canal we know that villages all along its length used the water in the most reckless fashion, by cutting the banks and letting it flow over their lands. The only serious damage done to the works in the Etawah division was traceable to the determination of the zemindars to get the water, as they blocked up the arches of a large bridge, and raised the water so high that the whole work was destroyed. There were, however, no Government officers, European or native, to take notice of the irrigated land, and the people got the water pretty generally without having to pay for it. I suspect that if all land watered with canal water during the troubled months of 1857-58 had borne the usual charge for it, the surplus water rent, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, would have been very much over about *Rs.* 2,700. It is certain, however, that villages which once take canal water rarely give it up again; so the illegitimate consumption of 1857-58 had no doubt a material effect in producing the large increase in 1858-59.

I have only to add that the statistics it has been proposed to call for cannot be supplied by the offices of the irrigation department in so far as increase of land revenue due to the canals and like details are concerned. These can only be got from the Land Revenue officers, and as the settlement now in progress is completed will be given in due course as part of the settlement reports. Details of crops watered can be given on canals where measurement rates prevail, but not where contracts are given. I doubt, however, if much practical good would come of having them, and preparing them would entail much labour on small offices. It had always been my intention to centralize the revenue accounts of the department as those for work shave been centralized, with a view of relieving the Executive offices, and I dare say this will be done in time. I am at present, however, always reluctant to ask a single return from Executive offices that can possibly be done without, as such extra demands hamper them much.

On the whole, I think the Government of India may very safely express its general satisfaction with the results attained in the Irrigation Department, North Western Provinces, during the year 1858-59.

Appendix (F).

From *R. H. Davies*, Esq., Secretary to Government of Punjab, to Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department. No. 192—891, dated 26 April 1859.

I AM directed, with reference to your letter No. 2219, dated 6th April, to submit the information called for by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in a letter to the address of the late Chief Commissioner, dated 3d January last, regarding the feasibility of Mr. Bourne's project for the construction of a canal through the Sindh Saugor Doab.

2. The officers whose opinions Sir John Lawrence solicited were the Judicial Commissioner, Mr Thornton; the Financial Commissioner, Mr. M'Leod; the Director of Canals, Captain Dyas; and the late Superintendent of Inundation Canals, Captain Medley: copies of their reports* are herewith submitted.

3. In the opinions expressed there is a general agreement. All are unanimous that the construction of a canal by a public company is in the highest degree desirable and important, and would, there is every reason to believe, be amply remunerative. But the particular kind of canal contemplated by Mr. Bourne is not approved. His project consists of an inundation canal which will admit water from the Indus through a channel half a mile broad and six feet deep; and this canal is to be filled only when the water is above a certain level. Such a design does not promise well. There may be, it is anticipated, engineering difficulties. At all events, the absence of water fit to drink in that tract of country would necessitate a permanent canal, if a colony were settled for agricultural purposes. And in addition, the profits of the company would be seriously lessened by water not being afforded to the spring crops, which are the most valuable, but which could not be irrigated by an inundation canal. Whilst therefore the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor could not recommend the adoption of such a project, his Honor would view with satisfaction the construction of a permanent navigable canal.

4. The land of the Sindh Saugor Doab is only in rare and exceptional instances held at present in proprietary right. Herds of camels and cattle wander over it, and in some places the grazing is valuable. Here and there small villages have been established, and wells sunk, and it is the rights of such occupants only that it would be necessary to reserve, were those of Government transferred wholly or in part to a company.

5. It

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* Judicial Commissioner, No. 92, dated 16 February.
Financial Commissioner „ 228, „ 20 April.
Director of Canals - „ 1896, „ 5 March.
Captain Medley - - „ 110, „ 7 February.

5. It will probably be necessary to decide on what terms the land is to be granted before any definite arrangement can be made. The company apply for the land free of all payment of revenue for ever, on condition of making the canal. It is questionable, however, if so large a concession be necessary. The rent paid for water alone would probably give a considerable profit on the outlay, as is the case with canals constructed at the cost of Government. Mr. Thornton's suggestion is therefore worthy of consideration, that the land should be granted free of revenue only for a time, and that it shall gradually be subject to the imposition of a low and limited tax.

6. The Lieutenant Governor is himself of opinion that any company undertaking a work so beneficial should be liberally dealt with. But at present he doubts the sufficiency of the information possessed by Mr. Bourne. His Honour would suggest that some members of the Company should be deputed to visit and survey the locality, and aid their judgment by personal examination. Every facility will be afforded by this Government, and the officers subordinate to it, for the acquisition of full and trustworthy data for the scheme.

7. That part of the plan which contemplates the location of a colony of European labourers is entirely chimerical. Disease, brought on by manual labour in the sun, would certainly prevent the success of this arrangement. But although the native population is now thin and nomad, the construction of a canal would speedily attract to the pursuit of agriculture the inhabitants of the hills and surrounding districts.

8. The apprehension entertained, that the withdrawal of the water of the Indus for a canal would injure it as a navigable river, would also appear to be unfounded. And if the canal itself were made navigable, it would in all probability supersede the river as the highway of commerce.

9. Captain Anderson, of the Madras Engineers, who had formerly the superintendence of the inundation canals of the Punjab, and has great knowledge of their circumstances and requirements, is now in England, as well as Colonel Browne, the Commissioner of the Sind Saugor Doab, and the Lieutenant Governor would suggest that Mr. Bourne be recommended to consult these gentlemen regarding his scheme.

From *Edward Thornton*, Esq., Judicial Commissioner, to Secretary to Government of Punjab, No. 92–760, dated 16 February 1859.

I HAVE the honour to reply to your letter, No. 293, of the 3d instant, respecting a scheme for reclaiming the desert tracts of the Sindh Saugor Doab by means of European Agriculturists, aided by an inundation canal.

2. The project relates to that portion of the Doab which lies below the Salt Range, whereas, my local knowledge in the Doab extends only to those mountains and the country north of them. I am, however, acquainted with the adjoining tract lying between the Indus and Chenab, and believe there is a strong similarity between them. The former, like its neighbour, is but little cultivated; a portion of the waste lands, as well as all the area under tillage, is the acknowledged property of a resident population, while a large amount of the waste is without other owner than the State.

3. Moreover, they both correspond with the other Doabs, those enclosed by the Chenab and Ravee, and by the Ravee and Sutlej, in this remarkable feature, that though they are almost uncultivated, save at the river margins, their central wastes are not uninhabited. The population is sparse, but nevertheless it exists, and is diffused over the whole area. The people are debarred from agriculture by insufficiency of rain and by the general brackishness of well water. But where, here and there, a well has proved wholesome enough to sustain animal life, villages have been formed and pastoral occupations are carried on.

4. The second peculiarity is, that the soil, though not excellent, is fitted for agriculture.

5. Such being the circumstances, it is most mournful, to any person interested in the prosperity of the country, to see year succeed year without adoption of the measure which nature has provided for the improvement of these tracts. Let but a canal be carried over each Doab from the adjoining river, and the desert is converted into a fertile country. The sparse population would in a few years supply the requisite hands, so rapidly would it multiply under circumstances so specially favourable.

6. In 10 years only one of these doabs has been promised the advantage of a canal, and so heavy are the demands on the public purse, that I believe even that one work, the Baree Doab Canal, is not at present to be developed to its fullest extent.

7. When, therefore, an application like the one now under consideration is made, a proposal to construct a canal in one of the largest Doabs, by means of private enterprise, I am strongly inclined to think it should receive all possible support.

8. Those lands which are the property of Government might be given to a company on the condition of its establishing a canal, and should be given subject to a land tax. The tax should be imposed gradually, should not be taken for land that has not been several years under tillage, and should not exceed a moderate rate, say 12 annas per acre. A

maximum water rate, demandable by the company from other proprietors of land for water used in irrigation should be laid down, as also a maximum rate per ton for water carriage.

9. I do not think the canal should be an inundation one, as proposed by Mr. Bourne, the present applicant. A permanent canal would be much more useful, and considering the impetuous character of the Indus above Kalabagh, such a canal would do much more good than would counterbalance any injury it could produce to the navigation of the river.

10. I consider that Europeans could not cultivate the lands with their own hands. European ploughmen would fall victims to the sun, and even could they withstand its effects they would be too expensive. But European farmers would be of great benefit by their science in agriculture, their knowledge of the requirements of foreign markets, and their general intelligence.

From *D. F. M'Leod*, Esq., Financial Commissioner, to Secretary to Government of Punjab, No. 228, dated 20 April 1859.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 292, dated 3d February last, with enclosure, on the subject of a proposition submitted by J. Bourne, Esq., to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, on behalf of a company, for reclaiming the desert portions of the Sindh Saugor Doab by irrigating them from the river Indus, and in reply to state that the scheme, as proposed by Mr. Bourne, is, in my opinion, not feasible, but that a modified one, having in the main the same object in view, might be substituted, which, if taken up earnestly by British capitalists, might, I think, be expected to prove highly advantageous to this country, as well as remunerative to the projectors.

2. From the mode in which Mr. Bourne has discussed the matter, I gather that he does not even profess to have made such detailed enquiries as would be indispensable before any conclusive judgment can be formed on such an undertaking. But the first main objection which I would urge to his proposition is that a canal, such as he advocates, has been shown by experience to be most unsatisfactory, insomuch, that, although the inhabitants of the country gladly avail themselves of such canals, as they enable them partially and more or less continuously to cultivate lands, which without irrigation in some shape, must remain entirely waste, yet I do not think it possible they could ever meet the requirements of European capitalists.

3. These canals are here known by the name of "Inundation canals," and are largely employed in the tracts adjoining the lower portions of the Sutlej, Ravee, Chenab, and Indus. The quantity of water which they will supply in any year, and the period for which they will supply it, depend entirely on the rise and fall of these rivers, which are so fluctuating and uncertain, that the prospects of the cultivators who are dependent upon them, are liable at all times to the most grievous disappointment, to such an extent, that the question, how to assess the Government revenue on lands irrigated by these canals, is one of the most difficult problems which this Government has yet to solve.

4. These canals, at least, such of them as occur in the lower portion of the Baree Doab, were for some years superintended by an officer of great ability, Captain Anderson, of the Bombay engineers, and so strongly was he impressed with the conviction of their very unsatisfactory character, that he recommended the construction of a sluice dam, costing nearly a million of money, across the Sutlej, with a view to superseding the greater portion of them by a permanent canal, while Captain Fife made a nearly similar proposition for the lower part of the Indus in Sindh. The Barrage constructed across the Nile seems similarly to show that as nations advance in intelligence, they cease to be satisfied with the uncertain advantages derived from periodical inundation.

5. In addition to their uncertainty, it is a very serious drawback to the utility of such canals, that they are incapable of irrigating the spring crops, which are usually much the most valuable, though they may suffice to soften the land previous to the sowing season, so as to admit of the seed being sown; and if the rise of the river occur at an early period, they may sometimes afford one flooding before the crop is quite ripe. They are at least but a very poor substitute for a permanent canal, and as I have said, I do not think they could ever be adopted, with satisfaction, by European capitalists.

6. Whether a permanent canal would be practicable in the locality indicated, is a point on which I am not competent to judge, but I believe that it would, and that from the character of the river above Kalabagh a permanent head might be readily obtained, so circumstanced as to admit of a constant supply being thrown into it, as is done from the Ravee into the Baree Doab canal head, by mere temporary and comparatively inexpensive structures, without the necessity for constructing a massive and expensive anicut or dam, as suggested by Mr. Bourne. Should this be the fact, there can be no room for doubt that such a canal must prove a great blessing to the country, and I should think it highly probable that it would prove most remunerative, as such canals have proved everywhere else in India.

7. Another

7. Another serious objection to the scheme so broached by Mr. Bourne I consider to be that it includes the location of European cultivators, an object the attainment of which no one acquainted with the plains of India need be told is entirely chimerical. Englishmen engaged in agricultural pursuits no doubt enjoy excellent health in some parts of India, but it is as overseers only, not as labourers. For manual labour out of doors, the climate of such a locality as the Sindh Saugor Doab, must utterly disqualify them; and even if it were otherwise, they could never hope to compete in this calling with the natives of the country, to whom two pence a day is handsome remuneration. The employment of Europeans in such a manner is moreover as unnecessary as impracticable.

8. I have never myself gone further than the mere edge of the "Thull" or Sandy Desert, which constitutes the greater part of the Sindh Saugor Doab below the salt range. But I believe Mr. Bourne to be mistaken in supposing that it is a level plain, capable of being wholly irrigated. It is almost throughout more or less undulating, the sand hills or drifts being frequently of considerable elevation, so that irrigation could only reach the portions between these, and I should think it probable that not more than one-third or one-fourth of the entire area at the utmost could be irrigated, even if a sufficiency of water were available for the whole.

9. As it is, the inundations of the Indus occasionally reach a considerable way into the Thull in some parts, the streams on these occasions meandering amongst the sand hills, and producing great fertility; and wherever this is the case, cultivated spots of great richness will be found, Indigo being one of the principal crops. This is not mentioned by Mr. Bourne, but there can, I think, be no doubt that if this desert were reclaimed by European capital and energy, Indigo would prove the most important article of produce. The mode of manufacture at present employed is of the most wretched description, yet the dye is largely exported, and the cultivation of the plant, which is already considered by far the most remunerative of all crops, is steadily increasing. Flax may, I believe, be also produced in that tract if water be available, but as it is entirely a spring crop, a permanent canal would be quite indispensable. For cotton, which Mr. Bourne also mentions, I do not believe that locality to be in any way adapted.

10. As regards the proprietorship of the soil, no attempt has as yet been made, nor indeed would it be practicable to define the boundaries of villages. Of these there are, I apprehend, but very few of a permanent character, the population consisting chiefly, and in some parts exclusively, of nomad races of camel breeders and cattle graziers. The grazing is very fine in parts, especially is one long continuous tract, which I understand extends longitudinally down a considerable portion of the Doab, looking like an old bed of the river, and it may be presumed that these tribes would be but ill pleased at their grazing grounds being invaded; but many of them are residents of other parts, resorting hither only at particular seasons, and there can be no claims to proprietorship, such as would preclude Government from conferring on applicants the grant of as much land as could possibly be required, though it is not improbable such tracts would here and there be interspersed with cultivated spots, or permanent locations, in which it would be necessary to resume the proprietary rights of the occupants.

11. Apart from the question of irrigation, there can be no doubt that the value of a permanent (not an inundation) canal as a means of navigation would be immense, for although boats readily descend the Indus from Kalabagh downwards, the ascent of that stream is, for the most part, an undertaking of very great difficulty; whether the formation of such a canal would not render the Indus less navigable than at present I am not able to judge. But if the canal itself were made navigable, as it no doubt would be, it would most beneficially supersede the river as a means of transport, so that any injury to the river channel that might result would hardly be a matter for regret.

12. It might perhaps be wished that Mr. Bourne had discussed the matter in a spirit evincing more of pains taking inquiry and accuracy. But I believe that those who directed his attention to this project must have had better grounds for their recommendation than appear in his paper, and for the reasons which I have given in the foregoing remarks, I anticipate that if European capitalists can be induced to enter upon the project with energy and intelligence, very important results are likely to ensue.

From Captain *J. H. Dyas*, Engrs., Director of Canals, to Secretary to Government of Punjab, No. 1896, dated 5 March 1859.

IN reply to your letter, No. 294 of the 3d ultimo, calling for my opinion as to the feasibility and the expediency of carrying out a proposal by Mr. J. Bourne (dated 29th November last), for the construction of an inundation canal from the river Indus, in the neighbourhood of Kalabagh, for the purpose of irrigating the Sindh Saugor Doab, I have the honour to state that I do not think Mr. Bourne's scheme (as explained in the proposal annexed to his letter of the above date to the Secretary of State for India) is either feasible or expedient.

2. In a slightly different form, that is, if he would propose to construct a permanent canal adapted for steam navigation, instead of an inundation canal, which runs for only

half the year, and if he would propose to people the Doab with the inhabitants of adjacent and surrounding countries, instead of with Europeans, the thing might answer well enough.

3. I regret that the Sindh Saugor Doab, lying beyond the limits of my work, is almost *terra incognita* to me. I have, it is true, crossed the "Thull" as the sandy desert is there called, by three different routes, viz., from Leia to Moozufferghur, from Moozufferghur to Dehra Ghazee Khan, and from Jainpoor to Dhoondoo, but all three lie so close to the tail of the "Thull" that I could gain but little knowledge of the nature of the interior of the country.

4. From what I saw, however, I should describe the "Thull" to be a desert of drift sand with occasional "oases" of very limited extent. The sand lies in huge wreaths and hillocks, the latter often reaching the height of 40 to 50 feet above the general level of the country, which is for the most part destitute of vegetation, if we except a low shrub growing with knots or joints on its leafless twigs, and called by the natives "pogh" (or like the o in pole). I have never seen that shrub anywhere else; sometimes a few "jhund" and "bur" (peeloo) bushes are met with. The roads, except when they run through an "oasis," have to be marked out with "blazed" sticks, lest the traveller should miss the tracks altogether in the drift sand, for there are no land marks to be seen. If he ascends to the top of the highest sand hill within reach, he sees nothing but an interminable waste of similar hillocks.

5. The "oases" are small patches of ground free from sand, and they look like little valleys surrounded by low hills. From this it may be conjectured that the drift sand merely overlies the firmer soil below. This soil is, however, almost everywhere, as far as I could ascertain, strongly impregnated with "kullur" (impure nitrate of soda) to such an extent that considerable practice is requisite before one can drink the water there found. For in some of these "oases" when they lie not very far from the river, or from a watercourse from one of the inundation canals, are wells, and for the rest the soil is so retentive, that even in the middle of March I found stagnant water in pools and excavations. In places the water produces such an instantaneous effect on the bowels, that the natives say it runs through man or beast like quicksilver. It certainly is very nauseous. A few of the "oases" are irrigated by watercourses from the canals (this of course only low down in the Doab), and it is wonderful how the slender stream holds its own against the sand hills, round the base of which it winds, often for considerable distances.

6. The upper portion of the Doab I have never seen, but I have heard that so high up as Kalabagh there is no sand even in the interior of the country. There must be many men, however, who have been there, and who can speak with certainty on this point.

7. I don't altogether agree with Mr. Bourne's view of improving the navigation of the Indus by taking water out of it, even in the season of floods. I think the courses of the Punjab Rivers shift, not so much because their volume in floods is too great, but because their banks are composed of more friable material than even the silt which is annually swept down by their floods. The slope and the consequent velocity of these rivers is very great during the early part of their course, and until they emerge from the hills. Thence it rapidly diminishes, and the current becomes unable to pass on the heavier silt so rapidly as it arrives from the higher parts of the river. The silt is therefore deposited on the river's bed, which is thus, as it were, protected from attrition by a covering stronger than itself. The level of the water is by the same process raised, and the stream being unable to deepen its channel, is forced to widen it in order to gain the requisite sectional area; and thus it carries away fresh stuff from the banks with the heavier particles of which the process is repeated lower down. If the river banks were of sound tough soil, and of sufficient height not to be topped by floods, the channel would probably remain permanent. There is a case in point on the River Ravee. The "Sidnai," which may, I suppose, be translated "straight canal," is a beautifully straight reach of the river, extending from Kuchroomba (about two miles below Tolumba) to Ramchountra, a Hindoo shrine standing on the very edge of the river, about two miles and a half above Siddoo Seraie. This reach is so straight, that looking down it you can perceive no turning. Its length is between seven and eight miles, its width from 500 to 700 feet. The banks are of good firm soil, nothing extraordinary, and they are high enough not to be topped to any extent in floods. The "Jullars" (Persian wheels) remain undisturbed on the banks the whole year round, irrigating a narrow strip along both banks, which are beautifully fringed with trees to the very water's edge. But walk a thousand feet to one side, and you are in the "Bar" (dry jungly desert). The River Ravee, both immediately above and immediately below this reach, is more crooked and shifting than any other river of the Punjab. Here it never alters. The native tradition is, that the Creator, walking along the Ravee one day, was so disgusted with the crookedness of its course, that he gave it a violent kick with his foot about Tolumba, thus compelling it to flow in a straight course for seven miles at least.

8. However, to return to Mr. Bourne's theory, I should say that by abstracting a large portion of its volume from a river on its issue from the hills, we might so reduce the velocity of the current that it would no longer be able to carry along the heavier particles of silt, which would therefore be deposited at a smaller distance from the hills than they previously were.

9. But

9. But I do not think there is any necessity for being so fearful of injuring the navigable capabilities of the River Indus. On the contrary I should say, "Convert your inundation canal into a permanent one laid out expressly for steam navigation, as well as for irrigation, and you will possess a watery highway ten thousand times more valuable than that provided by any river (I was going to say in the world, but at all events) in India."

10. There are other objections to an inundation canal. The width (half a mile at the head!) Mr. Bourne is *necessitated** to give, in order to take in his supply of water, appears to me to be too great in proportion to the depth, which he has set down at six feet only. How is the stuff to be run out from this shallow valley, not only during its first excavations, but also in the annual silt clearances! Perhaps he purposes getting to the surface level of the country as quickly as possible, and then embanking? I suspect the natural irregularities of the ground would upset any such scheme. But the fact is, that without sections of his proposed line, there is no giving an opinion one way or another, and no plan even accompanies his proposals. If the canal is to be dry for six months in the year, what are the settlers to do for drinking water during that interval? I would be sorry to condemn any one to drink the water of the "Thull" for that period.

* Is he though, for a permanent canal? *See* Postscript.—*J. H. D.*

11. I should be inclined to substitute falls for dams in places where excessive slope in the country has to be overcome.

12. I look on the "thriving English community" of settlers as a chimera. Thoroughly persuaded as I am that we cannot have too many Europeans in India, I would not choose the Sindh Saugor Doab as their location. I think they would die there simply; however, it will be time enough to think of that when the water has begun to flow in the new canal. †

13. So much for feasibility. As to expediency, I would be inclined to give the "Thull" and the water, and welcome, to any one who would construct a navigable canal of irrigation throughout its entire length, Government retaining the right of taking over the whole at a fair valuation after a certain term of years. I must add, however, that I do not think it would be wise for Government to allow any private money even to be spent disadvantageously in India. It may be said that is the look-out of the people who choose to throw away their money; very true, but the result would be to throw a damper on all private enterprise, and to push back for years schemes which would really pay well. Much is to be expected from private enterprise in India, but its course must be directed at the outset with skill and caution.

14. I would recommend that Mr. Bourne be requested to go a little more into detail, and to supply plans and sections of his proposed canal. It will then be possible to give a determinate opinion on the subject.

P. S.—It may be of some use to Mr. Bourne, as well as pleasant for him to know, that for the irrigation of his Doab of 200 miles long by 50 miles wide, it is not necessary to make a canal "more than half a mile wide at the head." From his starting with "cubic yards per hour," in order to arrive at "cubic feet per second," I perceive that he has got hold of some Madras data, which have always appeared to me to be inapplicable to this part of India. It is true that he estimates for the irrigation of rice, but surely he does not seriously propose to grow rice in soil which he says "consists of sand." Other crops than rice would probably be found to answer better; and as sandy soil really requires less water in irrigation than clayey soils, we have some set-off against the loss by percolation, which would be very great until the canal water had puddled its own channels, as it always does if the soil through which it runs is not impregnated with salts. Besides, irrigation from a new canal never comes into play all at once, so that at first, and indeed for several years after the construction of a new canal, there is plenty of water to spare. The natural puddling effected by the running water depositing the finer particles of silt in the interstices between the particles which compose the natural soil forming the banks and bed of the canal channels is generally completed by the time the demand for more water begins to be seriously felt.

I now add some data by which in the North Western Provinces and the Punjab we were accustomed to estimate the quantity of water required for the irrigation of a given area of country.

It has been ascertained by actual measurement, that in "highly irrigated" districts, about one-third of the total area only is actually under irrigation at any given time.

It has also been ascertained that one cubic foot of water per second of the discharge of a permanent canal of irrigation is sufficient to irrigate throughout the year 218 acres of ground, that is, with average crops (not all rice), and on the supposition that the water is not wasted.

A cubic foot of water per second may therefore be taken as the quantity required for the irrigation of a square mile of country, that is, to place it under the denomination of "highly irrigated."

The

* *Memo.*—The hot weather is the time for agricultural operations with inundation canals.—*J. H. D.*

The area of Mr. Bourne's Doab is (200 × 50) 10,000 square miles, and his canal should therefore be capable of receiving at its head 10,000 cubic feet of water per second, or about one-half more than the discharge of the Ganges Canal. It would, of course, be as well to make some extra allowance in consideration of the nature of the soil passed through, but I do not think he need multiply his actual requirements by six, as he has done.

From Captain *J. G. Medley*, Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer, to Secretary to Government of Punjab, No. 110, dated 7th February 1859.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 295, dated 3d instant, enclosing documents connected with a proposal for reclaiming and irrigating the waste lands of the Sindh Saugor Doab, and calling for my opinion thereon.

If parties can be found able and willing to spend money in reclaiming that desert, on condition that the land so reclaimed shall become their property, it certainly seems to me to the direct advantage of Government to close with the proposal.

It is extremely unlikely that any steps in this direction can be taken by Government itself for a very long time to come. The Lieutenant Governor has recorded his opinion (in which most people capable of judging will concur) that it is unadvisable for Government to spend more money in great schemes of irrigation for increasing the produce of the land, until railways or navigable rivers are found to carry that produce away; and the next great canals to which the attention of Government will be turned when the time arrives, will be undoubtedly that from the Sutlej, to irrigate the country east of that river, and a canal from the Chenab to irrigate the Rechna Doab, both of which appear to promise a better return for the Government outlay than the irrigation of the Sindh Saugor Doab, by a canal from the Indus.

I am of course not a competent judge of the advantages or disadvantages of the Government admitting a proprietary right in the soil by a joint stock company, but the improvement of the desert in question, the construction of roads, &c., and the location of a European population in the proposed tract, would all be advantages more or less direct to Government, and which they are not, as I have said above, likely to obtain for a very long time to come by their own means.

It seems too so highly desirable to introduce private European capital and energy into this country, that Government would naturally do all that lay in its power to encourage such projects in general. On the other hand, for this same reason it is not advisable that schemes should be encouraged which, if resulting in failure, might tend to throw cold water on other efforts which might be more promising and successful.

The principal feature in Mr. Bourne's scheme, viz., the construction of a canal from the Indus, at Kalabagh, is perfectly feasible without doubt. I myself brought the subject to the notice of the Director of Canals more than three years ago, and requested permission to make the necessary preliminary surveys. The chief obstacles to the success of the whole scheme as a commercial speculation, would be the scantiness of the population, and the consequent slowness of return in the way of money paid for the water supplied, and the hostile nature of the climate, in common with that of the Indian plains in general to the health of the projected European colonizers.*

As to the details of the work itself, Mr. Bourne proposes only a canal that shall be filled during the hot and rainy seasons when the river is at its highest. He seems to fear the expense and difficulty connected with the construction of the dam at the head that would be necessary to supply the channel with water during the cold weather, and he seems to think that the abstraction of so much water when the river is at its lowest, might seriously impede the navigation. The latter fear is, I believe, purely chimerical, The quantity of water in the Indus at Kalabagh, taken at its lowest level, may be reckoned at 15,000 cubic feet per second, and the abstraction of only a seventh part of this would supply a stream as large as the new Baree Doab Canal, and would not, I am sure, at all interfere with the navigation of the river.

Again, I see no reason to doubt that a very efficient regulating dam could be thrown across the river immediately below its emergence from the hills, without any inordinate expense, compared with the cost of the whole project, and probably cheaper than the cutting through the rock immediately above, as proposed by Mr. Bourne.

Whereas to be content with a canal that should flow only through the hot months would be to lose all the advantages of the rubbee or spring crop, the most profitable of the two; while the Khurreef, or autumn crop, that could alone be irrigated, would require his European farmers to labour at the most unfavourable season of the year.

For the above reasons I should decidedly recommend, that if the canal is to be made at all, it should be constructed to flow all the year round. Its head would be at Kalabagh, and it might rejoin the Indus or tail into the Chenab (according to the levels), somewhere below Mooltan. Its length would thus be about 200 miles; its discharge of water might be about 2,500 cubic feet per second; and its cost might safely be reckoned under three-quarters of a million sterling. Such a canal would actually water 5,45,000 acres of land, or on the ordinary calculation in Upper India, that irrigating villages actually water one-third

* The wells in the interior are brackish to a degree, though this would be remedied afterwards by the canal water.

one-third of their total areas, it would afford irrigation to an area of more than 2,500 square miles, quite as much as could reasonably be expected to be required for a long time to come.

The whole of the Sindh Saugor Doab is not, as Mr. Bourne fancies, a desert of sand. For the first 50 miles of its course the canal would run through a soil of red clay, which is, I believe, rich and fertile.

The sandy soil below would produce excellent wheat (as in the Murwhat country on the other side of the river), and this is an additional reason for looking to the spring crop rather than to the other.

An engineering difficulty will have to be overcome in forming the channel through the drifting sand, and much water will be lost by its percolation through such a soil; but I believe it would be found that the bottom and sides of the canal would gradually be lined with a deposit of silt that would render the channel water-tight.

The returns of such a canal* from direct water rent alone would, judging from others already constructed, probably amount eventually to 10 per cent. upon the invested capital, after paying cost of maintenance, &c., while, including the consequent increase to the revenue, they might be expected to reach 25 per cent., judging fairly from past experience; but in such a thinly-peopled country, this return could not be expected for some years to come.

* If constructed by Government.

If Mr. Bourne's project were limited to the construction of the canal with the view of profiting by the water rent alone, the scheme would be more simple and feasible, and, I think, more likely to be successful. The company would get a fair return for their money from the water rent mills, transit dues, &c., and an arrangement might be entered into with Government that they should receive a certain proportion of the increase to the land revenue that would accrue to the State from the new land brought under cultivation. The two together would, I am pretty sure, pay a handsome profit to any joint stock company that should thus invest their capital.

Appendix, F 2.

NOTIFICATION.

By the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 138, dated 23 May 1859.

THE Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab having officially announced the first admission of water into the Baree Doab Canal on the 11th of April, his Excellency the Governor General in Council is unwilling to let this event pass without public notice.

It is true that the project is still far from complete. But the mass of the heavier works having been constructed, all the chief difficulties having been overcome, and so notable a point in the history of the undertaking having been attained, his Excellency considers that the recognition merited by the officers who have contributed to these results should not be deferred.

And these considerations are enforced by his Excellency's desire that this recognition should reach Captains Dyas and Crofton, the two officers who have been the leading spirits in this enterprise from its commencement, before they quit India. For failure of health under the unflagging exertions of nine years compels both now to visit Europe.

It is with rare satisfaction that the Governor General in Council turns from the anxieties that have lately weighed so heavily on the Governnment of India, to contemplate the progress of a great work of peace and amelioration.

The initiation of this enterprise connects itself with the honoured name of Sir Henry Lawrence, and the first rough surveys were made at his instance under the direction of Sir Robert Napier.

The Punjab war of 1848 cut short these beginnings, but, soon after its termination, the scheme was taken up again with a more defined and larger scope.

The project was sanctioned by Lord Dalhousie's Government in 1851, and in September of that year the canal was commenced.

From the first the charge and responsibility of the work, as regarded both design and execution, fell on Captain (then Lieutenant) Dyas, aided by Lieutenant Crofton.

First to Captain Dyas on this occasion are therefore due the thanks of the Government, in whose estimation he holds so high a place. With eminent sagacity, zeal, and constancy, through years of indifferent health, he has directed the work, and his Excellency in Council heartily congratulates him on having been permitted to see, so far, the successful result of his designs and toil. All who have seen the works bear testimony to their excellence. The regularity and method with which the accounts have been furnished are no less exemplary, and perhaps more rare.

Captain Crofton is entitled to share very largely in these acknowledgments, as he has shared from the commencement in the labours of survey, of design, of organization, and of superintendence.

The only other engineer employed since the commencement of the canal, who has been allowed to see it reach its present advanced stage, is Mr. J. D. Smithe, now superin-

tendent of the canal workshops at Madhopoor. The Governor General in Council desires specially to recognise this gentleman's merits.

To the services of these officers his Excellency has pleasure in adding, as deserving of acknowledgment on this occasion, those of Captains Gulliver and Fulton, of Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Mr. J. Kelly, Mr. E. C. Palmer, Mr. H. Garbett, Mr. S. G. Hanna, and of Lieutenant R. Home.

Two engineers who did excellent service on the works are not now living. Lieutenant Paton, an officer of much promise, was cut off early. The name of Lieutenant Duncan Home, whom Captain Dyas pronounces to have been "the best executive engineer he ever had," will live as that of him who led the heroes of the Cashmere Gate.

Two others who survive, though no longer connected with the canal, his Excellency in Council desires to tender his approval and thanks. Of these the first place is assigned to Mr. W. Lloyd, whose aid for several years was most valuable. Major Macleod Innes, Lieutenant Earle, Messrs. J. G. Anderson, G. N. Dodd, and Lieutenant Swetenham also merit commendation.

Of the subordinate officers employed, Captain Dyas has named as worthy of prominent mention, Butler, Sparling, De Backer and Marshall, Gereson, Duggan, Cox, Robinson, Taylor, Baness, McGuffin, Lester, Robson, and Conolly.

In conclusion, his Excellency in Council congratulates the Lieutenant Governor on the event which his Honour justly regards with so much interest, and wishes this great work God speed for the future. In a few months, it is confidently hoped, the new channel will bear water to Lahore. But his Excellency trusts also that not many years may pass before the whole project shall have been realized, and the canal and the railway shall run side by side down the ridge of the Doab, desert no longer.

(signed) *H. Yule*, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government
of India.

Appendix G.

ACCIDENTS on RAILWAYS in INDIA during the Year 1859.

Two returns in the usual form are submitted, one showing all accidents attended with injury to life or limb, giving the numbers of persons killed or injured from all causes; the second showing the nature of all accidents, whether collisions, engines, or carriages leaving the line, accidental, &c. &c.

A third return is also attached, showing the comparative number of passengers killed or injured, with reference to the numbers carried, and also as compared with accidents on English railways.

ACCIDENTS attended with INJURY to LIFE or LIMB.

1. ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGERS.

East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.

During 1859 there have been four accidents to passengers on the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway, one of which was fatal. It occurred to a Syce travelling in charge of Government horses, who, for some cause or other, was sitting with his body half out of the horse-box, while the train was being shunted from one line of rails on to another, and coming in contact with the shutter of a window of the coal weighing house, was knocked down, and, falling across the rails, the wheels of the waggon passed over him, crushing both arms and mangling his left leg, and he died from these injuries. No one but the man himself was in any way to blame for this; but a recommendation was made that the shutters might be altered to open inwards instead of outwards.

Of the three passengers injured, the first accident, which occurred at Bally on the 5th January, was to a Portuguese, who was travelling in a third class carriage, and who, on arrival at Bally, got out for some purpose, and, after the train had started, tried to get into the carriage again, and catching hold of the foot board in his attempt to do so, came in contact with the station platform, and had his arm broken.

The second case occurred at Boinchee, where, when the train was passing, a third class passenger jumped out, and met with severe injuries.

The third case was at Muggra, where, owing to the platform not being sufficiently long, an aged man, a third class passenger, getting out of the train, stepped on to the parapet wall of a bridge, and then, losing his balance, fell on to the road beneath, and broke his leg. Arrangements have since been made for lengthening these platforms.

East Indian Railway, North Western Provinces.

One passenger, on the 24th March, finding his clothes had caught fire from sparks from the engine, was so frightened that he jumped out of the carriage while the train was at full speed; he was severely injured, and died in consequence.

Madras

Madras Railway.

There were no accidents to passengers on the Madras Railway during 1859.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Four passengers were killed and six injured during the year 1859.

On the 28th April, owing to a bridge giving way, five vehicles were thrown off the line, when four passengers were killed and four injured.

On the 13th January, as a female passenger was leaving the Khandalla station platform, she was struck by a fragment of a rock from some excavation and injured.

And on the 31st July, a passenger attempted to jump out of a carriage that had been thrown off the line, and was injured.

2. ACCIDENTS to Servants of the Railway Company, or Persons employed on Railways.

East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.

There have been 13 cases of this nature, of which eight proved fatal; they were as follows:—

1. A permanent way cooly, belonging to the ballast train, received some injuries, of which he died; how, the authorities were unable to discover.

2. A female cooly, engaged in pushing a truck, got her foot injured by the wheel passing over it, and she subsequently died in hospital; but it was not clearly ascertained whether or not death ensued from the injury, or from any other cause.

3. A cooly, sitting carelessly on the edge of a ballast track, while the train was in motion, fell off, and was killed.

4. A cooly, propelling a ballast waggon on one line of rails, turned on to the other line just as a train was passing, was caught by the engine buffer, knocked down and killed.

5. An European inspector, named Allen, jumped off the up-platform of the Burdwan station just as some waggons were being pushed through the station; he slipped, and falling across the rails, the wheels of the waggons passed over his legs, causing such severe injuries that, notwithstanding the greatest care being taken of him, he died about a week afterwards.

6. A cooly, employed in trimming the hedges, in walking home from his work during a heavy storm, walked along the railway, a train coming up from behind, which it is supposed he did not hear, owing to the storm, knocked him down and killed him.

7. A native pumpman, employed in the locomotive department at Hooghly station, got killed whilst attempting to jump on to the tender while the train was in motion; he fell, and the wheels passed over him.

8. A porter at Undal riding carelessly on a waggon that was being shunted, came in contact with the platform, and his leg was cut off and body so much injured that he died before he could reach Raneegunge.

The cases in which injury to limb happened were as follows:—

1. A cooly injured his foot while moving some ballast waggons.

2. Through a pointsman's carelessness at Beddiah, the engine of a train was turned on one line, and the trucks on to another, from which cause the engine and six trucks got off the line, and the engineman was slightly hurt.

3. A native workman jumped out of a truck while the train was in motion, and had two of his toes cut off.

4. Inspector Thompson went to sleep lying on the railway, and on some waggons coming up the coolies did not awaken him in time, and by some means or other both his ears were cut off by the wheels of the waggons.

5. A cooly, trying to jump into a ballast train in motion, fell with his arm across the rail, and the wheels went over it.

Besides these accidents on the line, a lascar was killed in Howrah workshops, by being caught in the machinery. A woman employed on the station works at Burdwan fell from the scaffolding, and was seriously injured; and an engine-driver threw his native fireman off an engine; no injury, however, seems to have been caused to the fireman, but the driver was removed from the railway company's service.

East Indian Railway, North Western Provinces.

Fifteen people employed by the railway company were killed or injured during the year; of these, one European and seven natives were killed, or died from their injuries; the following are the particulars of these cases:—

1. A European guard of the train, named Robertson, missed his footing while stepping from the Sirsoul station platform into the break van, after the train was in motion, fell, and was instantaneously killed.

2. A cooly in railway employ tried to cross the line in front of a train moving at 20 miles an hour, but was caught by the train and killed.

3. A cattle waggon took fire, and two water coolies who were in it jumped out, and were injured very badly; one of them died.

4. While shunting some trucks, a native boy got between the buffers of two trucks, and his head was crushed.

5. Two trucks being pushed along the line came in contact, and of the coolies (who it seems had all jumped into the trucks while running down an incline), three were thrown out and severely injured, one dying of his injuries.

6. A cooly jumping off a truck in motion met with an injury.

7. A cooly, through his own carelessness, fell out of a train and broke his leg.

8. The pointsman at the triangle at Bairampoor, holding the points carelessly, got his foot cut off by the wheel of the engine.

9. A cooly trying to remove some obstacle from the line while propelling a waggon, fell, and a loaded waggon passed over him, fracturing his thigh bone; amputation was performed, but the man died next day.

10. A native trying to get into the tender of the engine in motion fell, and was run over, his leg being nearly severed from his body; he died almost immediately after being conveyed to the hospital.

11. A female cooly pushing a truck in front of a second truck slipped while walking, and falling on the line was run over by the truck following; her leg and heel being crushed, amputation was performed, but mortification ensuing she died.

12. A cooly trying to climb upon a carriage in motion fell, and had his foot cut off.

Madras Railway.

Three accidents, all of which were fatal, occurred to servants of this company during the year, the particulars of which were as follows:—

1. A greaseman tried to get out of the break van while the train was in motion; he fell under the van and was killed.

2. A line watchman waiting for a train long over-due, laid down with his head on the rail, and falling asleep in that position was killed by a blow on the head from the rail guard of the engine.

3. A gate-keeper trying to save a pet sheep which had gone on to the line just as a train was coming, was himself knocked down and killed by the buffer of the engine.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Five persons in the employ of the Railway Company or contractors have been killed, and 11 injured during the year; the particulars are as follows:—

1. A porter was killed, who fell in trying to get on an engine, which passed over his legs.

2. A cooly was caught between the buffers of two waggons.

3. A gateman was run over in attempting to cross the line.

4. A child coming out of a building in the station yard was run over by an engine.

5. A child got his head jammed between the buffers of two waggons.

Injuries.

1. A guard fell from a carriage in motion when trying to shut the door.

2. A guard injured on the occasion of five vehicles getting off the line, owing to a bridge giving way.

3. A cooly knocked down by a train.

4. A guard falling from a break van.

5. A gateman knocked down by an engine while standing too near the line.

6. A native fireman injured by a train running into an engine pit under construction.

7. A Mr. Lee struck by a log of timber that fell off a waggon.

8. A loading inspector fell from a carriage while shunting some waggons.

9. A man fell and had his foot injured when trying to get into a waggon in motion.

10. A boy caught between the buffers of two waggons and injured in the head.

11. A policeman run over by a train on an incline.

3. ACCIDENTS to Persons neither Passengers nor Servants of the Railway Companies.

East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.

Trespassing.

Three people were killed, while trespassing on the line, in the following manner:—

1. A woman trespassing on the line at night was knocked down and killed by the night mail train.

2. A woman trespassing on the line moved from one line on to another just as a train was coming, and was knocked down and killed.

3. A man in trying to drive a buffalo off the line was caught by the engine and killed.

Suicide.

Suicide.

A European soldier, a sergeant in one of Her Majesty's regiments, threw himself out of a train when at speed; was picked up and taken to Barrackpoor, where he died.

East Indian Railway, North Western Provinces.

Trespassing.

A native endeavouring to cross the line near Cawnpoor was knocked down and killed.

Suicide.

A native on the 16th June placed himself in front of the engine near Sirsoul and was killed.

Madras Railway.

There were no persons killed or injured on this railway either by trespassing or suicide.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Trespassing.

Three people were killed and two injured while trespassing on this line:—

1. A woman trying to cross the line was caught by the engine and killed.
2. Two biggaries returning home along the line did not keep clear of the rails; one of them was killed, the other injured.
3. A grass-cutter was run over by the train from Wassind and killed.
4. A merchant's clerk going about the yard at Bombay was caught between the buffers of two waggons and injured.

Suicide. - - - - Nil.

4. MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS, and Accidents from Collisions, or Engines or Carriages leaving the Rails.

East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.

A third-class carriage was burnt in Howrah Yard, owing to the carelessness of some natives smoking near it.

1. Three waggons were thrown off the line at Raneegunge, owing to the negligence of a pointsman, damaging three pairs of points and breaking three chairs.
2. An engine and six trucks were thrown off the line at Raneegunge through the carelessness of a pointsman.
3. A very slight collision occurred at Burdwan, breaking the buffers of a goods truck; it occurred owing to a block-up of the Burdwan Station by several trains being there.

East Indian Railway, North Western Provinces.

Detention of trains caused by a trifling injury to an engine on 21st January.

A similar detention from a like cause on the 26th January.

On the 3d February, owing to the engine tubes leaking badly, the trains were delayed for seven hours.

On the 8th April an engine and some timber trucks got off the line, owing to some points not being properly fastened down; three sleepers were broken and the points bent.

On the same day the sparks from the engine set a carriage (that was being conveyed by train) on fire, and it was completely destroyed.

On the 24th April, from the same cause, a loaded truck took fire, and a considerable quantity of private goods were burnt.

On the 8th August, owing to a pointsman not holding the points properly, a loaded truck got off the rails, breaking 21 chairs.

On the 18th October an engine was thrown off the line, owing to a pointsman leaving a scotch block across the line; a few chairs were broken.

On the 8th November another fire took place, owing to the sparks from the engine, by which a large quantity of passengers' and soldiers' luggage was burnt.

On the 16th December a slight collision took place, owing to a pointsman shunting a train by mistake on to a wrong line; the buffers were broken of five waggons and the engine.

On the 18th of December the engine was driven against the bank at the end of the triangle at Bairampoor, damaging a fire-wood truck, nine chairs, two bolts, and a switch rod.

Madras Railway.

Three accidents happened from engines and carriages leaving the rails.

1st. An engine and two waggons running over a buffalo, threw the three succeeding vehicles off the rails.

2d. An engine and tender got off the rails through the carelessness of a pointsman, who allowed the leading wheels to take the main line, and then pulled the switch tongues well over, turning the rest of the engine-wheels and the train into a siding; three rails were much bent, and several chairs broken.

3d. Owing to the defective condition of the permanent way, the last 10 waggons and the van of a train got off the line, bending some rails, breaking 30 or 40 chairs, and a number of the axle bearings of the waggons.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

A large number of miscellaneous accidents occurred on this railway; no less than 44. Of these 13 were caused by the train running over bullocks or buffaloes, one by its running over horses; four were purely accidental; four were slight collisions, almost entirely caused by carelessness of drivers or pointsmen, and no less than 18 occurred in consequence of the absence or carelessness of some of the employés of the railway company, such as gatemen, pointsmen, guards, &c. &c. One was caused by a spark from an engine setting a truck on fire; one by defects in the permanent way; one occurred owing to a van not having been properly secured, being caught by the wind, put in motion, and driven violently against some waggons.

The most serious one of all was the one noticed under the head of injuries to passengers, when, owing to a bridge giving way, five carriages were thrown off the line.

Remarks.

A comparison of these returns shows that fewer accidents have occurred on the Madras line than on either of the others, and that a large number have occurred on the Bombay Railway. It further appears, that of the regular accidents only one in Madras was caused by negligence of railway company's servants; two in the Bengal division of the East Indian Railway from this cause; four in the North-West Provinces Division of the East Indian Railway; and the large number of 24 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Regarding accidents to passengers, the returns will, I think, be looked on as very favourable. In Bengal none were killed, and only one passenger was injured from causes beyond his own control. In Madras none were either killed or injured; and in Bombay only one serious accident happened, when, from a bridge giving way, four people were killed and four injured.

The proportion per million carried, killed, or injured, as compared with the returns on railways in Great Britain, is very favourable as regards Bengal and Madras; and taking the total of all Indian lines, it is also still very favourable as regards passengers injured; but owing to the comparatively small number of passengers carried altogether in India, as compared with Great Britain, a single accident throws the average behind.

Several accidents from trucks catching fire from sparks from the engines in the North-West Provinces, where wood fuel is used, are reported; but it is noticed that now spark bafflers, as in use on the American railways, are supplied, and accidents from this cause reduced in number, if not altogether stopped.

A number of coolies and other workmen employed on the opened line having met with serious accidents, chiefly, however, through their own inattention to the rules laid down, the Government addressed the agent of the East Indian Railway on the subject, who, in consequence, issued a circular to all the railway company's employés, a copy of which is appended.

In Bengal, of the two accidents caused by negligence of the railway company's servants (in neither of which, however, were any passengers injured) one was caused by a pointsman neglecting his duty; he was immediately made over to the civil authorities, and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment; the other case being of a very trivial nature, the man was only warned.

Of the five cases of accidents from negligence of servants on the North-West Division of the East Indian Railway, one was owing to a pointsman not holding the points properly, but no mention is made whether he was punished or not.

The second case being caused by a pointsman leaving a Scotch block unlocked, was followed by the man's dismissal.

The case of collision caused by a pointsman's neglect was followed by the man being sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

In the case of the guard being killed by falling between the platform and train, it was proved that the man himself being intoxicated was alone to blame.

The other case, that of the pilotman driving an engine against the bank of the triangle, was punished by fine.

No report is made whether the pointsman at Madras, through whose carelessness an engine and tender were thrown off the line, was punished or not.

It

It is also not stated whether any steps were taken to check the numerous instances at Bombay of pointsmen, gatemen, &c, sleeping at their posts, or leaving them, or whether, in any of the cases reported, any punishment was awarded; but the number of such cases is so large, that it is evident some very stringent measures are required to put an end to them.

F. S. Stanton, Captain, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal.

4 July 1860.

RETURN, No. 1.

NUMBER of Persons Killed and Injured from all Causes on Indian Railways during 1859.

	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.				BOMBAY, GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.		MADRAS RAILWAY.	
	Bengal Division.		North-Western Provinces Division.					
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.								
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	-	1	-	-	4	5	—	—
Passengers killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	1	2	1	-	-	1	—	—
TOTAL Passengers Killed or Injured	1	3	1	-	4	6	—	—
People connected with the Railway.								
Servants of the Company or of contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	1	1	1	-	-	4	—	—
Servants of the Company or of contractors killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	7	4	7	7	5	7	3	—
TOTAL Railway People	8	5	8	7	5	11	3	—
Others, neither Passengers nor Railway Company's Servants.								
Trespassers	3	-	1	-	3	2	—	—
Suicide	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL Persons unconnected with the Railway	4	-	2	-	3	2	—	—
GRAND TOTAL, Killed or Injured	13	8	11	7	12	19	3	—
Mean Length of Railway open during year	150		120		205		96	
Number of Passengers carried	13,88,714		-		12,10,607		5,13,179	

RETURN, No. 2.

STATEMENT of ACCIDENTS upon RAILWAYS in *India* during 1859, showing the Nature of Accidents, and Number of Persons Killed or Injured thereby.

NATURE OF ACCIDENTS.	No. of Accidents.	Passengers or Persons unconnected with the Lines.		CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.											
					Causes arising from Rolling Stock or Road.				Causes attributable to the Management.						
					Neglect of		Defective Condition of		Defective Discipline.						
									Unpunctuality.						
		Killed.	Injured.	Purely Accidental.	Machinery of Train.	Road.	Machinery of Train.	Road.	Accidental.	Defective or inadequately enforced System.	Insufficient or inadequately enforced Regulations.	Defective System for recurring Intervals between Trains.	Negligence of Servants.	Improper Interference by Persons not under the Control of the Company.	Malicious attempt of Persons not under the Control of the Company.
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY (Bengal Division):															
Accidents from engines or carriages leaving the rails	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Accidents from collisions	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidents from trains running through facing points	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidents from persons in train being struck against works adjacent to the line	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidents, miscellaneous	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total	5	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY (North Western Provinces).															
Accidents from engines or carriages leaving the rails	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Accidents from collisions	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Accidents from trains running through facing points	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidents from persons in train being struck against works adjacent to the line	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Accidents, miscellaneous	9	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Total	14	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
MADRAS RAILWAY.															
Accidents from engines or carriages leaving the rails	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Accidents from collisions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidents from trains running through facing points	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidents from persons in trains being struck against works adjacent to the line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidents, miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.															
Accidents from engines or carriages leaving the rails	21	4	5	8	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	11	–	–
Accidents from collisions	15	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–
Accidents from trains running through facing points	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidents from persons in trains being struck against works adjacent to the line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidents, miscellaneous	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	37	4	5	10	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	24	–	–

STATEMENT showing the Number of Passengers Carried, and those Killed or Injured from Causes beyond their own Control.

	Total Number of Passengers Carried.	Total Number		Proportion per Million	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1859.					
East Indian Railway, Bengal -	13,88,714	- -	1	·00	·72
Madras Railway - - -	5,13,179	- -	- -	·00	·00
Great Indian Peninsula Railway -	12,10,607	4	5	3·304	4·13
TOTAL - - -	31,12,500	4	6	1·28	1·92
Average on Railways in Great Britain - - - - -	139,000,000	- -	- -	·15	3 19

N.B—No returns of number of passengers carried in the North West Provinces section of the East Indian Railway having been received, that portion of Railway is omitted in this statement.

APPENDIX.

CIRCULAR, No. 5996. EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice.

IN consequence of several accidents to Natives which have recently occurred on this Railway, and the circumstances with which they have been attended, the Agent has been requested by Government to issue a Circular, for the purpose of informing the officers and servants of the Company, that they are expected to do everything to prevent the occurrence of accidents, and that the heedlessness and apathy of the Natives require them to be doubly careful in this respect. In all cases of accidents the facts are inquired into by the magistrate, and if the result of inquiry should prove that any accident has arisen through the neglect of a servant of the Company in not adhering to the standing rules laid down for his guidance, the person in fault will be dealt with as strictly as the law will permit. If it should appear that any servant of the Company has neglected any reasonable precaution, which might have averted the accident, he will be liable to be punished by removal from his situation.

The present opportunity is taken to point out that it is expected that every assistance, in cases of accidents, will be rendered to the magistrate, and especially that the prompt attendance of witnesses will be provided for by the officials of the Railway Company.

Calcutta, 20th July 1859. *Edward Palmer*, Agent.

Appendix H.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor General of *India* in Council, dated 17 May 1859.

Observations.—Certain claims for compensation for losses of property by fire while in transit between Allahabad and Cawnpoor having been laid before his Excellency the Governor General in Council, it was deemed advisable to take the opinion of the Advocate General respecting the several liabilities of the parties concerned.

2. His Excellency in Council observes that the opinions of the Advocate General should, wherever practicable, be directly applied in dealing with these claims.

3. Thus, claims for goods booked by bullock train and destroyed on the railway must be paid at once by the Government through the Post Office Department, unless notice was given to the sender that the Government would not hold itself responsible, and unless the transfer of the goods to the rail was consented to by the sender.

4. Passengers will also recover from the Post Office the value of baggage destroyed in cases where they have paid for their tickets to the post-master at the Post Office rates. This right of recovery, however, being limited to the regular quantity of baggage allowed by Post Office rules to go free, and being admissible only where no notice was given to the traveller that Government did not hold itself responsible for his baggage, and that it must be carried at his own risk.

5. Where travellers who thus obtained tickets had any baggage in excess of that allowed to pass free, and paid for it at the dâk rates, the Government will also, in the absence of the notice indicated in the preceding paragraph, be liable.

6. Where such notice was given to the travellers, or where luggage in excess of that allowed to go free in dâk carriages was not paid for, the Government will not be responsible, and no payment will be made.

7. Persons to whom a free transit was granted by the Government, or who have made use of the rail gratuitously under the permission of the Government, will have no claim on Government. For so much (if any) of their baggage as was booked, or became the subject of separate charge by the railway company, the company may be held responsible to the owners; but for so much of their baggage as was not booked, and did not become chargeable, the owners are without legal remedy.

8. In cases where the Government becomes liable, as laid down in paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, the Government will have a claim against the railway company for reimbursement of compensation paid.

9. The railway company should, in the opinion of H. E. in C., be invited to settle the matter in doubt according to the principles suggested in the 20th paragraph of the Advocate General's opinion.

10. If the charge made by the railway company against Government for the use of the railway is limited to the full fares for the actual number of persons, and the actual quantity of goods carried, the Government will not demand any reimbursement of compensation for the destruction of personal baggage not booked and charged for in the regular manner, as on lines opened for traffic. Should, however, private individuals in such cases recover compensation from the railway company (which the Government does not consider probable) the Government must leave the company to bear the liability.

11. Should, however, the charge of the railway company be found to be on any other basis, it will be for subsequent consideration whether the Government will agree to their demand, and to what extent the liability of the company shall be held to go. The amount disbursed by the Government and for which the railway company is held responsible, must be claimed from the latter, a fair allowance being made for any property destroyed before the railway company had sufficient time to discover and remedy the danger arising from the use of wood fuel.

12. The Governor General in Council further observes that the Advocate General advises the promulgation of a notice by the Post Office Department, disavowing responsibility for goods booked by bullock train when carried by rail. Such a notice should be issued, and the Post Office Department will be directed to take the necessary steps in the matter.

Order.—Ordered, that the necessary communications be made to the Home Department and the consulting engineer on this subject, and that the attention of the Home Department be called to paragraphs 3 to 11 of the Advocate General's letter of the 29th January, with reference to the last paragraph of the preceding observations.

Appendix I.

E IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DE

R E I G N.												
S SETTLEMENTS.		PEGU and TENASSERIM and MARTABAN PROVINCES.			IYDERABAD NED DISTRICTS.		TOTAL FOREIGN.			GRAND TOTAL.		
Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
–	–	1,57,466	–	–	–	–	1,572	–	–	8,19,182	—	—
–	–	15,024	–	–	–	–	2,863	–	–	2,63,885	—	—
–	–	1,77,683	–	–	–	–	2,434	–	–	86,74,349	—	—
	–	69,107	–	–	–	–	112	–	–	3,95,834	—	—
–	–	1,77,744	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,89,721	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,734	—	—
–	–	1,714	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,045	—	—
3,449	2,01,912	5,98,738	1,88,447	7,87,185	5,099	9,580	6,981	5,566	12,547	1,05,90,750	16,03,066	1,21,93,816
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91,629	22,307	1,13,936
–	–	15,355	–	–	–	–	320	–	–	76,894	—	—
–	–	1,15,532	–	–	–	–	655	–	–	2,19,573	—	—
–	–	6,942	–	–	–	–	72,695	–	–	2,04,459	—	—
1,562	21,388	1,37,829	25,849	1,63,678	727	73,233	73,670	1,926	75,596	5,00,926	2,58,734	7,59,660
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72,927	–	–	1,35,118	—	—
–	–	2,650	–	–	–	–	541	–	–	1,21,413	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84,819	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,457	—	—
–	–	2,650	1,197	3,847	692	64,968	73,468	4,574	78,042	3,59,807	1,51,240	5,11,047
–	–	7,766	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,75,488	—	—
–	–	1,355	–	–	–	–	835	–	–	16,284	—	—
671	9,050	9,121	2,060	11,181	177	1,012	835	177	1,012	1,91,772	66,003	2,57,775
–	–	–	468	468	–	–	–	872	872	36,126	53,234	89,360
–	–	1,259	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,18,148	—	—
–	–	7,010	–	–	–	–	11,313	–	–	95,659	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,908	–	–	38,119	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,247	—	—
–	–	1,464	–	–	–	–	1,970	–	–	98,577	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	950	–	–	7,977	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,705	—	—
–	–	2,963	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,164	—	—
5,315	58,676	12,696	10,019	22,715	–	9,659	17,141	6,491	23,632	4,16,596	3,52,953	7,69,5
10,997	2,91,026	7,61,034	2,28,040	9,89,074	6,695	1,58,452	1,72,095	19,606	1,91,701	1,21,87,606	25,07,537	1,46,95

Appendix I.

CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN 1859-60.

BRITISH.

STATE.	Madras.			Bombay.—(Including Sindh).			Bengal.			North-Western Provinces.			Punjab.			Oudh.			Straits Settlements.			Pegu and Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.			Nagpore.			Hyderabad.			Total British.			Mysore, including Coorg.			F Ass
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.
A.—Military.																																				
1. Fortifications	1,24,440	–	–	46,024	–	–	48	–	–	5,380	–	–	38,211	–	–	2,76,086	–	–	1,50,000	–	–	1,27,456	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,17,010	–	–	2,000	–	–	1,072
2. Commissariat	17,443	–	–	14,700	–	–	11,422	–	–	26,474	–	–	26,267	–	–	1,87,186	–	–	–	–	–	15,024	–	–	6,003	–	–	5,218	–	–	3,61,023	–	–	2,200	–	–	303
3. Accommodation for Troops	8,07,014	–	–	10,93,718	–	–	8,27,104	–	–	22,36,022	–	–	7,65,009	–	–	24,30,089	–	–	48,504	–	–	1,27,080	–	–	36,310	–	–	1,90,420	–	–	66,71,005	–	–	–	–	–	2,454
4. Ordnance	23,821	–	–	1,17,580	–	–	1,36,118	–	–	15,283	–	–	21,494	–	–	5,000	–	–	–	–	–	60,702	–	–	4,801	–	–	12,471	–	–	3,00,721	–	–	–	–	–	112
5. Commissariat	6,300	–	–	12,195	–	–	97,879	–	–	54,800	–	–	38,472	–	–	2,800	–	–	–	–	–	1,27,744	–	–	2,460	–	–	–	–	–	3,85,710	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Steel	6,815	–	–	9,000	–	–	–	–	–	5,220	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,709	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Staff	4,287	–	–	3,849	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,077	–	–	–	–	–	1,714	–	–	5,119	–	–	–	–	–	26,045	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Military	9,91,403	97,712	10,89,114	12,22,146	2,00,328	14,39,474	10,52,033	2,12,312	12,64,345	24,11,978	7,01,878	31,13,856	8,50,243	1,87,117	10,37,360	29,59,551	–	29,59,551	1,98,504	1,449	2,01,953	5,28,726	1,88,447	7,17,173	1,15,967	12,178	1,27,145	1,96,149	8,070	2,04,217	1,06,85,760	13,97,590	1,20,83,350	2,000	467	2,467	4,461
B.—Naval	2,742	70	2,812	50,501	22,231	72,732	32,380	–	32,380	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91,039	22,807	1,13,206	–	–	–	–
C.—Judicial.																																				
1. Police	92,073	–	–	11,800	–	–	13,100	–	–	–	–	–	3,107	–	–	–	–	–	10,200	–	–	15,355	–	–	1,067	–	–	–	–	–	26,524	–	–	88	–	–	222
2. Court House	17,022	–	–	1,207	–	–	4,765	–	–	70,209	–	–	4,145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,15,591	–	–	5,000	–	–	1,100	–	–	2,18,039	–	–	655	–	–	–
3. Jails	47,091	–	–	43,201	–	–	13,243	–	–	–	–	–	2,165	–	–	2,136	–	–	–	–	–	2,942	–	–	7,201	–	–	–	–	–	3,57,704	–	–	411	–	–	72,284
Total Judicial	97,726	10,050	1,06,776	57,180	30,958	87,138	30,880	1,19,502	1,50,701	70,209	47,951	1,18,160	9,417	7,704	17,121	–	–	–	10,200	1,502	21,702	1,37,888	50,849	1,03,079	13,468	4,058	17,026	1,100	104	1,104	4,97,267	2,06,908	6,84,004	1,154	1,100	2,203	72,506
D.—Refunds.																																				
1. Land and Miscellaneous	39,051	–	–	15,850	–	–	5,903	–	–	13,022	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69,126	–	–	6,521	–	–	64,470
2. Customs	10,150	–	–	18,013	–	–	58,154	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,050	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,30,367	–	–	341	–	–	–
3. Opium	–	–	–	–	–	–	60,705	–	–	24,114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84,819	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Salt	6,350	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,044	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,394	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Refunds	55,551	47,207	94,758	33,863	31,939	65,802	1,24,762	61,334	2,03,106	37,136	3,559	40,695	8,044	1,561	10,605	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,050	1,197	3,247	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,56,707	1,46,666	4,53,065	6,126	3,882	10,074	64,470
E.—Ecclesiastical.																																				
1. Buildings	4,443	–	–	23,851	–	–	18,744	–	–	30,231	–	–	24,251	–	–	20,050	–	–	8,370	–	–	7,705	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	1,37,468	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Burial Grounds	4,235	–	–	5,508	–	–	655	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	325	–	–	–	–	–	1,355	–	–	1,070	–	–	1,405	–	–	13,153	–	–	–	–	–	135
Total Ecclesiastical	8,678	7,101	15,779	29,359	10,240	39,599	19,399	11,477	31,116	30,231	24,250	54,481	24,251	9,707	33,958	20,375	671	21,046	8,370	671	9,060	9,060	11,181	20,241	1,093	462	1,555	1,405	223	1,628	1,50,621	62,920	2,13,541	–	–	–	135
F.—Educational	10,072	5,004	15,081	2,300	206	2,506	11,200	18,310	29,124	171	28,724	28,895	5,072	92	5,764	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38,515	52,302	90,868	–	672	672	–
G.—General.																																				
1. Government	25,180	–	–	38,644	–	–	16,054	–	–	3,867	–	–	21,016	–	–	–	–	–	1,300	–	–	1,350	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,16,411	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Public Works	30,876	–	–	6,000	–	–	15,800	–	–	11,736	–	–	244	–	–	1,176	–	–	957	–	–	7,010	–	–	1,150	–	–	1,002	–	–	84,340	–	–	2,200	–	–	6,055
3. Post Office	–	–	–	2,063	–	–	9,955	–	–	10,181	–	–	700	–	–	7,216	–	–	161	–	–	–	–	–	2,202	–	–	3,548	–	–	35,971	–	–	2,202	–	–	620
4. Mint	15,300	–	–	–	–	–	17,697	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,997	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Charitable Institutions	12,892	–	–	12,166	–	–	19,003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30,800	–	–	1,464	–	–	164	–	–	–	–	–	76,489	–	–	1,079	–	–	–
6. Scientific Institutions	6,982	–	–	943	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,925	–	–	950	–	–	–
7. Monuments and Antiquities	–	–	–	4,277	–	–	–	–	–	1,098	–	–	–	–	–	438	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,813	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Miscellaneous	8,230	–	–	5,123	–	–	2,103	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,003	–	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	20,516	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total General	1,19,102	56,030	1,74,702	69,202	38,003	1,06,205	78,052	2,05,054	2,83,106	27,402	20,343	47,745	23,028	7,702	30,779	8,429	1,476	9,905	33,261	5,213	38,474	12,532	10,019	22,751	3,609	1,663	5,272	4,959	90	5,049	8,06,455	3,45,462	7,51,917	2,482	6,621	13,073	9,654
Total State (Carried forward)	12,73,757	2,21,370	15,00,027	14,47,030	3,20,892	17,80,922	14,14,787	6,88,547	20,43,374	25,04,207	8,57,861	34,26,119	10,19,254	2,23,413	12,05,747	29,87,953	1,476	29,89,441	2,80,025	10,997	2,91,022	7,31,234	2,29,040	9,60,274	1,32,770	19,068	1,51,838	2,06,613	8,432	2,14,145	1,20,15,251	24,87,013	1,45,02,442	20,259	12,211	32,349	1,15,257

Appendix I.

E IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN 1859-60.

														FOREIGN.									GRAND TOTAL.		
Settlements.		Pegu and Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.			Nagpoor.			Hyderabad.			Total British.			Mysore, including Coorg.			Hyderabad Assigned Districts.			Total Foreign.					
Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
–	–	1,57,466	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,17,610	–	–	–	–	–	1,572	–	–	1,572	–	–	8,19,182	—	—
–	–	15,024	–	–	6,969	–	–	5,218	–	–	2,61,022	–	–	2,500	–	–	363	–	–	2,863	–	–	2,63,885	—	—
–	–	1,77,083	–	–	96,219	–	–	1,80,459	–	–	86,71,915	–	–	–	–	–	2,434	–	–	2,434	–	–	86,74,349	—	—
–	–	60,707	–	–	4,801	–	–	12,471	–	–	3,95,722	–	–	–	–	–	112	–	–	112	–	–	3,95,834	—	—
–	–	1,27,744	–	–	2,460	–	–	–	–	–	3,89,721	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,89,721	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,734	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,734	—	—
–	–	1,714	–	–	5,118	–	–	–	–	–	26,045	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,045	—	—
3,449	2,01,912	5,98,738	1,88,447	7,87,185	1,15,567	12,178	1,27,745	1,98,148	8,079	2,06,227	1,05,83,730	15,97,500	1,21,81,269	2,500	467	2,967	4,481	5,099	9,580	6,981	5,566	12,547	1,05,90,750	16,03,066	1,21,93,816
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91,629	22,307	1,13,936	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91,629	22,307	1,13,936
–	–	15,355	–	–	1,067	–	–	–	–	–	76,574	–	–	98	–	–	222	–	–	320	–	–	76,894	—	—
–	–	1,15,532	–	–	5,020	–	–	1,100	–	–	2,18,918	–	–	655	–	–	–	–	–	655	–	–	2,19,573	—	—
–	–	6,942	–	–	7,321	–	–	–	–	–	1,01,704	–	–	411	–	–	72,284	–	–	72,695	–	–	2,04,459	—	—
1,502	21,388	1,37,829	25,849	1,63,078	13,428	4,558	17,986	1,100	94	1,194	4,27,236	2,56,508	6,84,064	1,164	1,199	2,363	72,506	727	73,233	73,670	1,926	75,596	5,00,926	2,58,734	7,59,660
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62,191	–	–	8,051	–	–	64,276	–	–	72,927	–	–	1,35,118	—	—
–	–	2,650	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,20,872	–	–	541	–	–	–	–	–	541	–	–	1,21,413	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84,819	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84,819	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,457	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,457	—	—
–	–	2,650	1,197	3,847	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,86,339	1,46,666	4,33,005	9,192	3,882	13,074	64,276	692	64,968	73,468	4,574	78,042	3,59,807	1,51,240	5,11,047
–	–	7,706	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	1,75,488	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,75,488	—	—
–	–	1,355	–	–	1,079	–	–	1,495	–	–	15,449	–	–	–	–	–	835	–	–	835	–	–	16,284	—	—
671	9,050	9,121	2,060	11,181	1,104	465	1,569	1,495	229	1,724	1,90,937	65,826	2,56,763	–	–	–	835	177	1,012	835	177	1,012	1,91,772	66,003	2,57,775
–	–	–	408	408	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,126	52,362	88,488	–	872	872	–	–	–	–	872	872	36,126	53,234	89,360
–	–	1,259	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,18,148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,18,148	—	—
–	–	7,010	–	–	1,150	–	–	1,602	–	–	84,946	–	–	2,280	–	–	9,033	–	–	11,313	–	–	95,659	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	2,280	–	–	3,348	–	–	35,211	–	–	2,282	–	–	626	–	–	2,908	–	–	38,119	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,247	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,247	—	—
–	–	1,464	–	–	164	–	–	–	–	–	96,607	–	–	1,970	–	–	–	–	–	1,970	–	–	98,577	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,027	–	–	950	–	–	–	–	–	950	–	–	7,977	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,705	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,705	—	—
–	–	2,903	–	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	20,164	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,164	—	—
5,315	58,670	12,936	10,019	22,715	3,080	1,882	5,562	4,950	50	5,000	3,90,455	3,46,402	7,45,917	7,482	6,491	13,973	9,659	–	9,659	17,141	6,491	23,632	4,16,596	3,52,953	7,69,5
10,907	2,91,026	7,01,034	2,28,040	9,89,074	1,33,779	19,083	1,52,862	2,05,093	8,452	2,14,145	1,20,15,511	24,87,931	1,45,03,442	20,338	12,911	33,249	1,51,757	6,095	1,58,452	1,72,095	19,006	1,91,701	1,21,87,606	25,07,537	1,46,95

Appendix I.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure in the Public Works Department in 1859-60—*continued.*

BRITISH.

	Madras.			Bombay—(including Sindh.)			Bengal.			N. W. Provinces.			Punjab.			Oude.			Straits Settlements.			Pegu and Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.			Nagpur.			Hyderabad.			Total British.			Foreign.			Grand Total.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Total Sum (Gross Sums)	14,84,310	2,81,070	17,65,382	14,47,050	3,30,408	17,77,458	1,43,1,027	2,36,247	39,67,274	87,04,027	9,27,827	96,31,854	10,12,334	1,26,413	11,38,747	38,89,055	1,478	38,84,443	1,80,239	10,207	1,91,205	7,91,084	2,29,040	9,80,074	1,39,779	10,982	1,52,801	2,01,030	9,453	2,14,143	1,20,11,271	24,87,503	1,45,05,145	64,252	11,371	75,623	1,20,75,523	24,98,874	1,45,80,768
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.																																						
II.—Revenue.																																						
1. Town Buildings	—	—	—	4,402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,402	—	—	—	—	—	4,402	—	—
2. Markets	1,420	—	—	—	—	—	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,857	—	—	—	—	—	1,857	—	—
3. Paving and sewers	—	—	—	1,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,744	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,809	—	—	—	—	—	22,809	—	—
4. Lighting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Water supply	—	—	—	1,85,191	—	—	5,903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,91,094	—	—	100	—	—	1,91,194	—	—
6. Sewage	1,305	—	—	4,270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,715	—	—	—	—	—	5,715	—	—
Total Municipal	2,724	1,892	7,992	1,93,994	1,937	1,45,931	6,555	—	6,555	—	—	—	140	—	140	—	—	—	178	—	178	10,744	20,799	40,599	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,65,307	27,208	1,92,515	100	411	511	1,65,407	27,619	1,93,026
I.—Marine.																																						
1. Harbours and navigation	7,147	—	—	30,759	—	—	5,903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87,161	—	—	—	—	—	87,161	—	—
2. Lighthouses	6,858	—	—	29,022	—	—	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,747	—	—	—	—	—	30,747	—	—
Total Marine	13,973	15,471	29,144	59,801	1,132	60,933	6,126	39,652	45,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,245	6,600	40,845	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,23,949	61,223	1,85,172	—	—	—	1,23,949	61,223	1,85,172
I.—Industrial.																																						
1. Mines	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—
2. Manufactures	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—
Total Industrial	—	—	—	1,400	—	1,400	—	1,624	1,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	1,624	3,024	—	—	—	1,400	1,624	3,024
II.—Agricultural.																																						
1. Irrigation roads	8,81,144	—	—	94,091	—	—	—	—	—	3,60,556	—	—	2,59,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,95,231	—	—	3,600	—	—	15,98,831	—	—
2. Tanks	40,021	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,021	—	—	3,310	—	—	43,331	—	—
3. Dykes	20,541	—	—	14,213	—	—	44,830	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,755	—	—	—	—	—	79,755	—	—
4. Drainage	5,235	—	—	2,345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,909	—	—	—	—	—	10,909	—	—
5. Forests	179	—	—	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—
Total Agricultural	9,96,470	10,55,217	20,60,741	1,14,870	1,14,407	2,29,277	44,830	2,04,676	2,49,506	3,60,556	2,50,000	6,10,556	2,59,440	3,07,704	5,67,144	—	—	—	1,496	—	1,496	—	1,044	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,26,132	20,18,870	36,45,002	13,910	3,40,010	3,53,920	16,40,042	23,58,880	39,98,922
I.—Civil buildings.																																						
1. Metalled roads	2,77,410	—	—	39,878	—	—	1,78,079	—	—	1,40,595	—	—	2,55,445	—	—	8,271	—	—	339	—	—	19,366	—	—	13,720	—	—	38,000	—	—	10,20,111	—	—	57,703	—	—	10,77,814	—	—
2. Unmetalled roads	14,550	—	—	1,42,451	—	—	7,040	—	—	—	—	—	9,674	—	—	31,270	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,07,208	—	—	13,204	—	—	2,20,412	—	—
3. Bridges	1,15,958	—	—	10,370	—	—	41,050	—	—	13,000	—	—	4,200	—	—	—	—	—	2,941	—	—	—	—	—	8,151	—	—	350	—	—	2,95,450	—	—	31,206	—	—	3,26,656	—	—
4. Boat bridges and ferries	600	—	—	13,241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,154	—	—	16,995	—	—	84	—	—	17,079	—	—
5. Navigable canals	38,554	—	—	—	—	—	4,37,591	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,78,572	—	—	—	—	—	4,78,572	—	—
6. River improvements	7,345	—	—	18,046	—	—	6,178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,569	—	—	—	—	—	31,569	—	—
7. Accommodation for Executive	3,073	—	—	50,259	—	—	3,004	—	—	1,33,973	—	—	925	—	—	6,046	—	—	139	—	—	—	—	—	148	—	—	44	—	—	5,95,571	—	—	3,471	—	—	5,99,042	—	—
Total Communications	4,56,490	40,10,100	44,66,590	2,75,245	2,75,245	5,50,490	4,77,042	3,33,866	8,10,908	4,88,116	2,50,000	7,38,116	2,72,344	7,40,105	10,12,449	45,587	—	45,587	5,846	1,439	7,285	20,566	1,044	21,610	13,868	—	13,868	41,548	—	41,548	41,61,474	46,50,134	88,11,608	1,07,207	5,44,662	6,51,869	42,68,681	51,94,796	94,63,477
I.—Electric Telegraphs *	1,00,000	—	—	1,00,000	600	1,00,600	3,332	1,647	4,979	445	5,007	5,452	14,000	1,000	15,000	305	—	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,18,682	7,654	2,26,336	1,700	4,190	5,890	2,20,382	11,844	2,32,226
Total Internal Improvements	7,32,905	50,07,763	57,40,668	6,43,660	5,53,331	11,96,991	7,93,143	11,44,824	19,37,967	10,04,132	12,80,151	22,84,283	10,05,993	8,47,809	18,53,802	2,02,470	30,913	2,33,383	9,284	1,439	10,723	76,904	1,68,243	2,45,147	30,078	2,976	33,054	59,000	1,430	60,430	1,01,75,109	1,01,37,226	2,03,12,335	1,29,860	17,820	1,47,680	1,03,04,969	1,01,55,046	2,04,60,015
Total Works	22,17,810	50,10,363	72,28,173	20,91,710	5,54,468	26,46,178	15,36,170	11,46,471	26,82,641	14,92,148	12,80,151	27,72,299	12,78,337	8,49,513	21,27,850	40,91,525	30,913	41,22,438	1,90,123	11,646	2,01,769	8,67,988	1,68,243	10,36,231	1,69,946	2,976	1,72,922	2,60,030	10,874	2,70,904	2,22,36,581	1,47,87,729	3,70,24,310	1,30,960	5,62,482	6,93,442	2,23,67,541	1,53,50,211	3,77,17,752
Interest Guaranteed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,658	—	37,658	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,761	—	40,761	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,419	—	78,419	—	—	—	78,419	—	78,419
Allowances and Compensations	—	—	—	12,71,761	—	—	17,26,103	—	—	7,70,982	—	—	2,71,259	—	—	13,56,608	—	—	3,30,103	—	—	60,409	—	—	2,10,246	—	—	1,14,964	—	—	63,51,145	—	—	2,74,302	—	—	66,25,447	—	—
Grand Total	—	—	—	33,63,471	—	—	43,62,273	—	—	22,63,130	—	—	15,49,596	—	—	54,48,133	—	—	5,20,226	—	—	14,69,158	—	—	12,46,477	—	—	3,74,994	—	—	1,86,66,145	—	—	4,04,736	—	—	1,90,70,881	—	—

* This is in some cases the whole expenditure on Telegraph construction, not only that in the hands of Public Works Officers.

† To this must be added Rs. 6,01,350, for which the accounts had not been adjusted.

‡ This includes Rs. 10,414 British expenditure in Coorg.

FOREIGN.									GRAND TOTAL.		
ysore, including Coorg.			Hyderabad assigned Districts.			Total Foreign.					
iginal orks.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
),338	12,911	33,249	1,51,757	6,695	1,58,452	1,72,095	19,606	1,91,701	1,21,87,606	25,07,537	1,46,95,143
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,402	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,582	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,839	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—
100	–	–	108	–	–	208	–	–	1,28,972	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,980	—	—
100	411	511	108	1,849	1,957	208	2,260	2,468	1,65,775	39,328	2,05,103
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	92,501	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30,747	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,23,248	49,966	1,73,214
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,400	1,824	3,224
,603	–	–	–	–	–	5,603	–	–	15,44,423	—	—
,819	–	–	25,585	–	–	33,404	–	–	73,475	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70,035	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,806	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	403	—	—
,422	2,42,933	2,56,355	25,585	16,038	41,623	39,007	2,58,971	2,97,978	16,99,142	32,12,843	49,11,985
–	–	–	47,755	–	–	79,404	–	–	10,99,555	—	—
,649	–	–	–	–	–	11,308	–	–	2,77,676	—	—
,308	–	–	3,858	–	–	3,940	–	–	2,36,395	—	—
82	–	–	100	–	–	100	–	–	16,095	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,88,218	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,779	—	—
,761	–	–	2,479	–	–	6,240	–	–	90,615	—	—
,800	1,97,267	2,44,067	54,192	3,541	57,733	1,00,992	2,00,808	3,01,800	19,41,333	34,82,945	54,24,278
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,381	7,360	56,741
,322	4,40,611	5,00,933	79,885	21,428	1,01,313	1,40,207	4,62,039	6,02,246	39,80,279	67,94,266	1,07,74,545
,660	4,53,522	5,34,182	231,642	28,123	2,59,765	3,12,302	4,81,645	7,93,947	1,61,67,885	93,01,803	2,54,69,688
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86,918
–	–	2,58,992	–	–	84,935	–	–	3,43,927	–	–	66,65,069
–	–	‡7,93,174	–	–	3,44,700	–	–	11,37,874	–	–	3,22,21,675

‡ British expenditure in Coorg.

FOREIGN.									GRAND TOTAL.		
Mysore, including Coorg.			Hyderabad Assigned Districts.			Total Foreign.					
iginal orks.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
),338	12,911	33,249	1,51,757	6,695	1,58,452	1,72,095	19,606	1,91,701	1,21,87,606	25,07,537	1,46,95,143
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,402	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,582	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,839	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—
100	–	–	108	–	–	208	–	–	1,28,972	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,980	—	—
100	411	511	108	1,849	1,957	208	2,260	2,468	1,65,775	39,328	2,05,103
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	92,501	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30,747	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,23,248	49,966	1,73,214
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,400	1,824	3,224
,603	–	–	–	–	–	5,603	–	–	15,44,423	—	—
,819	–	–	25,585	–	–	33,404	–	–	73,475	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70,035	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,806	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	403	—	—
,422	2,42,933	2,56,355	25,585	16,038	41,623	39,007	2,58,971	2,97,978	16,99,142	32,12,843	49,11,985
–	–	–	47,755	–	–	79,404	–	–	10,99,555	—	—
,649	–	–	–	–	–	11,308	–	–	2,77,676	—	—
,308	–	–	3,858	–	–	3,940	–	–	2,36,395	—	—
82	–	–	100	–	–	100	–	–	16,095	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,88,218	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,779	—	—
,761	–	–	2,479	–	–	6,240	–	–	90,615	—	—
,800	1,97,267	2,44,067	54,192	3,541	57,733	1,00,992	2,00,808	3,01,800	19,41,333	34,82,945	54,24,278
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,381	7,360	56,741
,322	4,40,611	5,00,933	79,885	21,428	1,01,313	1,40,207	4,62,039	6,02,246	39,80,279	67,94,266	1,07,74,545
,660	4,53,522	5,34,182	231,642	28,123	2,59,765	3,12,302	4,81,645	7,93,947	1,61,67,885	93,01,803	2,54,69,688
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86,918
–	–	2,58,992	–	–	84,935	–	–	3,43,927	–	–	66,65,069
–	–	‡ 7,93,174	–	–	3,44,700	–	–	11,37,874	–	–	3,22,21,075

‡ British expenditure in Coorg.

EAST INDIA.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION

OF

INDIA,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

India Office,
14 May 1861.

T. L. SECCOMBE,
Secretary, Financial Department.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 21 *&* 22 *Vict. c.* 106, *s.* 53.)

PART II.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *July* 1861.

265—I.

STATEMENT exhibiting the MORAL and MATERIAL PROGRESS and CONDITION of *India*, during the Year 1859-60.

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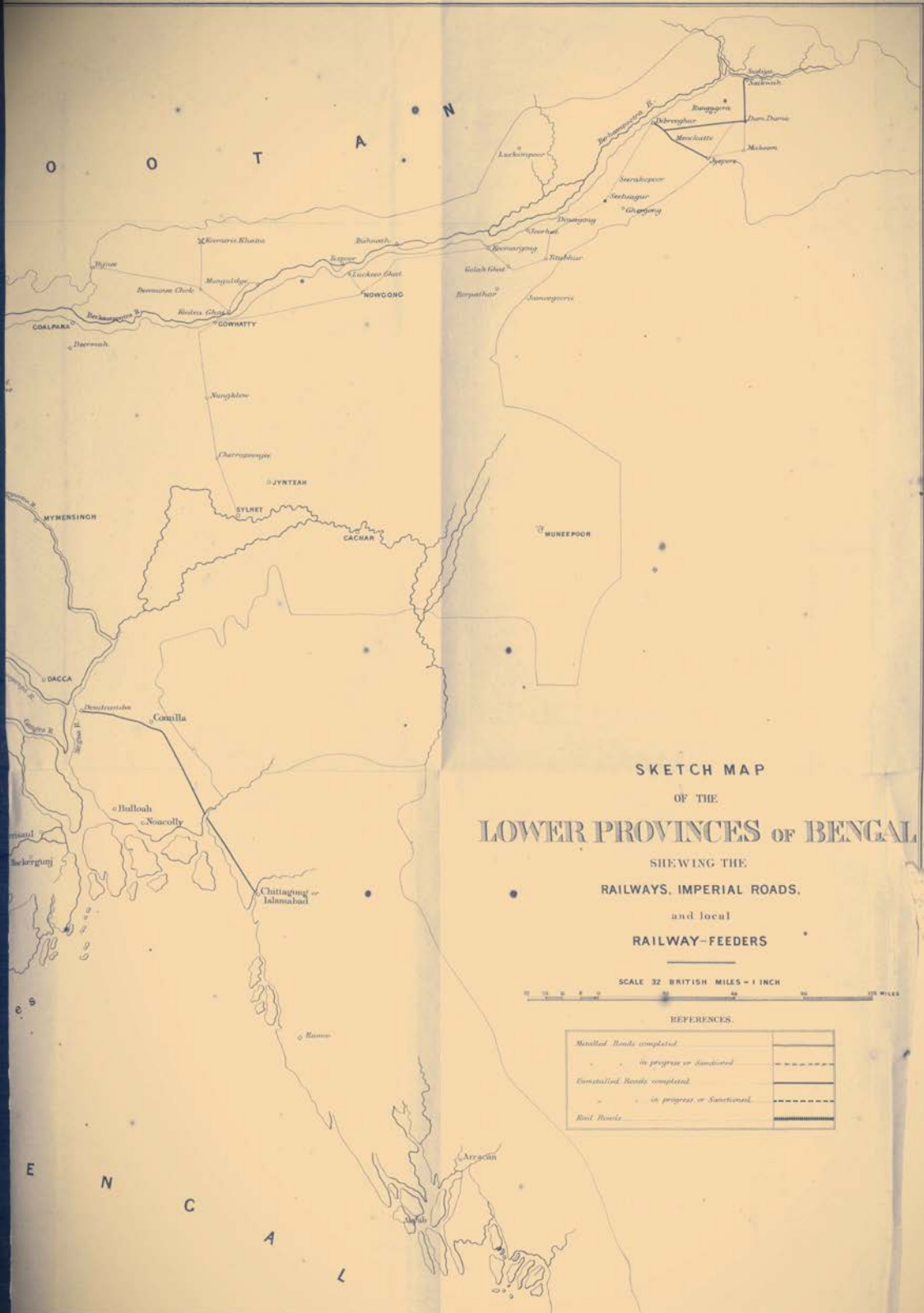

SKETCH MAP

OF THE

LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL

SHEWING THE

RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL ROADS,

and local

RAILWAY-FEEDERS

SCALE 32 BRITISH MILES = 1 INCH

REFERENCES.

Metalled Roads completed	
" " in progress or Sanctioned	
Unmetalled Roads completed	
" " in progress or Sanctioned	
Rail Roads	

Nº 265.—1. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, July

Harrison and Sons, Printers

NEPAL
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
OUDH
FYZABAD
GORUCKPOOR
Bettiah
Motecharee
Dirbhunga
TIRHOOT
MOZUFFERPOOR
AZIMGURH
JOUNPOOR
CHUPRA
Hajeepoor
BINAPOOR
PATNA
ARRAH
Ghazeepoor
Buxar
ALLAHABAD
BENARES
MIRZAPOOR
BARR
MONGHYR
COLGONG
BHAUGULPOOR
RAJMAHAL
Sasseram
GYA
Sherghatty
Burhee
HAZAREEBAGH
CHOTA NAGPOOR or BANCHEE
Dorunda
Ranegunj
Bancoora
Chaibassa
MIDNAPOOR
Sumbulpoor
Bytarnee
Balasore
CUTTACK
Pooree
GANJAM
DARJEELING
TITALYA
PURNEAH
DINAJPOOR
KUNGPOOR
Maldah
BOGRAH
Jumalpoor
SERAJGUNJ
Natore
Rampoor Bauleah
MOORSHEDABAD
Burhampoor
PUBNA
Soory
Cutwa
NUDDEAH
Kishenagur
Culna
BURDWAN
Jessore
HOOGLY
Howrah
CALCUTTA
FORT WILLIAM
Mutlah
Tumlook
HOOGLY RIVER
Mouths of the Gang
BAY OF B

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CHAPTER VIII.

B E N G A L.

ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, during the Year 1859-60.

REPORT.

ON the 2d of May 1859, Mr. Grant was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in succession to Mr. Halliday, who retired on the 1st of May.

Enumeration of the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal.

The Provinces subject to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal have been described in a previous report. They comprise Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Assam, Cachar, the Cossyah Hills, Arracan, the Chota Nagpore Territory, and the part of Sikhim attached to Darjeeling. They contain 253,000 square miles, with a population moderately estimated at 40,000,000. They produce one-third of the gross revenue of our Indian Empire. They contain a much larger number of European British subjects employed in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures than all the rest of India put together. The native inhabitants of these provinces consist of various races, differing widely from each other in language, manners, and religion; differing more widely still in social position and intellectual advancement. Some are sunk in barbarism, others are far advanced in civilization. The laws by which so numerous and so diverse a population are kept in order, are for the most part framed with the design of suiting the varied condition of the people. The rude tribe of Nagas, Coles, and Sonthals, where not left wholly to themselves, are governed more by the action of the magistrate than by the formal procedure of the law. But the growth of wealth and the operations of commerce require to be protected by laws settled and well defined; and, accordingly, for the rich Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, is provided a body of laws based upon the principles of English jurisprudence. These Provinces, from being subject to the Regulations and Acts of the Legislature, are called Regulation Provinces: those Provinces, on the contrary, which, from being inhabited by people in a less advanced state of civilization, are exempted from the operation of the regular Acts of the Legislature, are called Non-Regulation Provinces.

Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of suits instituted during the year.

THE past year has been very prolific in litigation: 105,585 suits were instituted in the Civil Courts. This number exhibits an excess of 16,025 suits over the number instituted in the preceding year. The chief cause of this increase is remarkable.

The cause to which the increase in the number of suits is attributed.

In July 1859, the old system of civil procedure, a cumbrous system of written plaints, replies, replications, and rejoinders, was done away with, and a simple and well-devised code of procedure was substituted in its stead, whereby suitors are enabled to obtain a speedy as well as a just decision of their suits. Framed with this object, the new law prohibits all written pleadings, though each party, if he pleases, is permitted to file a written statement of his case; the issues are then laid down, a day is fixed for trial, and on the day fixed, if possible, a decision is pronounced. And as an extra safeguard against chicanery and fraud, no complaint is admitted without verification; every plaintiff, when presenting

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presenting his petition, is required to declare that, to the best of his information and belief, the allegations contained in the petition are true, and a false averment subjects the delinquent to the penalties attached to the crime of perjury. The novelty of these provisions excited apprehension in the native mind, and on this account a large number of suitors anticipated the operation of the new law by hastening to institute their cases before the old system had expired. In this way the great increase in the number of suits instituted is accounted for.

Description of suits.

The following statement will exhibit at a glance the different descriptions of suits which were instituted during the year:—

Suits connected with land rent - - - - - -	20,654
Otherwise connected with land - - - - - -	11,347
Connected with wages, debts, &c. - - - - -	70,003
Connected with caste, religion, &c. - - - - -	503
Connected with indigo, sugar, silk, &c - - - -	3,078
TOTAL - - -	1,05,585

Number of cases connected with land.

Nearly a third of the suits instituted are more or less connected with land, and of these again nearly two-thirds are suits for rent. The number of tenures into which estates in Bengal are divided and sub-divided, accounts for much litigation under this head. There are so many to pay rent and so many to receive it, that it is natural to expect that there should be many defaulters. Disputes regarding the enhancement of rent have also been a fruitful source of litigation. The increased rates at which all sorts of productions are now selling in the market have greatly improved the ryot's condition, and have led to the natural desire on the part of the landlord to share in the prosperity of his tenant.

Cases connected with caste.

It is somewhat remarkable that two-thirds of this class of suits were brought in four districts of Eastern Bengal, while in the suburban districts scarcely any were instituted; in the 24-Pergunnahs only two.

Average duration of suits.

There are no returns unfortunately to show the average value of the suits instituted during the year. The average duration of the suits varied according to the court before which they were instituted. In the moonsiffs' court, the average duration was five months and eleven days; in the zillah courts of the judges it was six months and eleven days, while before the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut suits were pending on an average for one year and ten days. These results are not satisfactory, but it is hoped that under the new civil code there will be no needless delay in the decision of the suits, as the forms of procedure have been especially framed to ensure dispatch.

The administration of civil justice in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces 17,057 suits were instituted during the year. It is to be regretted that here again there are no returns to show the average value of the suits. It would have been interesting to have contrasted the average value of the suits instituted in the Regulation Provinces with the average value of the suits instituted in the Non-Regulation Provinces. Some idea might thus have been formed of the comparative wealth of the one as contrasted with the comparative poverty of the other.

Result of decisions.

The following statement shows in what way the cases decided on their merits were disposed of:—

Result of Original Suits:

	In favour of Plaintiffs.	In favour of Defendants.
In Regulation Provinces - -	40,764	- - - 20,441
In Ron-Regulation Provinces -	7,193	- - - 719

The Calcutta Small Cause Court.

The small-cause court of Calcutta is the only court of its kind within the jurisdiction of the Government of Bengal. It is empowered to decide suits in which the property under litigation does not exceed 500 rupees. The value of such an institution, in a large commercial city like Calcutta, is fully appreciated by all classes of the community.

Number of suits instituted in it.

During the past year 32,287 cases were instituted in the court, and out of this number 25,835 were brought by natives.

Amount of property under litigation during the year.

The amount of property under litigation was 9,35,003 rupees, and it is somewhat remarkable that half the number of suits were brought for sums under 10 rupees.

Result of the suits.

Of the cases decided upon their merits, 13,657 were given in favour of the plaintiffs, and 1,617 in favour of the defendants. The court was, in the year under report, a self-supporting one, that is to say, the salaries of the judges and the expenses of the establishment did not exceed the fees levied upon the unsuccessful suitors. The total amount realised last year by fees and fines amounted to the large sum of 1,32,144 rupees, while the expenses of the court amounted to 1,04,139 rupees, leaving a balance of 28,005 rupees at the credit of Government.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The administration of criminal justice is certainly improving, but still it is not as efficient as Government could desire. During the past year 36,369 persons were acquitted; while 67,910 persons were either committed to the session, or convicted by the magistrates. Out of

of the latter number, 32 were capitally condemned; 4 were imprisoned for life; 203 were transported; and the remainder were either fined or sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Alteration in the *mode of recording evidence in the Mofussil Courts.*

It has long been a subject of reproach to the magistrates' courts, that the evidence of witnesses was not recorded in the hearing of the magistrate, but was merely read over to the magistrate in the presence of the witnesses, at the time of the trial. This system was in the highest degree objectionable, and one of the first acts of the present Lieutenant Governor was strictly to prohibit it. Magistrates are now compelled to record in their own language, and in their own handwriting, the substance of every deposition, and judges are enjoined carefully to test the accuracy of these English abstracts, by comparing them with the Bengallee proceedings of the case. By this means a strict supervision is exercised over every executive officer in the province. But these measures have been introduced with an ulterior design. At present the proceedings in every petty case of assault are protracted to an intolerable length by the voluminous mode of record which obtains, and it was the intention of Government to shorten these proceedings by superseding the prolix vernacular records by the English notes taken by the magistrate himself. But the judges of the sudder were of opinion that such a measure could not be introduced under the existing provisions of the law, which require that all examinations and depositions shall be taken and written in the language with which the deponents are conversant. The present system, therefore, of requiring the magisterial authorities to write English abstracts of the evidence is an experimental measure, preparatory to the eventual abolition of the vernacular record, when the necessary alteration in the law shall have been made.

Magistrates now required to write down the substance of the evidence in English.

Vernacular record abolished in the Courts of the Non-Regulation Provinces.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces, the substitution of English notes for the vernacular record, has already been introduced with complete success. In those districts there are no vernacular proceedings. All the proceedings are written by the magistrate with his own hand and in his own language; no opportunity is given to a dishonest mohurrir to pervert the evidence of a witness by the omission or interpolation of a word; all irrelevant matter is excluded. Nothing is recorded but what bears upon the point at issue; and, above all, the magistrate is compelled to learn the facts of the case from the witnesses themselves, instead of trusting to a deposition written by a corrupt omlah in a corner.

Great success of the new system.

This *vivâ voce* system of trial has everywhere given satisfaction. The parties interested in the case now feel that the native subordinates can exercise no undue influence, when the magistrate himself examines the witness and records the evidence. This system, therefore, which has worked so admirably in the Non-Regulation Provinces, was, last year, as related in the preceding para., introduced, so far as the law permitted, into all the Regulation Provinces of Bengal.

Number of offences committed during the year.

The total number of crimes reported to have been committed during the year was 121,370. But in this calculation are included not only petty assaults, but miscellaneous offences of every description, which belong rather to civil than criminal statistics. The following table will exhibit the ratio of crime to population:

Ratio of crime to population.

	Number of Offences.	Number of Population.	Crimes and Offences to Population.
1858-59 - - -	120,712	38,343,474	1 to 318
1859-60 - - -	121,370	38,402,965	1 to 311

Small proportion of these offences heinous.

These returns must be considered favourable, when it is remembered how few of these offences are really of a heinous nature. Of offences against the person of the highest degree of atrocity, such as murder, wounding with attempt to kill, suspicion of murder, and attempt at murder, only 600 cases are ascertained to have occurred, and of offences against property committed with violence, only 1,606 cases were reported during the year. It will be convenient to exhibit these results in a tabular statement:

Offences against the Person of the Highest Degree of Atrocity.	Offences against Property committed with Violence.	Total.	Population.
600	1,606	2,206	38,402,965

Murders.

It would be foreign to the purpose of this report to enter into any particular details regarding the various crimes which were perpetrated during the year; those cases only will be noted which are rendered remarkable by the atrocity of the crime, or by any extraordinary motive which led to its commission. Generally speaking, murders in this country are not the results of premeditated malice, so much as the effects of some momentary and ungovernable passion. In more advanced countries, where most of the murders that occur are committed with deliberation and forethought, the certainty of punishment operates as a

powerful preventive of the crime. Before hazarding his life, the murderer balances well the chances of escape against the chances of detection. But in countries like India, where men's impulses are less under control, the severity and the certainty of punishment are less effectual restraints. A man who is urged on by the impulse of the moment has no time to reflect upon the consequences of his action. The conception of the crime is simultaneous with its execution. A sudden fit of jealousy, a taunting word, an unexpected provocation, are the motives to which a large proportion of the murders in India can be traced.

Murders more frequent in the less advanced districts.

It is, however, gratifying to observe that murders seem to diminish with advancing civilization. In the suburban division of Nuddea, with a population of 3,262,254, only 11 murders were committed during the year, while in the jungly district of Singbhoom, with only 260,998 inhabitants, 59 cases of murder are ascertained to have occurred. But it is perhaps hardly fair to contrast the one district with the other. The Singhboom murders are reported in the statements of the present year, but in reality they occurred when the reins of Government were loosened in the disastrous period of 1857. It will be interesting to dwell for a moment upon the tragic accounts which the history of these crimes unfold.

Murders in Singbhoom; description of the country.

The district of Singhboom is situated in the Extra-Regulation Province of Chota Nagpore, and on the South-Western Frontier of the Bengal Presidency. The country contains an area of 3,998 miles, and numbers 260,998 inhabitants. The Coles who dwell in these parts are the aborigines of the country, and have no affinity, either in language or in race, with the neighbouring people of Bengal. Under the misgovernment of their own chiefs, they had continued for centuries wild, uncivilized, and degraded, jealous of strangers, averse to labour, and in many instances dependent for subsistence solely on the chase. In 1833, these wild tribes were brought more immediately under the control of the Bengal Government. Since that period much has been done; the condition of the people has been greatly ameliorated; great progress has been made in agriculture; markets have been established; villages have been built; and, under the strong hand of Government, violent crimes have been everywhere repressed. But punishment may deter men from crime, yet time alone can alter the temper and ideas of a people.

The prevalent belief in witchcraft.

To believe in the supernatural, to attribute the visitations of Providence, or the accidents of life, to the evil eye of a malicious neighbour; to trace in the murrain and the pestilence the indubitable hand of the sorcerer and the witch, are the natural effects of the ignorance and depravity of an illiterate people. The Coles share in this belief of witchcraft, and during the temporary suspension of authority in the political troubles of 1857, they seized the opportunity of wreaking their vengeance upon the whole wizard race. For among the Coles witchcraft is considered an hereditary taint, and not only the reputed wizard, but every one in whose veins the wizard's blood can be traced, is regarded as a fit object for destruction. When, therefore, the temporary suspension of authority had induced the belief that the British power in India had been subverted, the inhabitants of the district appear to have reverted without an effort to those habits which the fear of the English Government had restrained. They were seized with a sudden impulse to put an end to all witches.

Lamentable atrocities to which the Coles were urged by this belief in witchcraft.

The destruction of human life which ensued is horrible to contemplate. "Whole families," so writes the magistrate of this district, "were put an end to; in some instances, the destroyers issuing forth in the dark, and commencing with the wizard and his household, went from house to house, and before the morning dawn, they had succeeded in extinguishing, as they supposed, the whole race." In another case, where the "mother was spared, the children were torn from her; in another, the murderers went forth in the morning, and following different paths to make sure of their victims, murdered them almost simultaneously in different localities; and, in one instance, the father, mother and son were decoyed into the jungle, and there put an end to, while the younger children were murdered in the homestead."

With the restoration of order these crimes were suppressed.

With the restoration of order these atrocities, of course, ceased; but they show us how strong is the influence of tradition upon the uneducated mind, and how readily a rude people relapse into barbarism when the restraining power of Government is withdrawn.

Dacoity.

Gang robbery or dacoity is one of the most prevalent of Indian crimes. But it is not of an uniform nature; it wears a different complexion in different districts. In the frontier Provinces of Arracan, Chittagong, and Tipperah, the crimes which are reported as dacoities are, generally, mere border raids, committed by savage and uncivilised tribes, sheltered by inaccessible mountains and dense forests from our observation and revenge. At times they are impelled from their mountain fastnesses by the pangs of hunger and the hope of plunder in the peaceful village of the plains. At times they are urged on by a murderous thirst for human blood, with the sole object of obtaining heads to place round the grave of some departed chieftain.

Bengal Dacoits.

But the dacoits in Bengal have nothing in common with these savage mountaineers. They differ little from the common thief. Armed with clubs, swords, and torches, they attack a defenceless family, or waylay some unguarded boat; but they are arrant cowards, and seldom persist in their attempt if the slightest show of resistance is made. Still the very existence of gang robbery in any shape, however modified, must, if not checked, reflect discredit upon the Government. But in this country crime is difficult to reach, more difficult still to eradicate. We have to deal with a people who are too apathetic to exert themselves individually for the suppression of crime, and with landowners, who too often are more interested in sheltering the criminal than giving him up to justice; but in spite of all these disadvantages much has been done. The commission for the suppression

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of dacoity has, during the last year, greatly extended its operations, and it has now its ramifications in nearly every district of Bengal. Great, too, has been the success of its exertions. In many districts the crime may be said to be almost extinct. The following statistics will show at a glance how vigorous have been the exertions of Government to check this indigenous and once prevalent crime:

The crime almost extinct in many districts.

	No. of Cases.
Year 1852 - - - - - - - - - -	520
„ 1856 - - - - - - - - - -	292
„ 1858 - - - - - - - - - -	190
„ 1859 - - - - - - - - - -	171

These statements do not, however, include the whole of Bengal, but only those districts which are immediately under the Commissioner for the suppression of dacoity.

The success of the Dacoity Commission in Bengal has determined the Lieutenant Governor to establish a similar commission for Behar. An officer has been selected for the appointment, who will commence operations in the next cold season.

River dacoits.

There is one class of dacoits against whom our operations have not at present been equally successful. River dacoits, as a body, have been far more fortunate in evading justice than their brethren on land. The reason of this is obvious. The large rivers, which in Bengal are the highways of traffic, and in many places the only channels of communication between one part of the country and another, afford great facilities to the commission of dacoity, and oppose great obstacles to the discovery of the perpetrators. For when a boat is attacked and plundered in a solitary place, far removed from any village or other habitation, the unfortunate traveller, ignorant of the locality generally, prefers continuing his journey to instituting an inquiry which involves certain trouble, and promises but doubtful success. Where a dacoity is committed upon land, it is comparatively easy to track the footsteps of the dacoits, but it is almost impossible to do this upon water.

Frequency of river dacoity in the Sunderbund channels.

The Sunderbund channels and the rivers of the Backergunge district have been long infested with powerful gangs of river dacoits. The impunity which these men have long enjoyed convinced the Lieutenant Governor that some special measures were necessary for the protection of the numerous merchants and travellers who passed by the Sunderbund route to the districts of Eastern Bengal and Assam. It was accordingly determined as an experimental measure to send a small steam gun-boat under the charge of the Assistant Dacoity Commissioner, to cruise about those localities in which dacoities were of the most frequent occurrence. From the short trial the experiment has had there are good grounds for entertaining hopes of its ultimate success. The Assistant Commissioner has collected a mass of useful information regarding the chief dacoits of the district, the gangs with which they are connected, and the beats within which their operations are confined. It appears that the greater number of dacoities in those parts are committed by professional clubmen, who divert themselves with dacoity when they can find no employment in their own line upon land.

Steps taken for its suppression.

The Gipsy tribe of Babajeas.

There was another class of men whom the Assistant Commissioner suspected, but against whom no tangible proof could be obtained. These were a wandering tribe called Babajeas, who live entirely in boats, and ostensibly earn their livelihood by bird-catching and dealing in medicinal herbs and drugs. It is impossible to say whether the Assistant Commissioner's suspicions are well founded. The tribe is evidently an off-shoot of the great gipsy tribe. Like other gipsies, they have a language peculiar to themselves, quite distinct from the spoken dialects of Bengal; and though they profess to belong to a certain sect of Mahomedans, yet it appears somewhat doubtful to determine what their religion really is.

Result of the operations against the river dacoits.

But in addition to the information collected, the Assistant Commissioner succeeded in making several arrests, and in one case the arrested dacoit turned approver, and disclosed the names of his former accomplices. In cases of dacoity, where direct evidence of the crime is seldom procurable, the evidence of an approver often discloses a chain of circumstantial evidence, which leads to the conviction of a whole gang, and the Assistant Commissioner entertains hopes that by judiciously following up the information he has obtained, both from approvers and private sources, he will, in a short time, be able to break up the greater number of the gangs which now infest the Sunderbund channels to the great detriment of travellers and commerce.

Reduction of guard boats to provide funds for steam despatch boats for the suppression of river dacoity.

The good effected by the gun-boat in the short space of two months, in checking the commission of dacoity, and in giving general protection to the community, contrasted strongly with the unfavourable results effected by the guard boats, which were under the control of the magistrates and the police. Upon inquiry it appeared, that out of 148 guard or police boats, costing 41,322 rupees per annum, only three had performed any really valuable police service for several years. It appeared, too, that guard boats were employed for purposes quite foreign to the object for which they were originally intended. Magistrates employed them as accommodation boats when visiting the interior, and in districts where land carriage was not available, the police used them for the conveyance of prisoners and letters to the magistrate's head quarters. To maintain accommodation boats for the

convenience of officers, who drew travelling allowance when absent upon duty in the interior of their districts was, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, an expense which Government ought not to be called upon to pay. Reports were ordered from all Commissioners of Divisions as to the nature, number, and duties of every kind of boat entertained at the public expense. All boats have been abolished, the retention of which did not appear called for by the requirements of the service; and from the reductions thus made, it has been determined to entertain steam despatch boats for the suppression of river dacoity, and for the protection of commerce upon the great channels of water communication throughout the country.

POLICE.

Bengal police—civil and military.

In Bengal the police are divided into two distinct classes, the one having a purely military organization, the other being entirely of a civil character. The former are employed for the suppression of riots and other violent breaches of the peace; the latter are occupied with the execution of criminal process, and with the detection of crime.

The military police battalions.

The military police of Bengal consist of ten battalions of infantry, and three squadrons of cavalry, besides the Sumbulpore battalion and the Kookie levy. These battalions were first organized in 1858. It was then intended that each battalion should consist of a complement of 900 men; but financial considerations have compelled the Government to restrict, for the present, the strength of these battalions to a lower number. At this time they do not average above 700 men.

The sources from which they are raised.

The sources from whence these battalions have been raised are various. Recruits have been received from the two extremities of the Empire, from the Punjab on the west, and from the Munipore tribes of our eastern frontier. Five battalions have been raised from the hardy races subject to the Government of Bengal. The Sonthals, who but five years ago were in arms against the State, now contribute a battalion for the defence of the Empire. The wild, but simple Coles, long regarded with horror by the inhabitants of the plains, have, under the training of discipline, been converted into obedient and efficient soldiers; they supply one regiment for the service of the State. In the opinion of some competent judges, both these races are capable of making first-rate native soldiers, and their value as part of a semi-military body is great. Another regiment has been raised, chiefly from men of the distant and unfrequented hills of Munipore. Orissa has supplied another. A fifth regiment has been raised from the Mughs, a tribe of Burmese extraction, inhabiting the hills of Chittagong. Of the regiments raised beyond the Bengal frontier, two consists of Seikhs, equal to any native regiment in India; and there are two battalions chiefly composed of Goorkhas, one battalion composed of the remains of the old Behar Station Guards, represents the family of Hindoostanee sepoys, by which the Bengal Native Army, regular and irregular, military and police, was almost exclusively composed three years ago.

Policy of recruiting from the hardy races subject to this Government.

The importance of recruiting these police battalions from the rude, but hardy tribes, which are under the Bengal Government, can hardly be over-estimated. Hitherto it has been a standing reproach to the lower Provinces that they did not supply a single soldier for the defence of the Empire. This reproach has now been removed, and many new fields have been opened for recruiting a subsidiary native soldiery, which may prove of valuable assistance hereafter. Nor are the tribes which supply the soldiers less benefited than the Government which employs them. An uncivilised people, when brought into contact with a more advanced stage of society, necessarily acquire many new ideas inconsistent with their former habits, and tending to their social improvement.

Different races kept as much as possible apart.

It will be observed that each battalion is composed of men of the same race. The Lieutenant Governor's principle has been with these military police battalions, to compose them of many distinct races, and to keep these races in distinct bodies, having no connexion or communication with each other. The system has been avoided of mixing in the same regiment men of diverse races and religions, under the false impression that differences of creed or birth will render all combinations for treasonable purposes impossible. Experience has shown that mere difference of religion, and even of race, fail to prevent a regiment from becoming a homogeneous body, capable of being moved as one living organization by a single impulse. Events have shown that an army, composed of a uniform mixture, is a uniform army, so far as all the evils of holding a foreign country by a uniform mass of foreigners are concerned. This fatal error will be avoided in the organization of the Bengal police battalions. If they continue under existing arrangements for a few years, no three battalions will have anything in common with each other, except what they learn under discipline.

The organization and duties of the battalions.

Having noticed the races from which the battalions are drawn, it remains to consider the manner in which they are constituted. Each battalion is officered by one commandant and four lieutenants, with the usual complement of native officers. An officer, called the Inspector General, directs and controls the movements of the whole force. The duties upon which the battalions are employed are various. They guard the treasuries and gaols; they escort treasure; they repress riots; and enforce from the most powerful and turbulent characters due respect and submission to the executive authority of Government. But these are not the only services which the military police have rendered during the past year. So successful have been the efforts of Government in promoting the efficiency of the force, that raw recruits, who but yesterday were wandering half naked in their moun-

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tain wilds, have already learnt to act together with the discipline and steadiness of regular troops. Upon two occasions these qualities have been signally displayed. When the wild tribe of Kookies broke from their mountains upon our eastern frontier, the only force available to repel the incursion was the police battalion at Chittagong. And when an unusual degree of excitement prevailed among the ryots of the indigo districts of Bengal, the existence of the police battalions again enabled the Government to adopt prompt and precautionary measures. By a display of force in suitable places all tendency to riot and violent disturbance was repressed; life and property were everywhere secured, and a crisis which might have had very disastrous consequences, by the help of this force, passed off safely. This subject will be treated more in detail in a subsequent part of the report; at present it is merely noticed to show the important service which the police battalions have rendered, and how helpless the Government would have been if no such force had existed. As to purely military troops, with the exception of a very few spots, there are none in Bengal.

The Thannah police.

The steps which have been taken to improve the mofussil police were detailed in the last Annual Report. Increased pay has been given to the subordinate grades, and special rewards are held out to incite the ambition, and to stimulate the exertions of the superior officers of the force. The object of Government is to enlist in the service men of respectability and education, and by liberal pay to secure their honesty, and by the certainty of promotion to excite their zeal. These measures, it cannot be doubted, will eventually be attended with success; but it would be premature to expect any remarkable change after so short a trial as a year.

Important police reforms introduced in the Non-Regulation Province of Chota Nagpore.

In one of the Non-Regulation Provinces a most important reform connected with the police was introduced by Government last year. In the Regulation Provinces the course of justice, if not perverted, is at any rate obstructed by the voluminous reports which are submitted by the police upon every case which comes before them. But in these Provinces no radical change can be made in the present system, for whatever powers the police exercise, they exercise under the authority of the law. The law permits them to administer oaths to complainants, to examine witnesses, and to record the confessions of prisoners; and though these powers are far too extensive to be entrusted to the police, yet the executive is unable to interfere. But in the Non-Regulation Provinces the powers of the police can be diminished or augmented, as circumstances may require, and the Government may direct; and, accordingly, last year an important measure of police reform was introduced into the large Non-Regulation Province of Chota Nagpore. The objectionable power of recording confessions, and of examining witnesses, has been withdrawn; long reports, by which the time of the magistrate was unnecessarily wasted, and the interests of justice too often defeated, are now strictly prohibited; and in ordinary cases the police are required to condense all that it is requisite to know in a single sheet of a concise and well arranged statement.* These measures have been attended with complete success.

Marked improvement in the administration, consequent upon the increase in the magistracy.

But improvements in the police must, after all, mainly depend upon the efficiency of the magisterial authorities. The great numerical deficiency of the magistracy has been long a subject, and a very just subject, of complaint. A great increase has been made to the magistracy since 1857. In that year there were only 100 deputy magistrates; in the present year there are 170. This increase of the magistracy has been attended with a marked improvement in the administration of the province. Large districts are rapidly being

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* Calendar of Prisoners, and Abstract of Evidence submitted to the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Division, by Police of date

1. Number of case and date of institution or receipt, by Darogah, of information.	2. Name and residence of prosecutor or informant.	3. Crime, showing also value of property stolen and recovered, and date.	4. Name of prisoner's parentage and residence.	5. Date of apprehension, date of despatch to Magistrate. Date of arrival to be added by the Nazir.	6. Witnesses to the crime and parties wounded.	7. Witnesses to finding and identification of the corpse sooruthal.	8. Witnesses to finding of property or weapons.	9. Witnesses to identification of property or weapons.	10. Circumstantial evidence to be detailed sufficiently to indicate the claim, and on what point each witness is to be examined.	11. Witnesses to apprehension.	12. Witnesses for defence.	13. Abstract of the case, grounds and date of commitment to Magistrate.	14. Record of previous conviction.

being split up into convenient magisterial sub-divisions, and justice is thus brought near enough to the poor man's door, not to be, as it was, quite inaccessible to him. Already a marked change is observable in the condition of the people. Those who are acquainted with the state of Bengal some 30 years ago, cannot fail to have been struck with the numerous murders, riots, and affrays, which were then of almost every day occurrence. In those days the powerful landholder cared little for a magistrate at a station 70 or 80 miles away; still less for the mofussil police, whom he could either corrupt by bribes or openly defy. But since the magistracy has been increased, and magistrates have been placed in convenient localities, violent breaches of the peace have nearly ceased, and the ryot, feeling now secure of the protection of the law, has assumed a little of that independence which the just and impartial administration of the law, in a practical form, alone can give.

Steps taken to ensure the efficiency of the magistracy.

But it is not sufficient to increase the number of the magistrates without at the same time adopting measures to insure their efficiency. To this end the attention of Government during the past year has been unceasingly directed. All deputy magistrates have now to pass the examinations prescribed for the junior civil servants. These tests, at any rate, insure, in the majority of candidates, a certain amount of intellect and education. Every care, however, has been taken to prevent cases of individual hardship. No candidate has been struck off the list until he has been unsuccessful at three examinations, and has failed to evince any marked sign of capacity in the discharge of his ordinary duty.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Inspection.

During the year 1859-60, the Inspector General of Gaols visited and inspected the Gaols and other public institutions noted below:—

GAOLS.

Alipore.	Shahabad.	Khoolneah (Lock-up).
Howrah.	Patna.	Sandoway.
Baraset.	Deegah.	Ramree.
Hooghly.	Dinapore.	Akyab.
Burdwan.	Barh (Lock-up).	Chittagong.
Burhie (Lock-up).	Monghyr.	Tipperah.
Hazareebaugh.	Bhaugulpore.	Dacca, and
Behar.	Rajshahye.	Burrisaul.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Bhowaneepore.	Patna.
Dullunda.	Dacca.

The absence on leave of the Inspector General during a portion of the cold weather, and the greater length of time occupied in the inspection of individual gaols, prevented a larger number from being seen. It had been suggested to the Inspector General of Gaols, that as all the gaols under his jurisdiction had been visited by him once or oftener, it would be a better course if, for the next few years, instead of paying hurried visits to a great many gaols, he should select a fewer number, where the arrangements were least satisfactory, and by remaining at each a longer time introduce, by personal supervision, the necessary reforms into the management of each prison.

Number and disposal of prisoners in custody.

The number of prisoners put into gaol during the year was 52,068. The number in gaol at the close of the year was 19,021, against 19,399, the number at the close of the year preceding.

General expenditure.

The whole cost of the year, including charges for establishment, diet, medicines, clothing, and contingencies, amounted to *Rs.* 7,95,109. 11. 7¼., as detailed in Appendix A., showing a decrease, in the general gaol expenditure, as compared with the previous year, of *Rs.* 88,809. 13. 8.

The

The average cost of each prisoner was *Rs.* 41. 13. 5. as shown below.

	1858-59.			1859-60.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Rations	24	10	8	23	14	11
Fixed establishment	7	7	–	7	3	10
Extra establishment	3	8	7	3	3	11
European medicines	–	4	1	–	3	6
Bazar medicines	–	4	7	–	3	10
Sick diet	–	6	7	–	5	5
Hospital furniture	–	–	8	–	1	1
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	3	2	–	3	5	1
Contingencies (including stationery)	3	–	2	2	8	1
Additions, alterations, and repairs	–	13	–	–	11	9
Rs.	43	9	4	41	13	5
Or, against of the previous year				43	9	4
Decrease *Rs.*				1	11	11

Or, calculated upon the average number of prisoners in custody, of *Rs.* 33,156. 4. 5.

The cost of food and all necessaries was as high as during the previous year, so that the reduction has been effected by the practice of a better economy, and the introduction of a better system of purchasing food in a larger number of gaols.

A statement, in Appendix, marked B., gives a list of gaols in the order of economy. It will be seen, that while in Cuttack, the cost of each prisoner in the year came to *Rs.* 25. 15. 9., in Maldah, it rose to as much as *Rs.* 74. 5. 4. These fluctuations are partly due to differences in the cost of food, clothing, &c., in different provinces, partly to the greater comparative cost of guarding small gaols, and partly to more economical management in one gaol than in another.

Gaol manufacture and industry.

The following statement shows the disposal of the 16,009 prisoners, who were sentenced to labour during the year:—

	1858-9.	1859-60.
Inefficient, from age or disease	3,339	3,459
Employed as gaol servants	2,148	1,995
„ on station roads, &c.	2,245¼	1,170
„ on miscellaneous works, inside or near the gaol	2,376	2,241
„ by the Department of Public Works or other Departments	402¾	330¼
„ on ordinary gaol manufactures	5,494	6,673¼
„ on printing at the Alipore Gaol Press	116	140
	16,121	16,009 11/60

It is satisfactory to observe that there is a marked diminution in the number of prisoners employed on works of a miscellaneous character, in the number employed on gaol service, and on station roads, and a corresponding increase in the number of prisoners engaged within the walls upon the ordinary manufactures of the gaol. Both the discipline of the prisoners, and the profits realized from the gaols, are benefited by these arrangements.

Of the whole number sentenced to labour, however, less than one-half were actually employed on manufactures.

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A statement, subjoined in Appendix C., gives the detailed result of the labour of those engaged in manufactures, showing a net profit, during the year, of *Rs.* 1,73,943. 0. 0¾, or *Rs.* 68,565. 4. 4½ in excess of the last year.

This result is exclusive of the press department of the Alipore gaol, of which the accounts could not be made up in time for this report.

The out-turn noted above is not unfavourable, when the fact of a still further increase in the cost of raw material is taken into account.

The selling price of gunny, the staple of prison industry, had decreased considerably in the period under review, so much so, that in several gaols the stock in hand was held in the hope of a rise in the market. In addition to these drawbacks, the cost of work-sheds, tools, and machinery of all kinds, used in manufactures, is now included in the charge for raw material, as well as the special establishment engaged in this branch of prison discipline.

This used not formerly to be the case, so that no comparison can be instituted between the results now obtained and those which were recorded prior to the prisons being placed under special management.

Successful gaols.

The most successful gaols were Alipore, Hooghly, Akyab, Debrooghur, Sandoway, Pubna, and Ramree, where each convict handicraftsman earned more than he cost.

Several other gaols have made creditable progress, and some prisons, which have had no manufactures heretofore, have now commenced with promising results.

Net cost of prisoners.

By deducting from the gross cost of the year the net profits in manufactures, and the sum received from the Department of Public Works, the following result is obtained:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Gross cost of maintenance - -	- -	-	-	7,95,109	11	7¼
Deduct net profit on manufactures -	173,943	–	-¾			
Amount from Public Works Department - - - - -	9,004	9	8½	1,82,947	9	9¼
TOTAL - - -			*Rs.*	6,12,162	1	10

Which being divided among 19,003, the average number of prisoners in custody, leaves a net cost, per prisoner, of *Rs.* 32. 3. 5., against *Rs.* 38. 6. 2., of the former year, exhibiting a saving on the average of all prisoners in gaol, productive and unproductive, of *Rs.* 1,17,284. 2. 3.

If to the above deduction the fines realised under Regulation II. of 1854, viz., *Rs.* 24,942. 9. be added, to represent the value of the labour of the prisoners maintained in idleness, who had been sentenced to work, but had commuted that sentence by a money payment, the net cost would be *Rs.* 5,87,219. 8. 10½, or *Rs.* 30. 14. 5. per head.

From the calculation above noted, is excluded the estimated value of all labour, for which no direct money return was received.

Such labour is, however, valued in English prisons and in the gaols of the Punjab and North-West Provinces.

On the whole, the returns of last year show sure signs of the commencement of the improvements and reforms, to which the Government strongly pointed attention in July 1859, in reviewing the regular gaol report of 1857-58; and again in December 1859 in reviewing the regular gaol report of 1858–59.

Sickness and mortality.

The whole number of deaths from the 1st January to the 31st December 1859 was 2,116 against 2,800 in the preceding year, viz., in regard to—

Religion.

	1858.	1859.
Hindoos - - - - - - - -	1,923	1,334
Mussulmans - - - - - - -	628	606
Christians - - - - - - - -	4	25
Other denominations - - - - -	245	151
	2,800	2,116

Of the casualties there were—

	1858.	1859.
Males - - - - - - - -	2,782	2,066
Females - - - - - - - -	18	50
	2,800	2,116

Women

Women usually bear imprisonment well, but a number of them are aged life-convicts, who are now gradually disappearing from natural decay.

The ages of those who died are noted below:— Ages.

	In 1858.	In 1859.
From 20 and under to 25 years - - -	214	97
From 25 years to 30 years - - - -	432	236
From 30 „ to 40 „ - - - -	990	743
From 40 „ to 50 „ - - - -	573	535
From 50 „ to 60 „ - - - -	337	261
From above 60 years - - - - -	258	244
	2,800	2,116

Most of the aged men were life-convicts. The mortality, although still very high in some prisons, has diminished generally, and still greater decrease is expected from the various sanitary measures in progress.

In the two great scourges of prisons, dysentery and diarrhœa, considerable improvement has taken place; and as the gaol gardens become extended, and improve the dietary of prisons, a further diminution will doubtless occur from the removal of the scorbutic taint which at present causes the sickly, and those who are broken down in constitution, rapidly to succumb to all epidemic and local influences producing disease.

During the year under review, 22 gaols were overcrowded to the extent of 2,432 above the number they could accommodate. Overcrowding.

Thirty gaols, on the other hand, had spare room for 4,675 prisoners.

A large number of prisoners were transferred from crowded prisons to relieve them of those in excess of their complement, but in most instances the result was unfavourable to the health of those so transferred.

Of the prisoners admitted into gaol during the year, the following were fairly educated for their position in life, viz.:— Education.

Males - - - - - - - - - -	904
Females - - - - - - - - -	0
	904

The following could only read and write, viz.:—

Males - - - - - - - - - -	2,553
Females - - - - - - - - -	1
	2,554

and the following were altogether ignorant and uneducated:—

Males - - - - - - - - - -	47,258
Females - - - - - - - - -	1,352
	48,610

The educated were therefore in the proportion of 1·73 per cent., the partially instructed to 4·90 per cent., and the entirely ignorant of 93·36 per cent. of the persons accused of crime during the year 1859-60.

In the prisons themselves, the only education attempted is the teaching of useful handicrafts to the majority of those sentenced to labour.

The number of escaped was 259, against 1,447 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,188. This was due to the absence of the exceptional cause of wholesale gaol deliveries during the mutiny. Of the number who broke gaol, 103 were re-captured, giving 39·76 as the rates of re-captures to escapes. The rates of escapes to strength, was 1·36 per cent. The amount disbursed in rewards for the re-apprehension of the runaways, was *Rs.* 3,003. 15. 11. Escapes.

Previous to 1856 no accurate returns of escapes were received, and the two succeeding years of mutiny were so exceptional as to render comparison impossible.

The increased severity of discipline, now that the majority of the prisoners work inside, has caused the gaols to become much more disliked by prisoners than they were formerly. Hence, from the insecure prisons, successful evasions are more frequent than they were.

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General summary.

Nearly every successful escape reported, was clearly traced to the neglect or inefficiency of the guards.

The results of the year may be briefly summed up to be an apparent diminution of crime, a decrease of expenditure, a considerable increase of profitable industry, and an improvement in the sanitary state of the prisons in the Lower Provinces.

The large proportion of acquittals to committals, and the complete ignorance of 93 per cent. of those accused of crimes, are the most striking general facts in the record.

The above are the results to which exact numerical values can be assigned.

From some of them general improvement in prison discipline may fairly be inferred.

The returns are scrutinised with so much care as to be as nearly accurate as possible. The system inaugurated from years since by the Inspector General, is now in complete operation, is well understood, and no difficulty is experienced in working it.

The value of an accurate and carefully digested body of judicial statistics will increase from year to year, as the materials accumulate, and will furnish, by no means, an unimportant test of progress, or the reverse.

Of the steady improvement in various matters of discipline and internal economy, such as the gradual extinction of out-door labour, the change in the system of diet of short-termed misdemeanants, and others, to which no numerical or money-value can be attached, the inspection reports furnish ample testimony; and prove that an intelligent and active control is exercised in all matters connected with this important department.

REVENUE.

Financial results of the year.

The statement below exhibits the total revenue demands, collections, and remissions, for the year under report:—

DIVISIONS.	Demands.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Bhaugulpore - - -	31,71,235	27,94,480	42,978	3,33,777
Burdwan - - -	78,30,849	75,36,465	21,463	2,72,921
Chittagong - - -	27,06,581	23,70,499	24,762	3,11,320
Cuttack - - - -	21,92,909	16,75,664	11,102	5,06,143
Dacca - - - -	33,90,852	31,71,577	20,198	1,99,077
Nuddea - - - -	44,19,487	39,79,146	1,00,428	3,39,013
Patna - - - -	88,79,089	79,66,085	7,449	9,05,555
Rajshahye - - -	64,55,533	62,41,785	4,486	2,09,262
Assam - - - -	10,12,155	9,02,367	11,916	97,872
Chota Nagpore - -	3,76,022	3,27,129	1,169	47,724
Arracan - - - -	7,35,410	7,34,046	641	723
Darjeeling - - -	39,230	35,988	506	2,736
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	412,09,352	37,35,231	247,098	32,27,023

A comparison of results with previous years may be shown as under:—

YEARS.	Demands.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1844-45 - - -	401,41,269	352,58,183	5,90,661	42,92,425
1849-50 - - -	383,43,540	346,44,912	5,12,752	31,85,876
1854-55 - - -	407,80,133	370,62,148	2,35,508	34,82,477
1858-59 - - -	409,45,048	374,17,000	1,91,865	33,36,183
1859-60 - - -	412,09,352	377,35,231	2,47,098	32,27,023

New rent law and new sale law introduced.

Some important changes have been made in the Revenue Department during the years such as the passing of a new rent law (Act X. of 1859, or an Act to amend the Law relating to the Recovery of Rents), and a new sale law (Act XI. of 1859, or an Act to improve the Laws relating to the Sale of Lands for Arrears of Revenue).

In regard to the general working of the former, the Board of Revenue state that the institutions of suits are becoming numerous, and it is expected that full occupation will be given to all the additional rent courts which have lately been constituted, by empowering moonsifs at sub-divisional stations and elsewhere. But very limited recourse was had to the

the distraint provisions of the Act; at all events, few applications were made for the sale of distrained property. Some of the Commissioners have urged that the agency for disposing of such applications is insufficient, and the Board are of opinion that special ameens will probably have to be provided for the purpose, in some districts at least.

As regards Act XI. of 1859, so far as the divisional returns have been received, there appear to have been but few cases of applications to deposit revenue under section 15, and for registration of under-tenures under section 39 and the following sections. The advantages offered by these provisions of the law do not appear to have been yet fully understood.

Sale of khas mehals authorised.

It may also be noticed in this place that, with the permission of the Government of India, the Lieutenant Governor authorised, during the year under review, the sale of all khas mehals as a general rule, with a view, first, of producing a sum of money for the use of Government; and, secondly, of relieving public officers of the business of managing them. The sale of those mehals, however, is proceeding but slowly, the result of the measure, so far as it has yet been carried out, being as follows:—

Divisions.	Total Sudder Jumma.	Total Proceeds of Sale.
Bancoorah - - - -	179 13 9	928 - -
Beerbhoom - - - -	4,494 7 6	24,768 4 -
Burdwan - - - -	729 5 7	4,615 10 10

Sales have been ordered in the districts of Shahabad, 24-Pergunnahs, and Hooghly.

The Board of Revenue expect that there will be considerable competition for the estates in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Assessment of fisheries authorised.

The only other measure of importance authorised during the year was the assessment of fisheries on navigable rivers. The right of the State to the julkur of its own waters being considered dear, except where explicitly relinquished in favour of other parties, the Lieutenant Governor, with the concurrence of the Board, determined on increasing the revenue derived from the navigable channels of the country in other ways (the whole of which is expended on the internal communications), by the assertion of that right, and to make that revenue available for the improvement of the communications of the country. In several cases the right has been contested, and the question will be determined by the courts of law.

CUSTOMS.

The statement which follows exhibits the amount of revenue derived from customs at the several custom-houses in the Bengal Presidency during the year under review, compared with the amount derived from the same source in the other years specified. It includes the returns of receipts and disbursements furnished by the several custom-houses of Calcutta, Balasore, Chittagong, and Akyab, the returns for Moulmain being given separately.

Years.	Receipt on Merchandise.	Receipt on Salt.	Total Receipt.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.
1840-41 - - -	33,09,780	17,13,384	50,23,164	6,49,074	43,74,090
1844-45 - - -	39,26,280	27,14,888	66,41,168	6,76,307	69,64,861
1850-51 - - -	40,48,199	61,39,112	101,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1854-55 - - -	41,60,345	47,74,965	89,35,310	5,02,748	84,32,562
1858-59 - - -	71,47,623	90,14,012	161,61,635	5,22,491	156,39,144
1859-60 - - -	136,61,643	68,27,574	204,89,216	5,37,104	199,52,112

The collections from imports in Moulmain are exhibited at 62,304 rupees, and from exports at 42,641 rupees, during the year; but this includes refunds, after deducting which the actual collections amount to 1,04,908 rupees. The charges are given at 23,927 rupees. If the collections at the Moulmain custom-house are added to those of the other custom-

houses, as exhibited in the foregoing statement, the entire revenue for the years 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, and 1859-60, will be as follows:—

YEARS.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
1856-57 - - -	146,50,488	5,64,812	140,85,676
1857-58 - - -	131,80,453	5,75,001	126,05,452
1858-59 - - -	162,34,819	5,45,491	156,89,328
1859-60 - - -	205,94,124	5,61,031	200,33,098

Revision of duties upon imports and exports.

Two important Acts, by which the Customs duties generally have been doubled, have recently received the sanction of the Legislature. The first of these Acts was passed in March 1859; the second, which slightly modified the first, was passed in March 1860. Formerly, imports generally were subject to a duty of 5 per cent., and exports to a duty of 3 per cent.; but under the recent Act of the Legislature, imports generally pay a duty of 10 per cent. and exports of 3 per cent. Spirits, which formerly paid a duty of *Rs.* 1. 8. a gallon, now pay a duty of 3 rupees a gallon. The duty on cotton thread, twist, and yarn was formerly 3½ per. cent.; in 1859 the duty was raised to 5 per cent.; and by Act X. of the present year it has been still further increased to 10 per cent. These enhanced rates of duty have led to the introduction of certain reforms in the Custom House Department, for the more effectual prevention of smuggling.

Objections to the out-pass system.

It had for a long time been customary for merchants to pass their goods direct from the ships in the port to their private warehouses. The system which obtained was this: when a ship arrived in port, the captain filed his manifest, and was held responsible for the correctness of the document, although he might not be aware of the quantity and quality of the goods of which it was composed. The cargo was then made over to the consignee, the ship being held responsible for whatever was entered in the manifest. No questions were asked when the goods were passed out of the ship, provided that the bales corresponded to the entries in the manifest which had been furnished to the preventive officer. The goods were then put into a boat upon the preventive officer giving what is called a green boat note, addressed to the collector of Customs, asking him to receive the goods mentioned in the note at the Custom House. But as no Custom House officer was on board, there was no certainty that the goods went near the Custom House at all; in fact, they were more frequently taken direct to the merchant's godowns, and subsequently passed at the Custom House, upon production of the invoices. These invoices might perhaps be for shirtings, long cloth, or low-priced cotton, though the bales might in reality have contained silks and velvet. If there was any suspicion with regard to these invoices, if they were informal or mutilated, there was no remedy; it was impossible to test their accuracy, for the goods, while being nominally passed through the Custom House, might be in reality at Benares or Lahore.

Abolition of the out-pass system.

To this out-pass system the Lieutenant Governor was strongly opposed. He was of opinion that all precautions which the law provides, and which are held to be indispensable in England and other great commercial countries, should be enforced in Bengal, now that the duty had become no inconsiderable part of the cost of articles of import. Precautions against evasions of duty were no less necessary in justice to the body of merchants who conducted their business with fairness, than they were in justice to the public revenue. Under the out-pass system no check whatever was imposed upon smuggling; the dishonest trader had no difficulty in passing goods of great value as articles of inferior quality, to the great detriment not only of the revenue, but of the merchant, who paid the full amount of duty upon similar commodities. As a check, therefore, upon the evils which such laxity of practice naturally produced, the Lieutenant Governor determined that all imported goods should in future be landed at the Custom House, and should be subjected, if necessary, to inspection before leaving the premises. This determination to abolish the out-pass system has led to certain reforms in the internal management of the Custom House, for the purpose of providing increase of accommodation to meet the increased requirements of the department.

Increase of wharfage rates.

Great inconvenience had been felt by the mercantile community from the crowded state of the wharf. As the rates of wharfage were low, importers found it cheaper to leave certain descriptions of cargo on the wharf than to remove them to warehouses in the town. To remedy this inconvenience, the wharfage rates, which had continued unchanged since 1837, though the value of storage ground had greatly increased, were raised to the rates charged at the bonded warehouse; and the following rules were laid down to prevent any unnecessary delay on the part of importers in removing their goods from the wharf.

New wharfage rules.

1. Goods lying in the open wharf or in the Custom House compound, and not under cover, to be allowed to remain four days without incurring any charge for rent; after that period

period single rent to be charged for four days, and double rent for any further number of days.

2. Goods lying under cover within the Custom House to be allowed two days' rent free, two days' single rent, and for any number of days in excess of that period, double rent.

3. Goods remaining in the shed on the ghat beyond 24 hours to be charged double wharfage, and if remaining beyond eight days, treble wharfage.

4. The day of landing and removal to be reckoned as one day. Sundays and holidays not to be included in the rent-free terms. Delay caused by the inability of the Custom House officers to examine and pass the goods not to reckon in any term.

Letting out the Custom-house godowns to private firms forbidden.

An objectionable practice had long obtained in the Custom House of letting out to private mercantile firms a number of godowns, which had been intended for the use of the whole mercantile community. By the appropriation of these godowns, 14 firms had monopolised a considerable portion of the Custom House accommodation. It not unfrequently happened that these godowns were almost empty, while a number of merchants were experiencing great difficulty in obtaining sufficient storage room for their goods. As increased accommodation was urgently required, the Lieutenant Governor directed that these godowns should be thrown open to the public without restriction.

Arrangement for making over to the Customs the opium warehouses.

In addition to the space which has in this way, and by the more speedy clearance of goods under the new wharfage rules, been rendered available for the public, arrangements have been made for making over to the Custom House Department the extensive warehouses which are at present used as opium godowns. For the storage of the opium a number of new warehouses are now in course of construction; and when they are completed (and it is expected that they will be completed in the next cold season), the Government opium in store will be removed from the Custom House to the new buildings, and accommodation will, by this means, it is hoped, be provided equal to all the requirements of the Custom House Department. In the meantime, temporary sheds have been erected on the site of the proposed new Post Office, and made over for the present to the Custom House.

Increased accommodation at the port for imported salt.

During the past year a number of golahs have been constructed at Howrah for the storage of private salt in bond. These golahs are capable of containing about 340,000 maunds of salt. In addition to the Government golahs, there are now available, at Ramkistopore, Sulkea, and Ghoosery, a number of private golahs, capable of containing about 648,000 maunds. Storage room has therefore been provided at the port of Calcutta for nearly a million maunds of imported salt.

		Mds.		*Mds.*
7 golahs	of	20,000	each,	140,000
5 „	of	40,000	„	200,000
12 golahs		*Mds.*	-	340,000

ABKARRY.

The abkarry or excise revenue is derived from the duty imposed upon all home-consumed spirits, fermented liquors, intoxicating drugs, and opium.

Financial results of the year.

The following Table will show the amount of revenue realised by the Excise in the several districts of the Province:—

DIVISIONS.	Demands.	COLLECTIONS.		Balance, being difference between Columns 2 and 3.	CHARGES.		Net Revenue realised.
		Spirits and Drugs.	Opium.		General.	Cost of Opium at 5-8 per Seer.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Bhaugulpore -	3,10,081	3,09,466	23,104	615	9,672	11,552	3,11,346
Burdwan - -	2,65,457	2,65,449	1,56,189	8	38,626	53,792	3,29,220
Chittagong -	62,474	62,341	33,588	133	14,428	11,686	69,815
Cuttack - -	53,400	52,649	93,219	751	14,235	32,045	99,588
Dacca - -	3,06,243	3,05,907	1,29,320	336	33,137	51,431	3,50,659
Nuddea - -	8,54,393	8,50,737	2,42,219	3,656	60,620	83,350	9,48,986
Patna - -	9,97,418	9,37,906	1,465	59,512	41,541	806	8,97,024
Rajshahye - -	2,62,490	2,62,396	2,20,965	94	44,378	86,026	3,52,957
Assam - -	15,898	14,935	2,14,044	963	564	89,870	1,38,545
Chota Nagpore -	1,49,578	1,47,196	12,714	2,382	12,527	5,089	1,42,294
Arracan - -	59,845	59,845	59,168	- -	5,818	20,339	92,856
Darjeeling - -	3,784	3,784	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,784
	33,41,061	32,72,611	11,85,995	68,450	2,75,546	4,45,986	37,37,074

The following statement exhibits a comparison of the results of the year under report with those of previous years:—

YEARS.	Demands.	COLLECTIONS.		Balance, being difference between Columns 2 and 3.	CHARGES.		Net Revenue realised.	Increase in Period of past 5 Years.	Decrease in Period of past 5 Years.
		Spirits or Drugs.	Opium.		General.	Cost of Opium at 5-8 per Seer.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1844-45 -	20,80,933	19,07,873	3,44,396	1,73,060	1,80,784	88,855	19,82,630	—	—
1849-50 -	12,17,702	12,14,001	3,63,122	3,701	4,04,734	1,47,244	10,25,145	- -	9,57,485
1854-55 -	26,29,210	25,75,744	7,64,995	53,466	2,83,357	3,21,032	27,36,350	17 11 205	—
1858-59 -	32,21,354	30,57,092	10,38,295	1,64,262	2,78,331	4,24,187	33,92,869	—	—
1859-60 -	33,41,061	32,72,611	11,85,995	68,458	2,75,546	4,45,986	37,37,074	10,00,724	—

The total receipts for the present year appear to be 44,58,606 rupees, and the expense of collections 7,21,532 rupees; the net revenue will therefore be 37,37,074 rupees. The percentage of the charges on the collections of the year under report are slightly above 16 per cent.

Abolition of out-stills.

Some changes of importance have been made in the management of the Abkarry Department during the past year. The great object of the Lieutenant Governor has been to substitute for the system, which was in effect a tax upon spirit shops, a system of taxing spirits actually taken for consumption at so much a gallon. The change involved the necessity of enforcing everywhere the system of sudder distilleries under excise supervision, and of rectifying the system of taxation where sudder distilleries existed. The out-still system, under which every retail vendor is allowed, by paying a certain daily tax, to manufacture upon his own premises as much spirit as he can sell, was considered by the Government as open to many objections. Under such a system there cannot be said to be any fixed excise on spirit at all. At one place, either from high daily license rates or few sales, the duty may be a reasonable one; at another place, either from low daily license rates or large sales, the duty may be immoderately small. This system, too, is bad in principle, for it looks for its revenue rather to a very large number of spirit shops, and a great consumption, than to a high tax. To obviate, therefore, these objections, the Lieutenant Governor has ordered, whenever practicable, the abolition of out-stills, and the introduction of the sudder distillery system, which taxes, at a fixed rate, every gallon of spirit brought into the market for consumption.

General increase of the Excise duties.

In addition to these changes, the excise duties generally have been raised. Bengal rum, which formerly paid an excise duty of one rupee a gallon, has now to pay a duty of three rupees a gallon. This increase of duty was rendered necessary in consequence of the change in the rate of duty levied on imported spirits effected by the new tariff, which came into operation on the 18th of last February. Before that date, while Bengal rum was taxed one rupee a gallon, imported rum paid a duty of *Rs.* 1. 8. a gallon; in other words, there was a differential duty of eight annas a gallon in favour of the home manufacture. When the duty on imported rum was raised to three rupees a gallon, it became necessary to raise the duty on rum manufactured in the country. The Board, in April 1859, proposed, as the import duty had been doubled, to double also the excise duty on country rum; but, as was justly remarked by the Government of India, the effect of this would have been to double the differential duty. Eventually, as no good reason could be shown for maintaining any differential duty, the Lieutenant Governor recommended that the excise duty on country rum should be equalised with the customs duty on imported rum, by fixing it at 3 rupees a gallon. This view was approved by the Government of India, and has been carried out by the Legislature, and Act XXIII. of 1860 was passed accordingly. The duty on country spirit has also been about doubled, wherever the new system has been introduced, and the duty upon gunja has been raised from 1 to 2 rupees a seer.

OPIUM.

Financial results of the year.

The following comparative statement exhibits the aggregate receipts and charges, and the net revenue of the department, in the years 1857-58, 1858-59, and 1859-60.

	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Receipts - - -	521,00,669	467,08,472	429,67,438
Charges - - -	88,83,637	77,43,126	66,14,575
Net Revenue - -	432,17,032	389,65,3 6	363,52,863

The

The above statement shows not only the amount realised at the opium sales in Calcutta, but also the prime cost of the opium supplied to the Abkarry Department for local consumption in the Presidency of Bengal.

Falling off in the cultivation of the poppy since 1855.

Since 1855 there has been a considerable falling off in the cultivation of the poppy; and, to check any further decrease, it has been found necessary, during the past year, to raise the price of opium from *Rs.* 3. 4. to 4 rupees a seer. The attention of the Lieutenant Governor was first attracted to the subject of the opium cultivation by a report from the Board of Revenue in September 1859. In their report the Board reviewed the past and present condition of the cultivation, and traced the effect of the restrictive measures which Government had adopted since 1848, in consequence of the enormous extension of the cultivation. The out-turn of that year was 36,000 chests; and as it was considered that 36,000 chests would be an ample provision for future years, any further extension of the cultivation was strictly prohibited. In 1850 the restriction on the cultivation was withdrawn, and the price paid to the cultivators was reduced from *Rs.* 3. 12. to *Rs.* 3. 8. a seer. This reduction appears at that time to have been judicious. At any rate, it had no injurious effect upon the cultivation, as the memorandum in the margin, of the quantity of opium brought to sale in the following years, will show. The large increase in the number of chests brought to sale naturally produced a considerable decrease in the price. In 1848, with an out-turn of 36,000 chests, the price obtained was 1,000 rupees; but in 1854, with an out-turn of 48,319 chests, the price fell to 760 rupees a chest. To check any further extension of the poppy cultivation, it was determined still further to reduce the price paid to the cultivator from *Rs.* 3. 8. to *Rs.* 3. 4. a seer. This reduction was followed by an immediate decrease in the cultivation. The marginal statement shows that between 1855 and 1858 the number of chests of opium sent down for sale fell off from 53,319 to 32,686, while last year's provision was only 27,000, and for the present year there are only 21,266 chests to be brought forward for sale.

	Total Number of Chests.
1852 -	33,561
1853 -	39,463
1854 -	48,319
1855 -	53,319

	Total Number of Chests.
1855 -	53,319
1856 -	41,492
1857 -	43,902
1858 -	32,686

Causes of this decrease.

The opium agent for Behar attributed this falling off in the poppy cultivation to the great rise which had taken place in the wages of labour, and in the price of cereals, oil seeds, and other products. It would seem from the annexed memorandum of the agent, that there had been a general increase in prices of 100 per cent. since the year 1855, in which the last reduction in the price of opium took place.

Memorandum of the average Increase in the Price of certain Articles of Consumption in the Behar Opium Agency.

Articles.	Per Rupee in 1855-56.			Per Rupee in 1858-59.		
	Mds.	*Seers.*	*Chts.*	*Mds.*	*Seers.*	*Chts.*
Tobacco - - -	0	20	0	0	10	0
Mustard - - -	0	30	0	0	15	0
Linseed - - - -	1	0	0	0	16	0
Potatoes - - - -	2	20	0	1	10	0
Oats - - - -	1	15	0	0	25	0
Wheat - - - -	0	30	0	0	16	0
Barley - - - -	1	10	0	0	20	0
Grain - - - -	1	0	0	0	22	0
Goor - - - -	0	35	0	0	20	0

The agent was, however, of opinion, that, even at the existing rates, those cultivators who could employ their women and children in the work would still continue the cultivation, as it enabled them to utilise the whole amount of the labour at their command, part of which would otherwise lie idle; but that the Rajpoots, Brahmins, and other classes, who were unable to employ their women in the fields, and were dependent upon hired labourers, would secede from the cultivation, until the wages of labour should fall. The Board of Revenue, in submitting this report of the agent, proposed, as a means of arresting the decay of the opium cultivation, to revert to the former rate of *Rs.* 3. 8. a seer. This proposal the Lieutenant Governor at once sanctioned; but at the same time expressed his doubts whether the increase was sufficient to place the profits on the cultivation of opium on a par with the profit obtainable from the cultivation of other crops. A subsequent report, which the Revenue Board were requested to submit, proved the correctness of these surmises.

Steps taken to restore the cultivation.

Increased rates paid to the cultivators.

The rise from *Rs.* 3. 4. to *Rs.* 3. 8. a seer, in the price offered for opium, had no perceptible effect on the cultivation, and a further increase of 4 annas per seer was proposed by the Board. This increase was, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, insufficient, and in forwarding the correspondence to the Supreme Government, he recommended that the price should be raised to at least 4 rupees a seer. The Supreme Government concurred in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, and the price of opium has been raised to 4 rupees a seer, and the cultivators have been assured that no reduction will be made for the next three seasons. It is of course impossible to say at present what the effect of this increase will be; but in the meantime no exertions will be spared to place this most important branch of the revenue upon a more satisfactory footing.

The risk incurred by maintaining the present excessive price of opium (caused by the supply being unequal to the demand), of encouraging the growth of poppy in China and elsewhere, is apparent.

Salt.

The following Table exhibits the result of the operations of the Salt Department during the year under report, as compared with the results of previous years:—

1. Years.	2. Proceeds of Sale of Government Salt.	3. Customs Duty on Imported Salt.	4. Excise Duty on Home Salt.	5. Miscellaneous Receipts in the Salt Department.	6. Total of Receipts.	7. Deduct Charges in Salt Department.	8. Balance.	9. Deduct Proportion of Customs Charges debitable to the Customs Duty levied on Salt.	10. Net Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
1840-41 -	170,17,889 - 5	17,13,384 2 -	- - -	23,05,114 7 5	210,36,387 9 10	46,52,461 4 11	163,83,926 4 11	2,21,396 - -	161,62,530 4 11
1850-51 -	108,73,244 2 4	61,39,112 14 -	87,500 - -	1,84,729 3 8	172,84,577 4 -	33,39,446 12 6	139,45,130 7 6	3,17,920 - -	136,27,210 7 6
1858-59 -	117,97,021 14 10	90,11,012 7 3	32,900 - -	1,81,031 - 4	210,27,465 6 5	40,19,129 2 7	170,08,336 3 10	2,91,415 - -	167,16,921 3 10
1859-60 -	128,79,779 5 4	63,27,573 10 3	1,31,824 10 -	2,44 393 13 7	200,83,486 7 2	36,64,071 15 8	164,19,414 7 5	1,78,821 - -	162,40,593 7 3

Enhancement of duty upon salt.

Several important measures connected with the administration of the Salt Department have come into operation during the past year. The great pressure which the mutiny produced upon the finances compelled the Government of India to seek an addition to the public revenues by increased taxation; and an increase of eight annas a maund in the duty upon salt was considered as one of the least objectionable forms by which an additional revenue could be levied. No tax presses so lightly upon the community as the salt tax, and no tax is more easily collected. Salt is the only article which has experienced no fluctuation in price, while the price of grain and country products generally has risen 30 or 40 per cent., or more; and so long, therefore, as the prevailing prosperity and high prices continue, there is no reason for supposing that the increase of the duty will be followed by a proportionate decrease of consumption. The enhanced duty of three rupees a maund, instead of *Rs.* 2. 8. a maund, came into operation on the 21st of last December; and the effect of the measure upon the revenue is shown in the following figures, which exhibit the amount of salt brought to sale, and the amount realised by Government during the four months immediately succeeding the increase in the duty, and the corresponding four months of the preceding year:—

Government salt sales.

Government Salt Sales from January to April:—

	Quantity.	Proceeds.
	Maunds.	*Rs.*
1859 - - - -	1,035,756	32,18,244
1860 - - - -	957,668	33,52,097
Excise Sales:		
1859 - - - -	2,500	6,250
1860 - - - -	21,900	65,700
Imported Salt:		
1859 - - - -	897,801	20,42,214
1860 - - - -	669,209	18,26,944

Imposition of duty upon salt manufactured in Arracan.

In the province of Arracan there was, up to the year under report, no salt tax at all. The manufacture and sale of salt was there perfectly unrestricted. As there seemed no good reason why Arracan should enjoy an immunity from taxation which no other province enjoyed, the Board of Revenue were requested by the Lieutenant Governor to report whether it would not be expedient to impose an excise tax upon the salt manufactured in that province. The Board, after communicating with the local authorities, were not in favour of extending the salt tax to Arracan, on the ground that an excise tax on this article might check the progress of improvement, and deter the poorer class from settling in the province. In the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, the views of the Board were not supported by experience. Salt was taxed in Pegu, and the salt manufacturers there were no richer than the salt manufacturers of Arracan; and as a slight tax imposed no check upon the manufacture in one province, there was no reason to suppose that it would have the effect of checking manufacture, under similar circumstances, in another province. It was also manifestly unjust that Arracan, a prosperous province, with a population of 3,700,000 persons, should wholly escape a tax which our Indian subjects elsewhere were required to pay.

But

But in imposing for the first time a tax upon the salt produced in Arracan every care has been taken to prevent any check being placed upon the manufacture. The tax at present is little more than nominal. Each pot, containing about three maunds of salt, is rated at 8 annas; in other words, each maund of salt has to pay an excise tax of about 2½ annas. In one of the Arracan districts alone, it is calculated that this almost nominal tax will yield a revenue of 60,000 rupees. It is not, however, the intention of Government to keep the duty at this nominal rate, but gradually, as circumstances permit, to raise the tax to *R.* 1. 4. a maund. These measures have obtained the sanction of the Supreme Government.

Rate of duty.

There are two systems under which the salt revenue is realised in Bengal: the Excise system, under which any private person who pleases may manufacture salt, and sell it to the public for such a price as he can obtain over and above an Excise duty paid to Government of 3 rupees upon every maund manufactured; and the system under which the salt manufactured for Government is sold to all applicants at a fixed price; the price fixed is the actual cost of the manufacture to Government, plus a duty of 3 rupees a maund. The same duty is levied on all salt imported by sea; no profit is made by the manufacture; the salt is sold at the cost price, plus the duty. At the commencement of each year the Board of Revenue, after calculating the cost of production, issue a notification exhibiting the rates at which salt will be sold on the above principle for the year then commencing. In estimating the cost price of the salt, it had never been customary to include in the calculation interest on the advances made to those engaged in the manufacture. In the Lieutenant Governor's opinion this was clearly an item which should be included in the cost of production. Where salt is manufactured under the Excise system, interest on the capital employed forms a most important item in the expenses of the private manufacturer; and it is obvious that private enterprise labours under a great disadvantage when compelled to compete with a producer who reimburses himself for the important item of interest on the capital invested in the manufacture, by deducting the amount from the duty payable upon his salt, instead of being obliged, like others, to add it to the cost price. Out of regard, therefore, not merely to the interest of Government, but also with a view to remove a disadvantage under which the private manufacturer and importer laboured, the Lieutenant Governor decided that interest at the then current rate of 6 per cent. on the outlay incurred in the manufacture should, in future, be charged and included in the cost price of all salt manufactured. Although the Board did not appear to think the charge one of any importance, it appears, from statements submitted by the Bengal Accountant, that this measure will yield a profit of more than 2,87,000 rupees to Government for the current year.

Interest on the advances made to the manufacturers included in cost price of the salt.

A considerable change has been made in the manner of selling some sorts of Government salt in the year under review. In regard to certain favourite sorts of Government salt, of which the supply is limited and the demand great, it has been found necessary, for several years past, in order to avoid a riotous scramble when they first became available at the fixed price to purchasers, to sell them by allotment. When the subject first came under the consideration of the present Lieutenant Governor, he found that the plan in operation was to sell the Government salt by lottery, limiting the applications for tickets to persons on a privileged list, who alone were recognised by the Board as dealers in salt, to the exclusion of all others who might wish to buy salt. This exclusive system of sale appeared to the Lieutenant Governor to be most objectionable; it gave the entire monopoly of salt to a few favoured individuals, and excluded all others from the salt market; whilst it is one of the fundamental principles laid down by the Home Government, in concurrence with a recommendation made several years ago by a Committee of the House of Commons, that Government salt should be available to any one who chooses to pay the fixed price and duty, in quantities not less than a moderate minimum. To remedy this defect, by throwing open the market for these favourite salts, as well as for all other salts, to all persons without restriction, and to avoid the discreditable plan of a lottery, certain modifications of the existing rules were adopted, under which the salt sold was distributed to all persons without distinction; the only condition imposed was, that the applicants, at the time of making their application, should deposit in bank notes or post bills the full price of the salt they required. If the demand for any particular kind of salt was in excess of the supply, a proportionate distribution was made to the applicants, and the balance of the sums deposited was returned.

Change made in the manner of selling some sorts of Government salt.

To this arrangement there was one objection; as the demand for the favourite kinds of salt in question greatly exceeded the supply, it was found that the several purchasers applied for a much larger quantity of salt than they really required, in order that they might obtain a larger allotment when the salt was distributed among the body of purchasers in proportion to their several applications. As each applicant was required to deposit in bank notes or post bills the full price of the salt applied for, and as applications were made for a much larger quantity of salt than was really required, the money market was disturbed by the sudden withdrawal of an unnecessarily large sum of money from circulation. But this objection to the new system has been entirely removed by certain recent arrangements which have been entered into with the Bank of Bengal. The last sale under this system passed off without the slightest inconvenience to the public or to the parties concerned. The salt was equally available to all applicants without distinction, who each obtained his fair share. Measures have been set on foot for avoiding, if possible, all necessity in future for resorting to any exceptional plan of sale in respect to any sort of salt, by increasing the production of the favourite sorts to as large an extent as possible.

The working of the new system.

Stamps.

The results of the operations of the Stamp Department are shown in the following statement:—

	1840–41.			1844–45.			1850–51.		
	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
Bengal Provinces - - -	20,66,295	65,138	20,01,157	22,26,322	69,947	21,56,373	20,16,909	77,109	19,39,800
Calcutta (Town) - - -	1,40,884	69,985	70,899	1,69,700	32,469	1,37,233	1,08,796	73,642	35,154
Total - - -	22,07,179	1,35,123	20,72,056	23,96,022	1,02,416	22,93,606	21,25,705	1,50,751	19,74,954
North-West Provinces, Punjab, Nagpore, and Oude - -	12,41,879	- -	- -	13,12,421	- -	- -	16,56,869	- -	- -
Grand Total - - -	34,49,058	1,35,123	20,72,056	37,08,443	1,02,416	22,93,606	37,82,574	1,50,751	19,74,954

	1854–55.			1858–59.			1859–60.		
	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
Bengal Provinces - - -	21,80,197	1,45,219	20,34,978	25,76,664	79,912	24,96,752	28,48,457	86,414	27,62,043
Calcutta (Town) - - -	1,23,149	83,305	39,844	1,39,599	54,155	85,444	2,44,592	56,286	1,88,306
Total - - -	23,03,346	2,28,524	20,74,822	27,16,263	1,34,067	25,82,196	30,93,049	1,42,700	29,50,349
North-West Provinces, Punjab, Nagpore, and Oude - -	19,05,601	- -	- -	15,66,305	- -	- -	23,59,805	- -	- -
Grand Total - - -	42,08,947	2,28,524	20,74,822	42,82,568	1,34,067	25,82,196	54,52,854	1,42,700	29,50,359

The following comparative Table exhibits the number of documents which, having been written on unstamped paper, were stamped under the provisions of Section 14, Regulation X. of 1829:—

	Number of Deeds.	Amount of Duty.
1844–45 - - - -	2,366	31,184 11 –
1854–55 - - - -	2,150	31,001 2 –
1858–59 - - - -	1,400	19,958 2 –
1859–60 - - - -	2,248	28,545 6 –

The gross collections from Postage Stamps during the year under report were as follows:—

In Bengal - - - - - - -	4,56,271 – 6
„ North-Western Provinces - - -	2,51,502 14 9
„ Punjab - - - - - -	86,327 5 –
„ Oude - - - - - - -	30,208 1 4

The value of Postage Stamps supplied to Madras and Bombay was as under:—

Madras - - - - - - -	2,17,666 10 8
Bombay - - - - - - -	4,83,077 8 –

STATIONERY.

The following comparative statement exhibits the value of the articles sent out by the home authorities, and of those purchased in this country during the last two years:—

YEARS.	Value of the Stationery sent out from England.	Value of Stationery Purchased in this Country.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1858-59 - -	2,41,359	1,71,640	4,12,999
1859-60 - -	1,90,203	2,48,430	4,38,633

It will be perceived that the local purchases during the year under report exceeded those of the preceding year by 76,790 rupees. A portion of this increase was owing to the general rise of prices, and a part to the higher import duties authorised during the year; but by far the larger amount was attributable to the increased quantity of stationery which had to be purchased.

The number of indenting officers during the year was 1,825, or 499 in excess of the number (1,326) in 1858-59; and the value of the stationery issued was 4,86,059 rupees to 4,38,089 rupees of the preceding year.

The amount realised during the last two years on account of stationery sold, less commission of five per cent. charged on the prime cost under the stationery rules, is given below:—

YEARS.	Proceeds of Stationery Sold.	Commission of 5 per cent. on Prime Cost.	Net proceeds of Sale.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1858-59 - - -	10,092	505	9,587
1859-60 - - -	3,705	105	3,520

It may be mentioned in this place that, with a view to promote the efficiency of the press established in the Alipore Jail, and to facilitate the execution of all indents for printed forms required by Government officers, as also to effect a saving to Government in the cost of establishment to some extent, the Lieutenant Governor authorised the transfer of the Lithographic Department of the Stationery Office to the Alipore Jail, during the year under report. This transfer took effect from the 1st of January last. Previous to this time, public officers were not required to pay for work executed for them at the lithographic press, but as printing and lithography are considered in the Alipore Jail as part of jail manufactures, it has now been determined that all officers and departments are, for the future, to be charged with the cost of the lithographed work that may have to be executed for them at the Jail Press, according to rates which have been fixed upon by the Inspector General of Jails, and sanctioned by Government. The superintendent of stationery continues, as before, to be the medium of all communication from officers requiring printed or lithographed forms, and to check all unnecessary indents.

FINANCIAL.

THE following statement shows the probable receipts and disbursements of the Government of Bengal for the year 1859–60, and the expected net surplus at the close thereof:—

STATEMENT showing the probable RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Government of *Bengal* for the Year 1859–60, and the expected Net Surplus at the close thereof.

RECEIPTS ORDINARY.	Scale of Estimated Income for 1859–60.		Scale of Estimated Charge for 1859–60.		Surplus or Deficit.	
					Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
General Department — Post Office	12,47,000		7,10,000			
Stamps	26,82,000		1,38,000			
Miscellaneous	1,82,500		63,05,000			
		41,11,500		71,53,000	—	30,41,500
Judicial Department	—	9,92,000	—	82,99,000	—	73,07,000
Revenue — Bengal, Behar, and Orissa	3,58,82,000		28,98,400			
Burmese	16,60,000		6,26,000			
Sayer	3,51,000		1,000			
Abkaree	39,00,000		2,68,000			
		4,17,93,000		37,93,400	3,79,99,600	—
Customs — Imports, exclusively of salt	1,17,49,000					
Exports	21,22,000					
Miscellaneous	3,000					
		1,38,74,000	—	5,53,600	1,33,20,400	—
Salt — Presidency Sales and Imports	1,74,39,000					
Retail Sales	21,26,000					
Excise Duty	1,32,000					
Miscellaneous	61,000					
		1,97,58,000	—	36,51,500	1,61,06,500	—
Opium — Sales, Behar	3,42,68,000					
Ditto, Benares	80,40,000					
Supplied for Abkaree purposes	8,04,000					
Miscellaneous	4,000					
		4,31,16,000	—	69,27,000	3,61,89,000	—
Marine — Pilotage	5,01,000					
Miscellaneous	59,900					
Steam	66,000					
		6,26,900	—	30,57,000	—	24,30,100
Miscellaneous Interest	—	—	—	39,000	—	39,000
Public Works	—	13,10,000	—	26,97,500	—	13,87,500
EXTRAORDINARY.						
Public Works	1,76,000		15,99,000			
Miscellaneous	2,79,900		1,11,400			
		4,55,900		17,10,400	—	12,54,500
PROFIT AND LOSS.						
General	2,83,500		4,12,000			
Miscellaneous	1,90,300		23,000			
		4,73,800		4,35,000	38,800	—
		12,65,11,100		3,83,16,400	10,36,54,300	1,54,59,600
Deduct Deficit	—	—	—	— *Rs.*	1,54,59,600	
Net Surplus	—	—	—	— *Rs.*	8,81,94,700	

EDUCATION.

No change in the controlling agency during the year.

The constitution of the agency for the control and direction of the Education Department in the Lower Provinces has undergone no change during the year. The head of the department, called the Director of Public Instruction, is aided by five inspectors of schools, under whose superintendence are placed the five divisions or circles into which these provinces are divided, and under whom there are 47 deputy inspectors. The orders of the Home Government, prohibiting, without their special sanction, any new charge in this department, rendered necessary by the state of the imperial finances, are still in force. Progress, therefore, in this department, is at present impracticable.

Progress impeded by the state of the finances.

Statistics of the department.

By the latest returns received, there are at present, in the Lower Provinces, 289 colleges and schools maintained by Government, attended by 18,387 scholars; and 303 aided schools, attended by 21,979 scholars, thus giving a grand total of 592 schools and 40,366 scholars. Of female schools there are at present in operation only 10, containing about 367 children.

The number of colleges and schools under the control of, and in connexion with, the late Council of Education, on the 27th January 1855, when the department was made over to the

the Director of Public Instruction, was 147, and the number of scholars attending them amounted to about 12,865, showing an increase in the total number of schools in operation of 445, and an increase in the total number of scholars for the year ending 30th April 1859, as compared with the year ending 31st December 1854, of 27,501.

The gross annual expenditure incurred by the State, for the purposes of education in Bengal, for the year 1854-5, was *Rs.* 6,88,692. 1. 7., and for the year 1858-9, *Rs.* 10,32,021. 5. 9., showing an increase of expenditure amounting to *Rs.* 3,43,329. 4. 2.

This abstract of statistics is brought down to the latest date, for which returns have been received.

Changes in the Calcutta University.

After two years' experience in the working of the bye-laws and regulations of the University, it was thought desirable to reconsider some of their provisions, with the view, chiefly, of giving them greater elasticity, by conferring wider discretionary powers on the Syndicate, as the executive authority of the University.

Revision of its code of bye-laws and regulations.

Accordingly, after lengthened discussions in the several faculties, and after careful examination of the regulations adopted by the Universities at Madras and Bombay, a scheme, involving many alterations, well matured by the Senate of the University, was submitted to the Government of India, and received its sanction on the 28th March, of the current year. By this revised code, considerable changes, some of them of an organic nature, have been introduced, of which the most important are the establishment of a new examination in arts, intermediate betwee matriculation and the final examination for the B. A. degree; the creation of a new and lower degree, styled Licentiate, in each of the faculties of law and civil engineering; and the institution of the degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law.

The University entrance examinations.

In sanctioning the establishment of Universities in India, the late Court of Directors proposed to invest them with the double functions of "encouraging a regular and liberal course of education, by conferring Academical Degrees," and testing the value of the education given elsewhere; thus hoping to create a spirit of honourable rivalry, well calculated to promote the efficiency of all the colleges and schools throughout the country.

Their beneficial effects on English school education in Bengal.

There can be no doubt that the Entrance Examinations have, within the short space of three years, considerably raised the standard of English school education in Bengal. Wherever their influence has extended, they have excited a spirit of emulation between all educational institutions, and have inspired both teachers and pupils alike with a vitality and activity hitherto unknown.

For the last Entrance Examination, the names of 705 candidates were enrolled, but 669 only presented themselves for examination. Of these, 243 obtained the requisite number of marks to entitle them to pass.

The details given in the margin, exhibit the proportions supplied by the different classes of schools.

The disproportionately high marks gained in Oriental languages, have led to the proposition to increase the difficulty of the examination papers in that subject, or of altering the mode of assessing marks.

PASSED.

	Number of Candidates.	1st Division.	2d Division.
Government Schools - -	490	52	123
Aided Schools - - -	28	1	17
Independent Schools - -	128	7	24
Schoolmasters - - -	28	4	10
Private Students - -	31	1	4
Total - -	705	65	178

Result of examination for the B.A. degree.

Out of 50 under-graduates who presented themselves to be examined for the B. A. Degree, only 13 succeeded in passing. It is to be noted, however, that a number of candidates came up this year with a view only of qualifying themselves for admission to next year's examination, to which, otherwise, they would not be eligible.

Taraprasaud Chatterjee, one of the successful candidates, applied to be examined for honours, and was awarded a third-class in mental and moral science. He is the first student in this part of India who has gained University Honours.

Result of examination for the B. L. degree.

Out of 22 candidates for the B. L. Degree, ten were successful. Of these, seven came under the special provisions of para. 3 of the B. L. Regulations, by which they will be entitled to their degrees as soon as they have graduated in Arts. The success which several native gentlemen of good education have met with as practising barristers in the Sudder Court, is proof sufficient that the legal profession in Calcutta opens up a remunerative field to natives of talent, if well qualified for the bar. Four of the passed candidates went up for honours, but did not succeed in attaining the prescribed standard.

The Calcutta Medical College.

The Medical College of Calcutta still retains its high reputation for the sound practical course of instruction imparted there by its able and efficient staff of Professors. As a means, however, of supplying qualified officers for the service of the State, it has been found wanting in power; the supplies for the public service by no means equalling the demand. This may be owing partly to the fact, that a large per-centage of the students leave the college before completing their course, from the desire, probably, to turn to profitable account, at the earliest moment, an imperfect stock of knowledge, without the expenditure of time and money required to complete a five years' course.

Expense and inconvenience occasioned by a large per-centage of the medical students leaving the college before completing their course.

Considering that the cost to the State of educating each student in the primary class of the Medical College is more than 100 *l.* per annum, it is evident that the liberality of Government is greatly abused by the defection of the students.

CHAP. VII. Bengal.

It has been suggested that all the students who obtain a gratuitous education, and the stipends and scholarships of the Medical College, should be bound to serve the State for a fixed minimum period; but this proposition has been over-ruled by the Supreme Government, under the belief that the interests of the State will be best served, if entire freedom of action be conceded to these classes of students, whether in the course or at the close of the college career.

The proposal that the medical students should be bound to serve the State for a fixed minumum period over-ruled by the Supreme Government.

Measures taken with a view to obviate the difficulty of obtaining sub-assistant surgeons for service in the North Western Provinces

The difficulty of obtaining sub-assistant surgeons for service in the North-Western Province has been especially felt; and with a view of making this branch of the service more generally attractive, it was proposed that a portion of the funds hitherto set aside to provide scholarships at the Medical College, should be reserved for such students as might be willing to come to Calcutta from the North-Western Provinces to receive a medical education. The proposal was favourably entertained by Government, and the Directors of Public Instruction in the North-Western Province and in the Punjaub were requested to make the matter known throughout their jurisdictions. No candidates have, however, yet appeared.

This year the diploma examinations in medicine, as in law, have been withdrawn from the control of the Medical College, and will, in future, be superseded by the University Degree of Licentiate in medicine and surgery.

Result of the first examination for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

The college sent up 30 students for the first examination for this degree. Of these, 13 passed, three of whom evinced sufficient merit to entitle them to University scholarships.

The College of Civil Engineering.

This college, which was established in 1856, has made progress in the face of many difficulties. There can be no doubt that, with judicious management, and with improvements, the want of which is sufficiently indicated, the care and cost which is now expended upon it will, in due time, bear good fruit, in supplying the largely increasing demands of the Public Works Departments, and the requirements of private companies, railroads, &c. The great deficiency at present is in the practical instruction requisite to qualify men for work which is exclusively practical. The college, however, is at present quite in a state of infancy.

The number of students on the rolls, at the close of the year, amounted to 65. During the year 13 students obtained certificates of qualification for different grades of the Public Works Department.

Its professional staff not quite complete yet.

The professional staff is as yet quite incomplete. A considerable increase to it must be made almost immediately, if the college is expected to keep pace with the increasing demands made upon it. The entire cost to Government of the institution for the year 1858-59, was *Rs.* 25,047. 10 *a.* 8 *p.*

The School of Industrial Art.

This institution is at present in a transition state. Considerable success has been attained in wood engraving, and until recently the department of moulding and modelling was highly prosperous; but this department is closed for the present for want of a competent master.

The Government grant of 600 rupees a month to it continued.

A continuance of the Government grant of 600 rupees a month has been sanctioned for a further period of two years, and the committee of management has undertaken to reorganize the institution in communication with the managers of the excellent industrial school at Madras.

Colleges for general education prosperous.

A gratifying increase is generally apparent in the numbers of the more advanced students who attend the five Government colleges for general education, a result which appears to be traceable, in great measure, to the growing influence of the University. The total numbers on the rolls of the five colleges amounted in March 1859, to 195. At the end of that year, viz., at the close of the session for 1859, there were 234.

Oriental colleges.

The colleges for Oriental education in Bengal are the Hooghly and Calcutta Madrissa, and the Sanscrit College.

The Calcutta Madrissa.

The English school department of the Calcutta Madrissa has succeeded admirably. Mahomedans used to be found to be backward, as compared with Hindoos, in giving to their children the benefit of the knowledge of English; they now readily avail themselves of the means afforded for obtaining an English education at the Madrissa, which contains, in the school department, about 140 of the sons of the most respectable Mahomedans of all classes, and yearly sends its five or six junior scholars to other colleges. This success shows the soundness of the principle on which, under the advice of the late Council of Education, the school department of the Madrissa was effectively remodelled in 1854. A Mahomedan is not unwilling to give his children the advantages in his power; but a Mahomedan of the higher orders, though he has no objection to western literature, has an insuperable objection to deny his children instruction in his own literature. Mahomedans, unlike Hindoos, have a literature; and the feeling is not only natural, but creditable. But amongst all our institutions before 1854, there was not one which could afford, with even an approach to efficiency, a Mahomedan boy the means of learning both English and Persian. The school of the Madrissa affords this, and the result speaks for itself.

The Hooghly Madrissa. Its low condition. Reforms in contemplation.

The Hooghly Madrissa is in a very bad condition. The Director of Public Instruction has been called upon to prepare, in communication with Captain Lees, a detailed plan for the reform of this institution in the sense of the recommendations made by the Council of Education in 1854, for the improvement of the Calcutta Madrissa. This will involve the re-union of the Anglo-Persian department with the Madrissa with as much extension and improvement as possible, and the reform of the Arabic department in the manner laid down by the Council of Education. It contains but 20 students now.

The Sanscrit College.

This college continues practically, as yet, upon its former footing. The late Director of Public

Public Instruction proposed, in the late Lieutenant Governor's time, that the institution should be divided into a school and a college department, which appears to be an unobjectionable arrangement. But he proposed, at the same time, several prospective changes in the course of instruction, of a fundamental nature, which were approved at the time; but they have since been found to be distasteful in the highest degree to the Hindoo gentry who take an interest in the college, who have protested strongly against their introduction. The changes proposed, on examination, appear to be open to some just objection; they are, in effect, though probably not in design, inconsistent with the spirit of the system supported in the above-mentioned Report of the late Council of Education; and they have been objected to, more or less, by both the present and the late principal. The plan is, therefore, once more under the consideration of Government. The college at present contains about 300 students.

The remodelling of this institution according to the plan suggested by the late Director of Public Instruction found to be distasteful to the Hindoo gentry.

The plan, therefore, again under consideration.

The schools receiving grants in aid from Government are represented to be generally in a satisfactory state. Compared with Government schools of the same class, in which the teachers are Government servants, and the local management is directly subjected to the control of the officers of the Government Education Department, no doubt their standard of education is lower, but regarded positively in themselves, and in comparison with schools under unchecked native management, they may be considered, on the whole, to be achieving decided success.

The aided school in a satisfactory state.

In purely vernacular schools of all classes much remains to be done.

The collegiate and zillah schools still take rank as the best managed schools in the country; their classes are yearly recruited from the vernacular schools by the admission of those students who have succeeded in gaining the scholarships attached to institutions of that class in the annual examinations held by the inspectors. One hundred and sixty of these vernacular scholarships are annually available; they are tenable in zillah schools for four years, and carry with them the privilege of free tuition, in addition to stipends of four rupees per mensem. By means of these scholarships a lad of real ability, and energy who commences his education in a vernacular school may, by the exercise of industry and perseverance, push himself up through different stages into the University, and obtain the highest honours given in it, enjoying all through his career stipends and scholarships sufficient for his maintenance. With such advantages in prospect, the vernacular scholarships are naturally highly prized and warmly contested.

The collegiate and zillah schools take rank as the best managed schools in the country.

The reason why the vernacular scholarships are so highly prized and warmly contested.

The following Table shows the number of students on the rolls of the collegiate and zillah schools at the close of each of the last three years:—

NUMBER of SCHOOLS.	STUDENTS ON THE ROLLS.		
	30 April 1858.	30 April 1859.	30 April 1860.
44	6,191	6,351	6,628

In regard to female education not much has been done; there are, as yet, but 10 schools in operation, attended by upwards of 367 children. As a general rule, the people are opposed to it, and as there is not that direct and tangible benefit to be derived from the education of their daughters which follows from the education of their sons, female education in this country must, it is feared, be a work of very slow development. In a country, moreover, where girls marry at the age of four or five, are mothers at 13 and 14, it is not from schools that any great success in this direction can be anticipated. It has been truly observed, that female education in Bengal must be brought within the penetralia of home; and there is reason to believe that it has at length gained entrance there, and takes the form of zenana teaching. It is impossible, of course, to obtain statistics of this mode of education; but it is quite certain that it is spreading.

Native female education.

The people generally opposed to it. Progress expected, however, from female education taking the form of zenana teaching, which is spreading.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Before narrating the operations of the Department of Public Works for this Presidency, during 1859-60, it is necessary to note briefly the reorganization which the department has undergone, embracing two important changes.

One of these relieved the chief engineer entirely of that portion of his duties which was connected with the central office of account, and placed him in the joint office of chief engineer and secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department. In the former capacity he will continue to exercise independent authority in the Department, in the same manner that he has hitherto exercised it; and as Secretary to the Government, he will prepare, and lay before the Lieutenant Governor the papers in his department which require to be submitted to Government, and he will be the organ of Government, and the channel by which the orders of the Lieutenant Governor will be transmitted

Important changes in the organization of the department.

transmitted to the subordinate officers of the department. In immediate communication with the Lieutenant Governor, the chief engineer and secretary will be his adviser in all professional matters.

The other change effected the reduction of the unmanageable geographical extent of the circles of superintendence, by making the three circles into which the Lower Provinces were previously divided into seven, and by the appointment of four additional superintending engineers to the newly created circles. The design of this arrangement was to relieve the Chief Engineer of details of supervision, and to ensure, at the same time, a much closer and more real superintendence of the work of the district executive officers by the superintending engineers than was before possible.

The functions of the chief engineer, as the general head of the department, will remain the same as heretofore; but in regard to particular works, nothing but what is of great importance is to come before him. The superintending engineers will thus be raised to a higher, a better defined, and a more independent position than they practically possessed under the old arrangement; and the chief engineer will have more time to give to his chief duty of general control, and to such professional works as are of the greatest moment.

The audit of accounts and control of the central office has been placed under a separate officer, called the controller and auditor of Public Works accounts, who is entrusted with the power of audit, formerly exercised by the chief engineer, subject to special rules.

Immediately after the close of the year, an important change was also made in the railway branch of the Public Works Department in Bengal, but this will be noticed in next year's Report. The expenditure of the Department of Public Works has been strictly limited during the year, and therefore less has been done, beyond providing accommodation for the largely-increased force of European troops than would otherwise, with a larger allowance, have been the case.

Of the actual execution of works, or of the orders given relating to them, it is not necessary to give details here. The Department has been most fully, zealously, and usefully employed, and all really important business to be done has been done expeditiously and well.

Military works.

The principal military works in hand during the year were:—

Fortifications.

The construction of a redoubt, having two batteries for heavy guns at Diamond Harbour; the commencement of cantonments for European troops at Dehree, on the Grand Trunk Road, and their completion at Dorunda and Hazareebaugh, in the Chota Nagpore Division, and at Sinchall, near Darjeeling; besides various and extensive new works, additions and alterations in connection with the barrack quarters at Fort William, Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, Chinsurah, Berhampore, Dinapore, and Raneegunge, for the better shelter, convenience, and comfort of the European troops of all arms.

Cantonments.

Accommodation for troops.

Under this category are also included some new hospitals, reading-rooms, skittle alleys, bakeries, slaughter-houses, liquor and store rooms, and various other buildings and out-offices, which are indispensable adjuncts to military quarters.

All these works have been executed in a manner very creditable to the Department, and as economically as could be expected under existing high rates for labour and materials.

In one instance only has there been room for doubt as to the real utility of the works executed. It is a matter of regret to advert to the apprehensions which have arisen respecting the suitability of the site of Sinchal, near Darjeeling, for a cantonment. Being at a great elevation, and immediately facing the plains, it is represented to be more exposed to cloud, mist, and rain, than the old cantonment at Jellapahar (Darjeeling), or than any other portion of the hills in the vicinity of Darjeeling. As yet there has been no occasion to occupy the barracks, and they are consequently damp.

Nearly three lakhs of rupees have been expended in the construction of the barracks, and bungalows, 34 in number, besides hospitals, and the necessary subsidiary buildings, and in clearing and levelling the site. The advisability of abandoning the site and forming a cantonment of permanently constructed buildings at one of the other eligible spots in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling, is now under the consideration of the Government of India, but the barracks should be occupied, and trial given them for at least a season, before further expense is incurred.

Cooking stoves on Captain Grant's principle have been constructed at Barrackpore, and are under trial.

The attention of Government has been drawn during the year to the advantages of Parisnath Hill as a sanatarium.

Parisnath is the highest of the range of hills separating Lower Bengal from Behar, through which the Grank Trunk Road runs. It stands off from the range on its south-eastern face, thus overlooking the plains between the valleys of the Damooda and Burrakur Rivers. Its summit is 4,624 feet above the sea; and the mass of the hill overhangs the Grand Trunk Road from the 189th to the 198th mile stone from Calcutta.

The late Lieutenant Governor ascended the hill in February 1855; but he was not favourably impressed with its capabilities as a sanatarium. He believed that there was want of space on the top for building, and for the recreation of European soldiers; and he considered the difference of temperature between it and the plains, which he estimated at only about 10 degrees, to be too small to make it an object for Europeans requiring a change to a cool atmosphere. More recent examinations of the hill have shown, however,

that

that it possesses many desirable qualities in a sanatarium. In the month of June 1859 the superintending engineer, Major Maxwell, found that the thermometer on the hill did not rise above 73° in the day time, and showed a minimum difference of 15° as compared with the heat in the plains below. In regard to water, and in other respects, his report was favourable, and as it was followed up by a favourable report also from the chief engineer, the Lieutenant Governor determined on making an inspection of the place himself. This he did during his tour in January last. He ascended the hill in company with several officers, pitched tents on level ground at the summit, and remained there two days, during which the whole of the summit of the eastern part of the hill and the neighbouring slopes were inspected.

This part of Parisnath Hill, like Mount Aboo in Western India, is a great place of pilgrimage for the Jains from all parts of India. The time of pilgrimage is in January and February, during which many thousand Jains, men, women, and children, in their best attire, ascend the hill to make offerings at each of the numerous small shrines along the ridge of the hill. These pilgrims evinced a strong and unmistakeable feeling against making the eastern portion of Parisnath a military sanatarium; and as it appeared to the Lieutenant Governor that soldiers could not be quartered on the sacred part of the hill to which the pilgrims resort, without offending feeling which it is neither right nor wise to offend, the chief engineer was desired to have an examination made of the western portion of the hill, which is not considered sacred. It is divided from the eastern portion by a deep cut, and the pilgrims stated that that part was never visited by them, and that they had no objection to the establishment of a sanatarium there. The western end of the hill has accordingly been closely examined, and a few good building sites have been found on the top. One perennial spring giving a supply equal to 5,000 gallons a day of delicious and wholesome water, at a temperature in April of 68°, is within 1,000 yards of the top of the hill, and within 600 yards of the largest building site, which it is proposed to occupy with a barrack, and two other springs have been discovered, one of which is within 300 yards of the hill top.

The general elevation of the proposed building ground is 4,000 feet. The temperature by thermometer, under an open thatched shed, gave an average maximum during the last week of April last, of 86°. The season being one of the hottest that has been known for many years, the thermometer rose at that time to as high as 107° in the plains below, showing a difference in the heat of the day of 21°.

The Lieutenant Governor is satisfied that advantage should be taken of Parisnath for the purposes of a small sanatarium, and has, in anticipation of the approval of the Supreme Government, ordered the preliminary operations of cutting a road and clearing and marking off the proposed building sites.

The top of the hill will be no more than 54 miles from the railway terminus on the Barrakur. Thus convalescents from Fort William, Barrackpore, Dum Dum, Chinsurah, and Raneegunge, could easily be sent thither.

Under the head of "ordnance works" may be mentioned the provision of lightning conductors on an improved system for all the magazines in Fort William, which is now in progress; improvements to the garrison arsenal and to the arsenal shed at Coolie Bazar; additions and alterations to the gun-cap factory at Dum Dum; and very extensive additions to the Ishapore powder works. Ordnance.

The storage for commissariat beer at Coolie Bazaar has been largely increased by both permanent and temporary sheds for that purpose. Commissariat.

Three building sheds and a spar shed have been constructed in the Kidderpore Dock Yard, and large estimates prepared for the extension and improvement of the yard. The preparation of materials for the large new dock has also been in progress. Naval.

The works executed for the Judicial Department comprised chiefly the construction of lines for two police battalions at Dorunda and Rampore Bauleah; the commencement of new court-houses for the sudder ameens at Kishnaghur and Mozufferpore; alterations to the magistrate's court-house at Kishnaghur; and the commencement of three new sub-divisional magistrates' houses, each consisting of court-room and residence, in the district of Cuttack. Judicial.

Among the works undertaken for the Revenue Department, the chief were the commencement of a spacious new opium godown on the Strand Road at Calcutta, capable of affording safe stowage for 30,000 chests of opium; a new export shed on the customs wharf at Calcutta, measuring 300 by 50 feet, and 10 new temporary sheds adjoining the Custom House premises at Calcutta, for the storage of goods. Besides the above, various additions and alterations have been made during the year to the collectorate cutcherries at Pooree, Balasore, Patna, and Chupprah, while the extensive new court-houses, on the standard plan, for the collectorates of Bhaugulpore and Pubna, suspended since 1857, have been lately put in hand again, and are fast progressing towards completion. Revenue.

Under this head is reported the completion of a new Roman Catholic chapel at Barrackpore, and the commencement of a new one at Hazareebaugh. Ecclesiastical.

For this department a new school-house has been completed at Purneah, and a new one commenced at Pooree. Educational.

Under this head may be mentioned the new building in course of erection in the Government Iron Bridge Yard for a steam saw mill; the construction of a jetty, with tramroad, at the Akra Brick Yard, to facilitate the shipment of soorkee, bricks, and other materials. The appointment of an officer to prepare estimates for erecting the new General Post Office, according to Mr. D. Wyatt's designs. The enlargement of a portion of the Mint premises, and the clearance of ground for the erection of the new copper mint. General.

New district Post Offices have been in progress at Berhampore and Rajmahal.

The construction of a road and embankments at Mutlah Port, as well as of tanks for fresh water, has been continued. Municipal.

Marine.

Under the head of Marine, the chief engineer reports the thorough repair of the jetty at Chittagong; and the construction of groynes for the protection of the marine bungalow at Akyab.

Agricultural.

Great improvements have been made in the condition of most of the embankment divisions, as testified by the greatly diminished number of complaints of breaches, &c.

Those in the Burdwan Division are in excellent order, and the result of the removal of a portion of the embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah is reported to be satisfactory.

Gour Bazar, Sathcooria, Jehanabad or Singhee.

All the embankments on the Adjai River have been abandoned, with the exception of those at the three places noted in the margin, where local circumstances necessitate their continuance.

The levels and surveys requisite for the submission of the heavy estimates for the completion of the South Hidgelee sea embankments continue under preparation. The embankments in Amersee and North Hidgelee have been completed.

As showing the improved state of the embankments in the Cuttack district generally, it may be mentioned that no remissions of land revenue have been made either in Cuttack or Balasore, for the years 1858–59 or 1859–60, while in Pooree the remissions have been only 10,526 rupees and 5,807 rupees respectively.

Communications.

Metalled Roads.—The Patna branch road still remains incomplete, pending the result of the surveys being carried on to determine the best route for it to take in the third or northern section. The Ganges and Darjeeling road is now nearly completed as regards earth raising. From the Ganges to Purneah, 18 miles out of 30, including the seven miles of heavy embankment over the submerged country near the Ganges, have been completed. From Purneah to the Mahanuddee River, 17 miles out of 20 have been completed, and three nearly so; and between the Mahanuddee and Titalyah the road (58 miles) is completed.

The work, which amounts to 65,000,000 of cubic feet of earth-raising, has been reported on in high terms of praise by the superintending engineers, who have inspected it; and all the earth-work, it was expected, would be completed by the rains.

The Jeagunge and Nulhatty road, 27 ½ miles in length, is about one-half completed as regards earth-work. Two inspection bungalows are in progress on this road, and materials are being collected and manufactured for masonry bridges and culverts, and for metalling.

The southern portion of the road from Sooree to Bhaugulpore, or that part between Sooree and Hansdiha (54 miles) was in progress up to December last, and 51 miles of earth-work, 23 miles of metal, and 29 of turfing, have been completed. The construction of temporary wooden bridges on the portion between Sooree and Doomka (30 miles in length) has been sanctioned, and is in progress.

It is to be regretted in respect to this line of road, that the most useful part of it, *i. e.* the northern portion, from Bowsee to Bhaugulpore, a distance of 33 miles, which is of pressing importance, in consequence of being in connexion with the line of railway, was not first commenced upon. The work began with the Sooree section or southern portion of the road, which is comparatively unimportant, because it passes through an uninhabited and jungly tract of country; but the object at the time was to afford employment and relief to the suffering Sonthals.

Orders have, however, now been issued for the cessation of work on the southern portion, and for the commencement of the Bhaugulpore end of the road, leaving the southern portion to be finished hereafter.

The earth-work on the northern portion has been commenced, and it is expected to be nearly completed by the rains.

The following extract from a recent letter from the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, shows the great benefit of opening up this part of the country by a good road:

"In the dry weather, carts can travel everywhere in the Sonthal districts, and they are largely increasing in number, in consequence of the demand for the rail, coal mines, Grand Trunk Road, &c. Produce, which three years since was removed almost entirely by pack bullocks, now goes on carts, though still there seems no visible diminution in the immense herds of bullocks carrying grain from the Sonthal districts to Bengal, and the stations on the Trunk Road. Cart hire now varies from 8 annas to 12 annas per diem, where a few years ago it was not more than 4 annas. Rails are sent by cart from Raneegunge, *viâ* Deoghur to Lukhiserai or Monghyr, in great numbers, and at a fabulous cost, to the great profit of the villagers on the line of road, which is one very largely used both for traffic and by travellers from the north-west. I hope that next year a sum of money may be devoted to its improvement, and toll bars established to keep it up. The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore is of opinion that the roads from Bowsee to Bhaugulpore, and through the Damun-i-koh to Sreekoond, on the rail, will be of the utmost advantage to the country."

The improvement of the road, 22 miles in length, between Burhee, on the Grand Trunk Road, and Hazareebaugh, was commenced in January, and about four miles of earthwork have been completed, and alterations made to four drain bridges, two* out of four small bridges are in progress, and the rest of the work is being pressed forward; but labour here is scarce.

*Biscowra, Sindoor.

Progress has been also made on the Southern Trunk Road from Calcutta to Cuttack, *viâ* Midnapore. From Calcutta to the Hooghly, at Budge Budge (15 miles), a metalled road already exists. From Ooloobariah, on the west bank, to Koilah Ghât, on the Roopnarain river (16 miles), is an unmettalled road, an estimate for metalling which is under consideration. From Koilah Ghât to Paneh Koorah (13 miles) the road earth-work is now being rapidly completed, and the work of collecting metal for it, in which there is much difficulty

difficulty, and also of burning bricks, is in progress. From Bouchkoorah to Midnapore (25 miles) is already metalled. The metalling of the two portions above noted (29 miles), will complete a metalled high road between Calcutta and Midnapore (71 miles). An estimate has been called for, for continuing the road from Midnapore to Balasore, a further distance of 86 miles. This, it is hoped, will be taken up in 1861-62.

A road from Barreepore to the new town of Mutlah, commenced by the civil authorities, has been transferred to the Department Public Works, and is now in progress. Barreepore is distant about 15 miles from Calcutta, and a metalled road already connects the two places. The length of the new road, including the portion through the Mutlah town, is 16 miles; part of the earth-work has been roughly thrown up for the whole length, and about four miles have been properly formed. Brick metal is being prepared.

At the close of the year, orders were issued for the transfer to the Public Works Department, from the local authorities, of the following roads, to be formed into Imperial metalled roads, acting as railway feeders; no work has, however, yet been done to them, preliminary surveys and estimates being in progress.

1. From Cynthea on the Railway to Berhampore.
2. From Burdwan to Midnapore.
3. From Burhait, in the Damun-i-koh, to Sreekoond on the railway.
4. From Monghyr, *viâ* Segowlie and Mozufferpore, to Batsura, on the Nepal frontier.
5. From Dehree to Arrah, and from Baroon to the railway near Dinapore.
6. From Hajeepore to Mozufferpore.

Engineers will be placed upon these roads to prepare the necessary plans and estimates for them.

The line of road connecting Rajmahal with Maldah is also under survey and report.

On the Grand Trunk Road, toll-houses have been built at Mooneah, Muggrah, and Burhee, and two others are under construction at Doorgowtee and Baroon. These have been stopped under the late orders of the Supreme Government, abolishing toll-gates on Imperial roads.

A bridge of two arches of 20 feet has been nearly completed in the 1st division Grand Trunk Road, to replace a drain bridge of 15 feet span, which was destroyed during the rains of 1859. Two small drain bridges have been nearly completed in the 186th and 229th miles of the Grand Trunk Road, and a third is in progress in the 206th mile. An estimate has been passed for constructing retaining walls and protecting the dangerous places on the Grand Trunk Road, between the Barrakur and the Kurrumnassa rivers, and the work has been commenced.

Unmetalled Roads.—A rough hill survey of a new line, by which it is expected a road for carts can be constructed from Titalyah to Darjeeling, has been made, and a portion of it cleared. The unmetalled roads in Assam have been transferred from the charge of this department to the local authorities, with exception only to the following main or Imperial lines:

1. Gowhatty, *viâ* Golaghât to Debrooghur.
2. Gowhatty to Cheera Poonjee.
3. Kudea Ghât to Munguldye.
4. Nowgong to Luckeah Ghât.
5. Debrooghur to Jeypore.
6. Debrooghur to Saickwah.
7. Jeypore to Doom Doomah.
8. Jeypore to Makoom.
9. Makoom to Doom Doomah.
10. Golaghât to Borpathar.

A survey has been made for a road from Hazareebaugh to the Grand Trunk Road, at or near Bagodur, by which the distance between Calcutta and Hazareebaugh may be reduced by about 20 miles. A survey is also being made of another road, from Dorundah to Govindpore, on the Grand Trunk Road.

Bridges.—The new Warren's Girder Bridge over the new canal at Ooltadangah, near Calcutta, was completed early in the year, and is a handsome structure. A new bridge, on the same principle, 102 feet span, has been constructed on the old abutments of the Balliaghatta Bridge, in lieu of the timber trussed bridge, put up in 1855, which had fallen into decay. It has been determined by Government, that in future all bridges over the Circular Canals shall have a clear headway of 15 feet at high water, that is, 15′ × 13′ (the height of highest water over the sill of the Chitpore Lock) = 28 feet over the datum of Chitpore Lock gate sill; this height has been kept both for the Balliaghatta and the railway bridges. The bridge over the new canal is one foot higher than this, or 29 feet above datum. The approaches to the Balliaghatta Bridge have been raised, and the work is now nearly completed.

The Goolsunkree Bridge, on the Grand Trunk Road, has been in progress during the year; much difficulty was experienced in the excavation for the foundations in pure sand, both from the difficulty of keeping down the water, and from the *debris* of the old bridge. The piers and abutments are now nearly completed, and ready to receive the iron girders and the masonry arches. The bridge, which will consist of one span of 155 feet Warren's girder, and two masonry arches of 20 feet span, will be completed early in next working season.

Nothing has been done to the Barrakur, the Morhur, or the Booryah bridges during the year. Estimates for the Botana and Leelajun bridges are under preparation.

The works on the Soane causeway have been stopped, owing to all available labour of the district having been employed on the extensive barrack works at Dehree.

Boat Bridges and Ferries.—A new iron ferry-boat has been constructed for the Piallee Ferry, on the Mutlah Road. The usual temporary bridges and causeways for the dry season's traffic, were constructed over the unbridged rivers on the Grand Trunk Road.

An experiment, which was tried with corrugated iron boats in the Circular Canal Division, with a view of adopting them for boat bridges, having proved successful, more accurate estimates for the same purpose are now being prepared under orders from Government.

Navigable canals.

The new canal has been completed, that is, joined into the old one, and opened to trade. The old or Circular Canal has been laid dry, and excavated to an uniform depth of one foot below the sill of the Chitpore lock gate, throughout its whole length of 5½ miles. This work, a very heavy one, will be completed before the rains. The Chitpore lock has been thoroughly repaired, and a new stone facing has been given to it; new gates have also been provided, with increased sluicing power. Boats pass through it, in consequence, in one-third the time that was previously necessary. The portion of the new canal near the Dum Dum bridge will be formed into a boat dock, but the work is not yet completed; all avilable resources having been concentrated on the canal itself.

With a view to the improvement generally of the vicinity of the canal, and to provide means of depositing the soil excavated, the ground in its vicinity has been raised and levelled. Upon it warehouses or godowns, on uniform and approved design, will be constructed and rented out, by which means the whole of the neighbourhood will be much improved in appearance and substantial comfort. The additional land taken up includes a strip all along the straight reach on the south side, from Tremonee to Dhappa, along which will be formed a metalled road, with a row of warehouses on one side.

The steam dredger has been employed during part of the past year in the neighbourhood of the canal, and two barges to attend on the dredger, which were built in the Iron Bridge Yard, the Marine Department not having leisure to undertake them, have been completed; two others, also building there, are nearly so, and alterations are about to be made to two old iron cargo boats, to adapt them to the same purpose. The dredger works well, and has proved very useful.

A design and estimate for opening out permanently the Ooloobariah canal, between the Hooghly and Damoodah rivers, has been submitted to Government; but as it appeared probable that there would be some delay in the matter, the clearance for this year of the old Bansputtee canal or channel, to admit of a passage for boats at high water was authorised, and the work was completed by the end of the year, at a cost of less than 3,000 rupees. It is expected that this amount will be repaid by the toll receipts of the next six months.

The Ghyghatta Khall, between the Damoodah and the Roopnarain rivers, has also been re-excavated during the past season. The usual excavations have also been made to the salt canals in the Midnapore and Tumlook Divisions.

River improvements.

On the Nuddea rivers, great efforts were made under very discouraging circumstances, to keep open the Bhagiruttee. These, fortunately, proved successful, owing to the energy and determination of the executive engineer, Mr. Armstrong. To aid in the removal of the sand bar and the usual operations with bandels, an experiment with a small steam gun-boat was authorized during the fall of the inundation. This boat was employed in dragging harrows over the entrance bar, with the object of raking up the sand, which would then be carried off by the stream. She was of too little power to be of any use, and experience was gained, which will be turned to account in a repetition of the application of similar artificial means, with increased power next season. The result of the exertions of the executive engineer was, that the river was kept open throughout the year, the least depth of water being in the month of February, when there was one foot nine inches on the bar.

The total receipts from the tolls of the Nuddea Rivers and the Calcutta Canals during the past year, have been as follows:—

Nuddea rivers, 1,83,858 rupees; Calcutta canals, 2,82,868 rupees, showing a decrease of 13,292 rupees on the former, and of 23,713 rupees on the latter. The latter is owing to the Circular Canal having been closed for six months during the time of its excavation and improvement. It speaks creditably for the arrangements of the canal officers, that, notwithstanding the main canal having been closed so long, the falling off in the receipts has been so small.

The usual bandel and spur works were successfully constructed along the navigable channels of the Nuddea rivers on a very extensive scale.

The river bank at Moorshedabad having been much eroded, thereby endangering part of the city, including the burial ground of his Highness the Nawab of Moorshedabad, some fixed brush-wood and floating bamboo breakwaters were laid down for its protection; these produced a very favourable effect, having prevented all further erosion, and averted the necessity for costly stone groynes, which had been recommended, and were under consideration for the same purpose.

On the Matabangah, two cut-offs have been excavated near Bauleah, at the head of the Pangassee River, with a view to restore to the Matabangah the volume of water which, of late years, has been carried off from it by the Pangassee, which leaves it at this point, near its head. These works involved excavations on a very large scale. They were

were completed by the end of the year, and the effect will be seen after the next rainy season.

At Naraj, at the head of the Mahanuddy Delta, the stone spur or groyne designed to restore to the two channels of the Mahanuddy and Kujoree their proper proportions of the flood volume of the main river, has been nearly completed, and will be so before the rains. Up to the present time it has been found to answer the expectations of the designer. The quantity of rubble stone used for the spur, up to the close of the year, was 2,286,000 cubic feet, of which 1,343,000 were thrown in during the past year.

Accommodation for travellers.

The staging bungalows at Mohunneah, on the Grand Trunk Road, and at Jehanabad, on the Patna Road, have been completed. The bungalow at Dowlutpore, on the Bargatchee and Dinagepore Road, is about one-third completed, and is now in active progress. A new staging bungalow has been nearly completed at Berhampore, and alterations and improvements have been made to the Dhurmsallah, at Balasore.

Miscellaneous.

The Iron Bridge Yard, and the Akra Brick Yard, at Calcutta, have afforded much aid to the department in the supply of materials; but the utility of both is capable of much extension and improvement; and this, it is hoped, will be effected in the present year.

The manufacture and use of pressed and of bevilled bricks has been introduced into the department, and will, it is hoped, be hereafter much extended.

One of Clayton's latest patented steam brick machines has been in operation, and has hitherto worked successfully, although the out-turn is not so great as it should be, owing to the engine which works it (an old one belonging to the factory), being of insufficient horse power.

The three small steam soorkee mills sent out from England have proved most useful. One in pumping foundations dry at the Goolsunkree Bridge works, by means of a centrifugal pump; another in making soorkee at Berhampore; and the third in emptying the Circular Canal; also with a centrifugal pump, preparatory to its excavation and clearance.

An attempt has been made to import some good roofing slates found in the Cossya Hills. They were first tried at Cherra Poonjee with complete success, and arrangements were then made to work the quarries by contract, by the sub-engineer in charge of the Sylhet division. A cargo of the slates is now on its way to Calcutta.

During this year, for the first time, some lime (65,000 maunds), received as Government seignorage, on account of the quarries in Sylhet, has been sent down to Calcutta for the department. The means of carriage by boat are so imperfect, that it is only with great difficulty a small proportion of the above mentioned quantity has been obtained here as yet. It is to be hoped more success may attend the operations of next year; but boats are scarce, and accidents numerous.

The usefulness of the Iron Bridge yard will, it is anticipated, be much increased by the addition of the steam saw mill before mentioned, under the head of Public Works, which will be in work by the next season.

Some experiments have been commenced with a view to test the efficiency of Ransome's patent process for the preservation of masonry from damp, &c. The results will be reported and noticed in due course.

Measures have been in progress during the year for completing the record of all plans of Government property, and defining the boundaries of Government lands.

In the last Report, page 207, it was mentioned that a commencement had been made of the use of photography in the department, by the employment of a serjeant of sappers as a photographer. After careful practice and preparation in and about the Presidency, the photographer was despatched on a tour to several of the stations in the interior; and the number of successful views of buildings and works at stations up-country, which he has submitted, bear very favourable testimony to his skill and diligence. The chief engineer had endeavoured to train as an assistant to the photographer a native, who had received some instruction in the Industrial School of Art, but when the time came for leaving Calcutta to travel in the interior, difficulties arose, and he was unwilling to go.

It will be apparent from the above sketch of the operations of the Department Public Works that, notwithstanding the restrictions on the department in regard to expense, much work has been actually done, and much put in train to be done this year with the means available. These, however, bear such a very small proportion to the extent and importance of the public works pressed on the attention of the Government in the Lower Provinces, that the Lieutenant Governor has been obliged to adopt a principle of expenditure, differing entirely from what has been hitherto practised, in order to secure the largest possible return for the money laid out. The object being how to spend a very small sum of money so as to tell with most effect upon the crying wants of the country, it seemed to the Lieutenant Governor to be an unsound principle to fritter away the small means available in carrying on, in a languid manner, a number of great works, none of which would, in consequence, be materially advanced. Great works, he remarked, are generally of little or no use until completed, and it therefore appeared to him that obviously the true economy is to spend nothing upon any such work, until money became available to carry it out to completion as fast as possible, and to spend whatever can be spared upon smaller works which there will be money enough to carry out to completion in a short time, and which, whenever completed, will tell fully, each in its proper degree, and in proportion to its cost, towards supplying the wants of the country. On this principle the recommendations in the Budget for the present year have been framed.

The central office of account has not yet furnished a correct classified statement of the expenditure on public works during the past year, but the total is approximately estimated to have been 45,24,797 rupees, as shown in tables Nos. 11, 12, and 13 in the Appendix. This amount includes the expenditure, of 4,23,166 rupees, as per margin, for the Calcutta and Eastern canals and the Nuddea rivers, which will be charged to the gross collections from the tolls levied on these water communications. Expenditure to the extent of two or three lakhs on account of sums expended as advances to officers of other Presidencies, and for the despatch of stores to other provinces, is not, however, included in the above sum of 45,24,797 rupees.

Accounts.	*Rupees.*
Nuddea Rivers	1,77,369
Bhurgiruttee Rivers	10,185
Jellinghee Rivers	4,969
Matabanga Rivers	4,648
Circular and Eastern Canals	2,25,995
Rs.	4,23,166

It has been ruled that local works chargeable to local funds shall be excluded from the works set down in the Budget as Imperial, and from the 45 lakhs, to which the Imperial Public Works expenditure of Bengal has been limited.

The progress has not been great in bringing up the arrears of the office of account; but in February a grant of 10,050 rupees was made to be employed in bringing up these arrears by contract, and since then the progress has been much better.

The arrears in bills are very heavy and still accumulating. Similar measures have been since proposed to dispose of these by contract, as well as considerable arrears in the stock accounts of divisions, and in the accumulated balances unsettled against executive engineers.

The strength of the office will require to be increased to bring it into effective working order.

PUBLIC WORKS—LOCAL.

Under present arrangements these works also fall under the general control of the chief Engineer and Secretary to Government of Bengal in the Department Public Works.

Amalgamated District Road Fund.

The cost of these works is defrayed from what is called the "Amalgamated District Road Fund," consisting of the net proceeds of the ferry collections; the surplus of the tolls collected in the Nuddea rivers and the Calcutta canals, and the tolls at such gates as have been established on ferry fund roads.

An allotment of these funds is made annually to each division, according to its wants, and the Commissioner of each division is required to submit an annual return, showing how the funds assigned to each district in it have been expended. Unfortunately these annual returns are seldom ready for submission in time for this report. Up to the present time few of them have been received, but as some material changes were introduced when the assignment for 1859-60 was made, it may not be uninteresting to enter here the terms of the resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on that occasion.

The approximate net proceeds of the "Amalgamated District Road Fund" for the year 1858-59 amounted to 5,35,387 rupees, thus—

Net collections from tolls on ferries and on district roads	*Rs.*	3,09,675
Ditto ditto on Nuddea rivers and Calcutta canals	,,	2,25,712
Total	*Rs.*	5,35,387

This sum of 5,35,387 rupees represented the total amount at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor for the proposed ferry fund operations of 1859-60.

The net collections from tolls at ferries and on district roads, to which, for the future, will be added the net profits of gaol manufactures, will constitute what is to be called the *local funds*, and will be considered as available for repairing district roads in general, and making such new roads of the same sort in each division as it may be practicable to make, after providing for the general repair of the existing district roads.

The net proceeds of tolls on the Nuddea rivers and Calcutta canals will be denominated the *general fund*, and will be employed in opening out feeders in connexion with the several railways now open and in progress, and in improving the navigation of the Eastern canals.

Allotments for 1859-60.

In distributing the *local fund* for the operations of 1859-60, the Lieutenant Governor has been guided by the following considerations:

Each district is permitted, as a general rule, to receive the amount of its own contributions to the local fund from tolls on ferries and roads, or so much of that amount as it is thought necessary to expend during the year upon its own district roads.

		Rupees.
Backergunge	The entire ferry collections of these three districts are appropriated, as they have sufficient funds in hand to complete the works proposed to be undertaken in them	771
Chittagong		6,112
Tipperah		2,335
	Rs.	9,218

	Ferry Collections.	Requirements.	Difference.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Sarun	27,835	20,000	7,835	
Tirhoot	51,753	34,000	17,753	
Arracan	39,360	11,640	27,520	
				53,308
		Total *Rs.*		62,526

In those districts where the sum thought necessary to be expended during the year upon the district roads falls short of the contribution towards the local fund, the balance of the collections has been carried to the credit of the general fund.

In those districts where the ferry fund collections are very small, and the local funds are, consequently, quite inadequate for the repair of existing roads, or the continuance of an urgent and important nature, grants have been made, with due consideration to other demands, from the general fund.

In accordance with the principles above indicated, the items noted in the margin have been deducted from the local fund, and carried to the credit of the general fund. These funds, after this adjustment, stood respectively:—local fund, at 2,47,149 rupees; and general fund, at 2,88,238 rupees.

And

And the sums marginally noted have been contributed from the general fund towards the maintenance of the local fund works of the districts named opposite those sums.

	Rupees.
Hooghly	12,000
Jessore	4,000
Bancoorah	3,000
Beerbhoom	1,800
Behar	2,325
Shahabad	5,000
Furreedpore	1,500
Dacca	2,000
Dinagepore	2,500
Bograh	1,500
Total - - - Rs.	35,625

The large sum awarded to the Hooghly District was granted as an acknowledgment of the spirited liberality of its inhabitants, who have raised a sum of equal amount by voluntary subscription, to be expended in the improvement of the communications in that district. The Lieutenant Governor will endeavour to meet in a similar manner all subscriptions similarly obtained for such purposes, whenever it may be in his power to do so consistently with a due regard to all other interests which may at that time be under his consideration.

The total amount of the general fund given above, at 2,88,238 rupees, was thus reduced to 2,52,613 rupees, which amount the Lieutenant Governor resolved to hold available for making new roads as feeders in connexion with the railways; for metalling or otherwise improving existing feeders; for commencing contemplated improvements of the navigation of the eastern canals, and for any small contingencies that might require to be provided for during the year.

The Lieutenant Governor accordingly determined to authorise, from the above available amount of the general fund, the following grants for the construction of the 13 following districts, or local roads, to act as feeders to the railways :—

For the EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

DISTRICT.	ROAD.	AMOUNT ASSIGNED.	REMARKS.
		Rupees.	
1. Bancoorah -	Bancoorah to Raneegunge, 25 miles.	20,742	This will complete the metalling, and also include 8,000 towards a causeway over an unbridged river.
2. Beerbhoom -	Sooree to Ahmedpore station, 12 miles.	6,000	This will complete the metalling, and the only bridge necessary.
3. Ditto - -	Elambazar to Soorool, 9 miles.	1,000	This will finish all that is required for this road.
4. Beerbhoom and Burdwan.	Cutwa to Soorool, 31 miles	18,000	It is expected that this will complete the earth-work and drain bridges, besides paying for a portion of the land.
5. Hooghly and Burdwan.	Pundooah Station to Culna, 17 miles.	50,000	This will suffice to complete this line as a metalled road, the earth-work being already finished.
6. Moorshedabad and Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Sooty to Nobinnugger Station, 13 ½ miles.	8,000	Expected to be sufficient for the purchase of some of the lands, making earth-work and drain bridges.
7. Moorshedabad	Jungypore to Dhetara Station, 14 ½ miles.	10,000	Expected to be sufficient for the purchase of some of the lands, making earth-work and drain bridges.
8. Monghyr -	Chuckye to Luckesarie, 48 miles.	10,000	This road will be made under the superintendence of the Railway Company's engineers, and the sum entered opposite has been paid in advance.
9. Monghyr and Bhaugulpore.	Rurruckpore to Kurhurea, 11 miles.	8,000	Expected to be sufficient for earthwork, drain bridges, and purchase of some of the lands.
10. Tirhoot -	Mozufferpore to Hadjeepore, 34 miles.	15,000	Estimated to be sufficient for repairs, and six miles of metalling from Hadjeepore.

For the EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

DISTRICT.	ROAD.	AMOUNT ASSIGNED.	REMARKS.
		Rupees.	
11. Nuddea -	Kishnaghur to Bagoolah Station, 11 miles,	7,500	Expected to be sufficient for earth-work, compensation for lands, drain bridges, &c.
12. Ditto - -	Santipore to Ranaghat, 11 miles.	10,000	Expected to be sufficient for the earth-work and drain bridges, and a portion of the lands.
13. Patna - -	Comercolly to Kooshtee, 12 miles.	8,000	Expected to be sufficient for earth-work, purchase of land, &c.
	TOTAL - - *Rs.*	1,72,242	

In those roads, where a sum has been named as sufficient to complete the work, that amount has been given; but for those for which no data have yet been obtained, 500 rupees a mile has been allowed as the probable cost of earth-work and drain bridges, together with a small margin for the purchase of land when required.

The progress made on five of the roads, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 13—the first four of which are within the Burdwan division, and the last in the Rajshahye division, has been very satisfactory.

(No. 1.) The road from Bancoorah to Raneegunge, has been a little delayed in its completion, owing, as stated by the Commissioner, to the time occupied in measuring, surveying, and making other arrangements for the land required for a deviation of part of the line. But a causeway over the Gundessaree River, which is crossed by it, has been finished, and is said to be an excellent piece of work. The road itself is being metalled thoroughly where this is required, and it is reported to be a good and passable road for carts all the year round.

(No. 2.) The Commissioner expected that this road, from Sooree to Ahmedpore, would have been completed by the end of July 1860. The 6,000 rupees granted for it was to complete the metalling, and a bridge that was required.

(No. 3.) This road, from Elambazar to Soorool, has been metalled where necessary, and two small culverts on it only remain in an unfinished state.

(No. 5.) Pundooah station to Culnah. The large sum allotted to this road was for completing it as a metalled road, the earth-work having been previously finished. The Commissioner states that the metalling is expected to be completed by September, and provision will be made for any drain bridges required.

(No. 13.) This, the last of the five roads, which have progressed favourably, is the one from Comercolly to Kooshtee. The sum of 8,000 rupees granted for it was expected to suffice for the earth-work, purchase of land, &c., and the Commissioner reports that, besides the completion of the embankment throughout the entire distance, and of a masonry bridge, an old silk bund has been converted into an excellent branch road of 1½ mile in length, within the amount in question, and that, with such petty repairs to the earth-works as may be necessary after the rains, the road will be ready for metalling during next season.

No great progress has been made towards completing the rest of these feeders. The carrying out of the two in the Rajshahye division, Nos. 6 and 7, where there is no ferry fund or divisional engineer, will be properly provided for, however, if, as is expected, their construction is undertaken under the control of the engineers of the East India Railway Company. The feeder in the Patna division, No. 10, has been made over to the Department of Public Works, and the other feeders are all situated in divisions, to each of which, the Lieutenant Governor has been enabled to authorise the appointment of an engineer. Under such circumstances, and with the aid of the further grant which will shortly be made for the local or general fund, at the disposal of this Government, so far as may be practicable, the Lieutenant Governor anticipates that fair progress will be made during the next working season.

An outline map has been prepared to accompany this report, on which are shown all the roads enumerated therein, as well as the existing Imperial roads.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

There are three railways under the Bengal Government in progress of construction, each by a private association working under a contract with Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council; which contract guarantees, and provides for the payment of interest at the rate

rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital paid on account into the Bank of England, or into a treasury in India.

These associations are—

The East Indian Railway Company.
The Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
The Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company.

In the following report of the proceedings in the Railway Department, for the year 1859-60, the above three railways will be noticed separately.

The facts relating to the East Indian Railway in Bengal will be stated under the heads of— East Indian Railway.

"OPEN LINE," and "LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION."

Open Line. The line open at the commencement of the year extended from Howrah to Beddia, with a branch from the Khanoo junction to Raneegunge, in all, a distance of 142 miles. A further length of 23 miles was opened to Synthia, in the South Beerbhoom district, in September, so that the open line at the end of the year, extended from Howrah to Synthia, 121 miles, with the branch line to Raneegunge of 45 miles length.

The section from Howrah to the Khanoo junction, is a double line, and was completed as such in October. For the other length, the line is single.

Traffic. The entire traffic on the open line, during the first half of 1859, returned a profit of 8½ per cent. per annum on the cost of construction. For the second half of 1859, the profit was 6 per cent. per annum on the cost of construction, which, however, in this half-year, included the cost of doubling the line from Howrah to the Khanoo junction, and of making the single line to Synthia.

The approximate cost of the open line is as follows:—

75 miles of double line at *Rs.* 1,57,000 per mile	= *Rs.*	1,17,75,000
91 miles of single line „ „ 1,20,000 per mile	= „	1,09,20,000
Total - - -	*Rs.*	2,26,95,000

The number of miles run by railway trains during the year amounted to 6,46,988 miles.

The number of passengers were:—

	No.		
First Class - - - - -	14,777	paying - - *Rs.*	60,671
Second Class - - - - -	64,176	„ „	1,02,489
Third Class - - - - -	13,09,761	„ „	7,09,963
Making an aggregate of Passengers carried - - - -	13,88,714	„ *Rs.*	8,73,122
	Maunds.		
The amount of coal carried was - -	59,16,702	paying - - *Rs.*	10,01,821
And of ordinary goods - - -	22,01,402	„ „	4,80,782
So that the total merchandize traffic aggregated - - - -	81,18,104	„ *Rs.*	14,82,603

The gross earnings of the open Railway, including profits on every account, amounted to - - - - - - - - - *Rs.*	25,78,251
The expenses of working the Railway amounted to - - - „	11,74,243
Leaving for the next earnings or profits - - - - *Rs.*	14,04,008

These returns are for the calendar year 1859, which is the year of the Railway accounts, and no separate returns have been formed for the official year.

Accidents. There were twenty accidents in all during the year 1859. Four of these happened to passengers, one resulted fatally. Thirteen happened to servants of the Railway Company, of which eight ended fatally. Three persons trespassing on the line were killed. Besides these accidents, one case of suicide occurred. A European serjeant of one of Her Majesty's regiment threw himself out of the train when at full speed, and was killed.

Rolling stock.

During the last half of 1859 the running stock of engines and carriages in use have been as follows:—

Locomotives.

19 Passenger Engines.
30 Goods Engines.

Total - - - 49 Locomotives.

Carriages and Wagons.

14 First-class Carriages.	100 Coke Wagons.
12 Composite ditto.	15 Horse Boxes.
1 Saloon ditto.	4 Carriage Trucks.
36 Second-class ditto.	31 Cattle Trucks.
96 Third-class ditto.	603 Miscellaneous Goods Wagons.
351 Coal Hoppers.	

Total - - - 1,263 Carriages and Wagons.

Improvement of stations.

The subject of the improvement of the railway stations between Howrah and Burdwan has been under the consideration of Government; but the final orders approving of the proposed arrangements, which involve an expenditure of 2,63,134 rupees, were not issued till ten days after the close of the official year.

This expenditure, however, does not include the cost of arrangements for Howrah station, the consideration of which embraces many matters not yet matured.

The work at the Khanoo junction station, which is to be made an engine changing station, superseding "Burdwan" as such, has been commenced upon and is in rapid progress.

Sitting-room accommodation for third-class passengers.

The number of passengers per third class-carriage has been reduced from 56 to 52, giving 17 inches sitting space for each person; but this reduction is considered insufficient by the Government of India, and it has only been accepted temporarily, with the remark that 20 inches per passenger should be the standard.

Communication between guards and drivers of trains.

The subject of establishing communication between the guards and drivers of trains has had the attention of the Railway Department, and a report is awaited from the agent and the Locomotive Superintendent of the East Indian Railway Company, as to the practical working of the card and bell arrangement, which is believed to be the simplest method of communication, and the one least liable to derangement.

Two wooden jetties have been in progress of erection at Howrah on the ground purchased from the Docking Company; one of these is finished, and the other is in a forward state. These jetties will be of great service to the steam-boat department of the railway in landing stores.

An extensive new "coal wharf" at Raneegunge has been completed, so as to admit of coal being loaded there, and the chief engineer reports that, "so far as can at present be ascertained, it seems well adapted to its intended purpose."

Line under construction.

The promise made by the chief engineer to link in the line to Rajmahal by the 1st of July 1860 has been fulfilled.

Progress.

Great energy has been shown in the progress of the works, and the Lieutenant Governor, after expressing his satisfaction at the exertions of the engineers, has congratulated Mr. Turnbull, on the prospect which he now has, of seeing an early completion of the magnificent series of works, which he has so skilfully laid out and carried into execution in the face of very great difficulties.

The headings of the Monghyr tunnel, which is 900 feet long, met on the 27th March, a length of 30 feet 6 inches of solid quartz rock having been cut through during that month.

The progress making is such, that it is thought the North Rajmahal district, and the line through Colgong to Bhaugulpore, may be opened before the commencement of the rains of 1861.

Soane Bridge works progressing satisfactorily.

The Soane Bridge will have 28 spans of 150 feet each, covered over with iron girders, carrying the rail at top, and an ordinary carriage road, 11 feet wide below. The progress made with the works has been very satisfactory. The whole of the foundations have been commenced, and the wells have been sunk, on an average, 17 feet. The two abutments and several of the piers, will be ready for the iron superstructure as soon as the staging can be fixed, which must be done after the rains. It will take two months to erect and fix the iron work of one span, and seven sets of staging are being prepared to allow of this number of spans being erected together. This great work will be completed as soon as the minor but very difficult bridges across the Keeul and Hullohur rivers.

The Keeul Bridge will consist of nine spans of 150 feet, covered with iron lattice girders. The foundations of the west abutment and five piers have been completed, those for the east abutment and three piers are nearly ready.

The Hullohur Bridge will have five spans of 150 feet each; it is very backward. To the south of the bridge there is a viaduct to carry the railway over the low part of the valley, which will consist of 180 arched spans of 15 feet each—this long masonry work has been built up to the spring line of the arches.

The rapid progress and early completion of these important bridges depends on the transmission

mission of the iron-work, and arrangements must be made to secure the conveyance of the bridge-parts up to the sites during the coming rainy season.

The stations to be constructed on the line have been sanctioned; and a list of the stations from Howrah to the Kurumnassa, showing their positions, and the distance apart, and the distance of each from Howrah, also pointing out the stations at which engines are to be changed, is annexed.

Arrangements for opening to Rajmahal.

The contemplated opening to the public of the railway line up to Rajmahal, in October in 1860, made a practical investigation necessary into the requirements, in regard to rolling stock, and establishments, for working this great extension of the open length; and these matters were discussed fully, and determined, in a note drawn up by Major Strachey, the consulting engineer, which was approved of by Government, and has formed the basis of the operations for providing for the prospective wants of the public traffic on this extension of the open line.

Store and transport department.

The unsatisfactory management of the store and transport departments of the East Indian Railway having had the attention of the Railway Department, the consulting engineer determined that a formal inquiry should be made into the administration of these departments, which inquiry was unfortunately postponed, owing to Major Strachey's ill health. The information elicited by the inquiry will come into the report for the next year.

The following Table shows the strength of the Company's fleet during 1859, and also the tonnage it could convey:—

Description of Boat.	Number of each kind made.	Number Wrecked.	Number now available.	Available Tonnage of each.	Total Available Tonnage.
Large Flats (iron)	6	-	6	300	1,800
Engine Flats (iron)	7	1	6	65	390
Ordinary Flats (iron)	95	3	92	20 to 80	3,275
Engine Flats (wooden)	6	1	5	50	250
Ordinary Flats (wooden)	123	3	120	40 to 75	6,995
Oolakhs	278	5	273	30	8,190
Soane Bridge Flats (iron)	30	-	30	15 to 35	710
Ditto - ditto (wooden)	14	-	14	35 to 40	475
Hullohur Flats (iron)	20	2	18	7	126
TOTAL	579	15	564	-	22,211

The actual despatches by this fleet and by private boats, during the year, may be approximately stated at

27,931 tons for Bengal.
10,572 tons for the North Western Provinces.

Land plans.

It has been found necessary to have the whole of the land plans for the East Indian Railway revised, district by district, and the work of revision is now proceeding. The new plans are being prepared by the chief engineer on a scale of 150 feet to the inch in continuous sheets, based on the fixed mileage marks of the railway, with proper schedules of reference, in which the areas are to be recorded in accordance with the revenue boundaries of mouzah, pergunnah, and zillah; and the classes in which the land is held are to be shown in detail.

Classification of land.

The following classification has been adopted to distinguish the circumstances under which the land is held. The land required for railway purposes has been divided into four classes, A, B, C, and D.

Class A is for land which a railway company receives free of charge under the contract with the Government for permanent occupation.

Class B is for land also provided free of cost, but only for temporary occupation.

Class C is for land which the railway company has to provide at its own cost.

Class D is for land which does not come into the possession of the railway company at all.

A deputy collector has been appointed on the part of Government, to prepare from these plans a correct register of title to the land taken over by Government for construction of the railway; and the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, has declared that the consulting engineer and the local revenue authorities will respectively be held responsible for the careful record of land plans drawn out in regular sequence, and corrected up to date in their several offices.

New works.

Barrakur Extension and Singarun Valley Lines.

The great question of the year has been that of the extension of the Raneegunge colliery line to the Barrakur River, with a branch along the Singarun Valley; having for its object the development of the mineral resources of the neighbouring districts, and the establishment of greater facilities for the conveyance of coal from the mines which are already worked.

The Barrakur line will be 22 miles long, and the Singarun line about seven miles long. The sections for these lines have been forwarded to the consulting engineer to the railway company in England, and the necessary measures for carrying out the works have been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council (10th December 1859). The

accounts of the expenditure for these lines are not to be kept separate, but are to form part of the capital account of the main line. The only stations it is proposed to construct are terminal stations.

An indent has been passed for the disbursement of three lakhs of rupees for the preparation of materials, &c. &c., so as to enable the chief engineer to make arrangements for the progress of the works before the submission of detailed estimates.

An indent has also been passed for 10 miles of Greave's cast-iron sleepers, for experimental use on these colliery lines, where they will be subjected to the test of a heavy slow traffic.

The extension to the Barrakur is to be laid out so that it may form part of a main line direct to the North-west Provinces, in the event of such a prolongation being ultimately determined upon.

Care has been taken in laying out the colliery lines to meet the requirements of all the mining interests, and to place, as far as practicable, all upon an equal footing as regards accommodation.

Bridging the Hooghly.

The project of bridging the Hooghly at Calcutta is "finally dropped." The proposition to construct a bridge at or near to Fultah Ghaut, to connect the East Indian and the Eastern Bengal Railways, has been generally approved of by the Governor General in Council, and the chief engineer of the East Indian Railway has undertaken the survey necessary for fixing the site, and for preparing a design and estimate for the bridge.

The borings in the bed of the river have accordingly been commenced upon, and the terms of the arrangement made in regard to the expenditure to be incurred in the preliminary operations are as follows:—

The account of the cost will be kept separate.

If the bridge and branch line are eventually constructed by the East Indian Railway Company, the cost will be borne by the East Indian Railway Company.

If by any other company, that company will pay.

If not at all, the Government will pay.

The question of the actual construction of the bridge is thus left quite open for future consideration.

The practicability of giving the East Indian Railway a line alongside of the Eastern Bengal Railway from the proposed Hooghly bridge junction to Sealdah, with a common terminus for the two railways at Sealdah, has been discussed; but the plan was considered very inadvisable, because of the double cost of the land to Government, and the cost of an unnecessary new piece of railway to the East Indian Railway Company, and it has been judged sufficient that the East Indian Railway should account to the Eastern Bengal Railway for mileage run upon the rails of the latter, and for terminal expenses in respect of all down-trains.

The Eastern Bengal Railway similarly accounting to the East Indian Railway for all up-trains, retaining only the proportion of receipts due for terminal and booking charges, and the mileage run upon its own rail. Arrangements of this nature between companies are commonly in force, and worked perfectly under much more complicated circumstances in England.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

List of Stations, &c., on the Bengal Divisons, from Howrah to Chowsa:—

No.	Names of Stations.	Distance. From Howrah.	Distance. Between each Station.	Engines Change.	No.	Names of Stations.	Distance. From Howrah	Distance. Between each Station.	Engines Change.
1	Howrah	0	0	0	29	Mirajpore	222	13	0
2	Bally	6	6	0	30	Sahebgunge	233	11	0
3	Connagur	8½	2½	0	31	Peerpointee	247	14	0
4	Serampore	12	3½	0	32	Colgong	259	12	57
5	Bydabatty	15	3	0	33	Ghogah	269	10	0
6	Chandernagore	20	5	0	34	Bhaugulpore	278	9	0
7	Hooghly	24	4	0	35	Sultangunge	292	14	0
8	Mugra	29	5	0	36	Burriarpore	303	11	0
9	Pundooah	38	9	0	37	Monghyr	311	8	52
10	Boinchee	43½	5½	0	38	Durrarh	320	9	0
11	Mymaree	51	7½	0	39	Kujra	330	10	0
12	Saktigbur	59	8	0	40	Luckeesarai	341	11	0
13	Burdwan	66	7	66	41	Burhea	351	10	0
14	Junction	74	8	0	42	Mokameh	361	10	49
15	Gooskarah	87	13	0	43	Barrh	376	15	0
16	Beddeah	94	7	0	44	Bucktearpore	388	12	0
17	Bulpore Soorool	98	4	0	45	Futtowah	404	16	0
18	Ounoodpore	110	12	0	46	Patna	412	8	0
19	Synthia	118	8	0	47	Bankipore	417	5	0
20	Mullarpore	128	10	0	48	Dinapore	424	7	63
21	Rampore	136	8	70	49	Behta	0	11½	0
22	Nulhattee	144	8	0	50	Arrah	447	12½	0
23	Maradoi	154	10	0	51	Beehea	459	12	0
24	Pakour	168	14	0	52	Rogonathpore	469	10	0
25	Bahawa	184	16	0	53	Doomraon	480	11	0
26	Timpahar	195	11	0	54	Buxar	490	10	66
27	Rajmehal	202	7	66	55	Chowsa	497	7	0
28	Timpahar	209	7	0					

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

THE Eastern Bengal Railway, which will be the Great Trunk Railway of this Government, is under construction by contract, with the firm of Messrs. Brassey, Paxton, Wythes, & Henfry. The line sanctioned, and so contracted for, terminates at Kooshtee, on the Ganges, opposite Pubna, and starts from a point just without the eastern boundary of Calcutta, in the suburb of Sealdah. This line is 109 miles long, and it will enable merchants from the eastern districts to avoid the Soonderbun route. It follows the Hooghly River sufficiently near to make the connexion of this line with that of the East Indian Railway a short and easy matter, provided the river can be bridged at a cost not out of proportion to the advantages to be gained from its construction and from the junction of the two lines. The consideration of this junction has been noticed under the previous head of the "East Indian Railway."

The engineering staff arrived in November and December 1858, and the necessary working surveys were at once taken in hand. The actual work of constructing the line was commenced in May 1859, on the 10th of which month the first portion of land was made over to the company, so that the whole of the progress made falls within the year under review.

Progress of works.

Under the terms of the contract, the line to Kooshtee should be completed by the 30th April 1861; but the contractors' agent in this country has complained of the delay in making over the land, and of the consequent postponement of the commencement of the works, which may affect the date of completing the line. The works, according to the contract, should have been commenced on the 1st December 1858, but possession of the land for 75 miles was only obtained by the company on the 31st October 1859, the transfer of the remaining 35 miles being completed by the end of that year. About 18 per cent. of the earth work has been thrown up during the year under review, ending 31st April 1860. Of the bridges on the line, those across the Ishamuttee and the Koomar Rivers are of the greatest importance; their foundations and piers are to be constructed with iron cylinders driven by the pneumatic process. The works at the Ishamuttee have made good progress; the foundations, cylinders, and the pneumatic apparatus are upon the ground, and the staging and other arrangements have progressed under skilled hands. The chief engineer considers that this structure will be completed before the rainy season up to low-water-level, when the superstructure can be proceeded with.

The other bridge, meanwhile, must wait till the apparatus and other requisite materials can be removed from the Ishamuttee to the Koomar site.

The remaining bridges are of small size. The line of railway has to cross the canals and some khals, but no other rivers. Five important roads will be crossed by the railway, with under-bridges and flat iron tops, giving head-ways of 13 feet clear for three of the roads, and of 15½ feet on the main road to Dum-Dum, and on the Dum-Dum and Chitpoor road. These under-bridges are structures of some consequence.

The brick abutments of the Circular Canal Bridge, at the Calcutta terminus, have been built above the water level of the canal, and will soon be completed; when this is done, the other canal bridge, which has also had its foundations completed, will be finished: both bridges are to have a superstructure of iron.

The screw pile bridges over the Ishapoor Nulla and the Bagaree Khall have not yet been commenced; but the iron works have arrived, and their erection can be carried on during the rainy season.

Sanction has been recently accorded to the sites selected for the railway stations, and the station plans have been discussed and determined upon. The position of the metropolitan terminus was formally sanctioned in December 1858, and in July 1859 the plan and arrangements for the station buildings were approved of, and the brick-work of the extensive foundations at Sealdah has since progressed fairly, as also the preparation of materials.

Stations.

The following is a classified list of the stations, showing their distances apart from each other, and from the Calcutta terminus:—

Nos.	Names of Stations.	Class.	Distance.	
			From Sealdah.	Between each Station.
1	Dum-Dum and Chitpore* junction	3d	–	–
2	Barrackpore	2d	13¾	9¾
3	Samnuggur	4th	18½	4¾
4	Nyehattee	3d	23½	5
5	Kauchraparah	4th	28	4½
6	Hamidpore for Chogdah	3d	38	10
7	Ranaghat	3d	45	7
8	Bugoolah	3d	57½	12½
9	Kissengunge	3d	65	7½
10	Ramnuggur	3d	74½	9½
11	Choadangah	4th	83½	9
12	Alumdangah	3d	93	9½
13	Khoostea Terminus	special	109½	16½

* Awaiting sanction to the Chitpore Branch and the junction curve.

The positions and character of the several crossings to be provided for, have been settled in communication with the civil authorities.

Crossings.

Chitpore Branch Line.

The Government of India formally suggested to the directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company the expediency of making a branch railway from their line to the Hooghly River at Chitpore. The Board have adopted this suggestion, and have applied to carry it out, and the necessary surveys and examinations of the ground have been made by the chief engineer, who has prepared his plans and estimates for submission. This branch will wholly avoid the town of Calcutta, and traversing a slip of ground on the north side of the canal, which is the property of Government, and will have a clear run to the river, and a valuable river frontage. This branch railway will afford the means of uninterrupted conveyance to the port of Mutlah for heavy country produce landed from boats on the bank of the Hooghly, and for heavy imports, such as salt and iron from the port of Mutlah to the Hooghly River, as well as for the uninterrupted conveyance of heavy goods from the line of the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Hooghly, and from the Hooghly to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The Government permission to prepare the plans and estimates for this branch line was accorded in August 1859.

Extension line beyond Ganges.

The contract between the Honourable East India Company and the Eastern Bengal Railway provides that the railway shall ultimately be carried to Dacca, &c., and the extension of the line in this direction has accordingly been under careful and anxious consideration. The line of country which the chief engineer has proposed to take was inspected under the orders of Government in December 1859, by the deputy consulting engineer to Government, and by the chief engineer of the railway, who separately reported on the matter, which is still under consideration. Mr. Purdon's views generally in respect to the construction of this line were, before this inspection, submitted to the Government of India, and the following notice shows the high estimation in which they were then held:—

"Mr. Purdon's reports appear to the President in Council remarkable for the grasp they take of one of the broadest engineering questions of the day, and for the clearness with which he explains all real difficulties."

The chief engineer has proposed to take a curvilinear course from Koshtee, crossing the Ganges with a short ferry, and keeping to the west of Pubna, making the passage of the Oora Sagur the most salient and northern part of the line, and from thence curving back to Dacca, in preference to facing the difficulties on the straight road to Dacca; and the necessary surveys have now been sufficiently carried out to enable him to prepare the estimate of the cost, which, with his matured project for the construction of the line, will come under the next year's report. The importance attached to this extension by the Supreme Government may be gathered from the following expression of opinion:—

"In the view of the President in Council, without the extension, both to Naraingunge, beyond Dacca, and to Serajgunge on the main stream of the Jaboonah or Brahmaputra, more than three-fourths of the value of every mile of the Eastern Bengal line of railway will be lost to the country."

The terms upon which this survey has been undertaken are similar as regards final adjustment to those which have been already stated under the head of "bridging the Hooghly." The manner in which it is proposed to connect this railway with that of the East India Company, and to work the Eastern Bengal line between Calcutta and the junction, has already been explained.

THE CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

The operations of this railway company, which—after an unsuccessful attempt to obtain capital for the undertaking, without the protection and assistance of a guarantee from Government, subsequently received this aid—were commenced in the year under review.

The line crosses the low flat alluvial formation of the Gangetic Delta, where it is well within the influence of the tides, and has been projected for the purpose of connecting Calcutta with the new port of the Mutlah River. It will be about 29 miles long, and the estimated capital to which the guarantee of 5 per cent. at present extends, is only 250,000 *l.* The contract between the Railway Company and the Secretary of State in Council was entered into on the 15th March 1859, and the operations of the Company are limited to the line between Calcutta and the Mutlah.

Metropolitan terminus.

In December 1858, when fixing the site of the metropolitan terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Sealdah, the Government of India laid down, that this railway to the Mutlah, whenever it should be carried out, should also have its terminus at the Sealdah Station, which site, indeed, had been fixed originally for this railway, when the project was first reported upon in 1853, by Lieutenant Colonel Baker; who also originated the idea of connecting it with the commercial parts of Calcutta and the Hooghly River bank by horsed tram-ways, a project which has recently been brought forward, and inquired into practically by a committee appointed for the purpose in connexion with both railways.

Junction line.

The Mutlah line will be connected with that of the Eastern Bengal by a short junction line, with a gradient of 1 in 400, the level of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Sealdah, being 6·02 feet higher than the level of the Calcutta and South Eastern line. The proposed branch of the Eastern Bengal to Chitpore, when carried out, will connect both lines of railway with the Hooghly River.

Works on the line.

The only river crossed by the Calcutta and South Eastern line, is the Pialee, a large tidal-way, requiring, at the place where the line crosses it, a bridge of at least 170 feet span.

span. It was at first projected to cross this tidal channel, with a solid dam, and the question of thus closing this river was carefully discussed, and finally negatived by Government in June 1859. The arrangement for the bridge then came under consideration; the site, headway, and width were determined, and also the manner of building the foundations. The bridge is to be an iron girder bridge of one clear span of 170 feet, giving a head-way of 12 feet. The iron superstructure is to be designed by the Company's consulting engineer, with the stipulation from this Government, that the clear width to be afforded by the girders is not to be less than 26 feet 6 inches, which is the minimum clear width fixed for bridges to carry a double line of rails.

The crossing of Tolly's Nullah is the only other work of any magnitude on this line. The head-way is fixed at 16 feet above the high water, to allow of the canal traffic passing under the bridge.

Entally Canal Crossings.

There are also the crossings of the Entally Canal, both for the junction line from the Eastern Bengal, and also for the main line leaving Sealdah.

These bridge crossings might have been avoided if the agent of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway had come into the proposal made, and had accepted the terms offered to him with the sanction of Government, by the municipal Commissioners of Calcutta; who had established their project for terminating the low level drainage of that section of the city, upon the Entally Canal, filling it up for a certain length, and erecting their pumping station by the side of the canal above, and west of the line subsequently fixed for the railway crossing.

Their proposal was, to remove the pumping station below, and east of the line of railway, prolonging the city low-level sewer for the distance to be removed, and filling up the canal past the railway, so as to allow of the rails being brought into the terminal station at the level of the ground, and the terms were, that the Railway Company should pay the Commissioners 55,000 rupees, which was the estimated cost of prolonging the main low level sewer.

The advantages to the Railway Company were, that whereas the bridges would necessitate the provision of a head-way for ordinary boats passing to the top of the canal, which, if not filled up, must be utilised, and would therefore cause an increased expenditure in all the terminal station buildings due to the extra height of rail, as well as be in themselves somewhat costly structures, all this expenditure and extra work might be avoided by paying for the extension of the city drain.

The agent of the railway not being satisfied with the arrangement proposed, declined it on the part of the Company, and the project of removing the pumping station, which had been some time under discussion, was authoritatively considered as at an end. The point then left for decision was, the head-way to be afforded by the railway bridges; which was not finally settled till after the close of the year under review, but has been made as favourable as possible for the Railway Company, the height at first insisted upon being reduced so much as to allow of the rails being brought into the station at the required low level.

Road crossings.

The road crossings of the railway have been finally determined upon by the consulting engineer, on inspection with the chief engineer and the magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Transfer of land.

The land for 18 miles out of the 29 has been made over to the Railway Company.

Road side stations.

The sites for the stations have been determined upon; besides the terminal stations, there are to be three intermediate stations at 5, 10, and 20 miles from Sealdah, two of which have been completed, and are made use of as residences by the district engineers.

Progress of works.

The earth-work formation of this line was commenced in October 1859, and has been nearly two-thirds completed. The brick-work has been commenced, and a good progress made in the preparation of materials.

The permanent way has been laid for the first three miles out of Sealdah, and progress has been made in delivering the permanent way along the line.

The preparation of bricks and ballast has progressed fairly. No actual steps were taken till after the close of the year, in the construction of the rolling stock. The chief engineer expects to complete the works and to open the line for traffic at the end of 1861.

The arrangements for the terminal station at Sealdah, and for the workshops and sheds to be erected in connexion with it, have been matured, and the plans submitted, although they were not finally approved during the year with reference to the pending question of the Entally Canal crossing.

The question of the terminal station at the Mutlah has not been far advanced; but it has been decided by the Supreme Government to make the change in the site of this terminus, which was advocated at home by Mr. Longridge, the consulting engineer. The plan of the Mutlah committee placed the site of the terminus north of that selected for the customs house, which latter was flanked by an inlet from the Mutlah, called the Mallee Khal. This khal will be of the utmost importance to the railroad, and the sites of the customs house and of the railway terminus have accordingly been exchanged. The question still remains to be settled of giving up the road that was to have been constructed south of the first site for the customs and on the north bank of the Mallee Khall, making over to the railway company the undisturbed and entire possession of this bank of the khal, with a view to the formation, by the company, of wharves, docks, and other appliances for the convenience of loading and unloading cargoes.

A matter of general importance, which has been adverted to under the head of the "Pialee Bridge," was discussed at the consulting engineer's office on the 10th March 1860, with

with some of the leading railway officials present, all having been invited to attend. This conference was held for the purpose of publishing, in a more complete shape, and with every detailed supplied, the minimum gauge dimensions to be observed in construction on all the railways in India. This was no new project, but the plan originally received with this object of securing safety and uniformity from Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1856 was not sufficiently explanatory in detail, and there were points left doubtful which required to be definitely settled. Two plans, showing the dimensions to be allowed in the clear in stations, and for the line generally, with sections of a passenger carriage on the rails, were accordingly prepared with the recorded approval of the meeting, and were submitted by the consulting engineer to the Government of India for consideration and for authoritative adoption. It was at this meeting that the clear width to be given on a bridge-way for the passage of two trains was fixed at 26 feet 6 inches in near accordance with the orginal gauge plan prepared by the late Mr. Brunel, and forwarded to this country by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for adoption on all the railways under construction in India. The orders of the Government of India have not yet been passed on this reference, but the rule, as before stated, has been applied to the proposed bridge structures of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.

MARINE.

Master attendant's department.

This department has continued throughout the year under the control of Captain Reddie, Master Attendant.

The strength of the pilot service, as it stood on the 30th April 1860, is represented in the following Table:—

THE PILOT SERVICE.

	Effective List.	On Leave.	TOTAL.	Number of Pilots in the Free List.	—
Branch Pilots	9	3	12	1	None.
Acting „	3	- -	3	—	—
Master „	23	4	27	8	—
Acting „	7	- -	7	—	—
Mate „	22	1	23	7	—
Acting „	14	- -	14	—	—
Senior Second Mate	1	1	2	—	—
Acting „	11	- -	11	—	—
Junior Second Mate	1	1	2	—	—
Acting „	8	- -	8	—	—
Volunteer	37	1	38	—	—
Licensed Pilot, uncovenanted, with the Pilot Service.	- -	- -	- -	6	—
TOTAL	136	11	147	22	—

There are 24 licensed pilots, of whom 16 belong to the regular service, and eight are outsiders.

The cost to Government of maintaining the pilot service amounted during the year to 8,26,522 rupees. The receipts came to 5,39,909 rupees, including the subscriptions of officers to the pension fund; the excess of expenditure being 6,86,612 rupees, compared with an excess last year of 1,73,970 rupees.

Trials of pilots.

There have been seven trials of officers of the pilot service during the last year. In one instance the offender was dismissed the service for drunkenness; three officers were acquitted, and three suffered suspension and loss of steps.

Loss of the "Alma."

The lamentable case of the wreck of the "Alma" took place on the 5th June 1859, when she struck with a heavy sea in the middle ground in the eastern channel, and went down in 4¼ fathoms.

Mr. Branch Pilot Laing, who was in pilotage charge, his servant, the captain, his wife and child, a lady passenger, and three of the crew, were unfortunately drowned.

The conduct of the men who left the wreck in the boats and pinnace had been very justly stigmatised as shameful. Despite the cries of helpless women, exposed to certain death, no attempt was made by the seamen, who owed their lives to the humane exertions of others, to near the wreck.

The disreputable conduct of the boatswain and carpenter, on this occasion, has been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade.

Twelve men, who left the ship in the boats, or in pieces of wreck and spars, were washed ashore on the sea face of Saugor Island, where they were picked up and brought to town by Captain Tapley, second Assistant Master Attendant, who had been sent in search of the shipwrecked crew.

The acknowledgments of Government were duly conveyed to the pilot and commander of

of the "Nimrod," also to the commander of the "Como," and to Captain Tapley, for their valuable and and humane exertions in rescuing the survivors of the wreck.

The attention of the Lieutenant Governor was attracted to the frequent loss of vessels caused by the carelessness and negligence of pilots in not attending to the lead.

Use of the lead by pilots.

In the latter end of April last, the French vessel "Giaour" was wrecked on Saugor Sand, while in pilotage charge of Mr. Mate Pilot Manger. A few weeks prior to this event, another vessel was also run aground from the culpaple neglect of the pilot of this paramount duty. Hitherto, the punishments inflicted on the pilots convicted of this offence were very inadequate, such as suspension from employment for a few months; and the Lieutenant Governor was of opinion that slight punishments for conduct which endangered life and property to an extent which it was painful to contemplate, could not but have the effect of impressing the pilots of the port with the idea, that a very small degree of culpability was attached by marine courts to the guilt of inattention to the lead, which, even when it led to the greatest disasters, would be treated as a light fault.

The inadequacy of the punishment imposed by the marine court was, it was believed, owing to the light view taken by the judge of offences which should be treated as criminal in a very high degree.

In order, therefore, to impress the judge of this fact, the Lieutenant Governor forwarded to him for his guidance the subjoined paper, drawn up by the Superintendent of Marine, and it is hoped that the sentences of the court will no longer be disproportionate to the gravity of the offence referred to.

MEMORANDUM.

"The lead has been emphatically described to be the pilot's compass, and is an infallible monitor in weather, when buoys or marks are obscured, and at all times, by day or night, when approaching sands or crossing channels.

"The neglect of the lead is inexcusable, and has been followed by most lamentable results. It is the paramount duty of a pilot to keep the lead going when a vessel is in pilots's water, and it is the only safe guide when approaching a sand or shoal; indeed, without its aid pilotage would be deprived of half its efficiency, and the risk to the vessel proportionally increased.

"Serious accidents happen to the most careful and experienced pilots in spite of every precaution; but when this occurs, consequent upon neglect of the lead, no punishment short of dismissal can be considered adequate for the default of the pilot."

Fifteen vessels are reported to have grounded in the river while under charge of pilots, compared with 45 cases in the previous year.

A comparative statement of the last three years of the number of ships arriving at and departing from the port is shown in the margin. A great decrease is here exhibited in the amount of tonnage in the port during the past year, to the extent of 184,429 tons, as compared with the previous year. The large number of troops, and immense quantity of Government stores sent out to this country during the year of the mutiny, and the succeeding year, may, in a measure, account for this diminution.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE OF SHIPS.

	Arrivals.	Departures.	Total.	Tonnage.
1857-58 -	1,007	960	1,967	1,429,280
1858-59 -	970	978	1,948	1,443,300
1859-60 -	832	880	1,712	1,258,871

The river survey.

Owing to the stranding of the buoy vessel "Grappler," the duties of the river surveyor have been very heavy. The superintendent reports that the channels generally have undergone no material change.

The "Grappler" buoy vessel was driven from her anchors in the gale of 17 June 1859, and was stranded on the south end of Balcherry Island, having lost four anchors, with her boats and rudder. As nothing could be done during the south-west monsoon, she was stripped, everything landed and brought to town, and the vessel housed in. In October, Captain Tapley was sent down to use every effort to float her, but great difficulty having been experienced in getting lascars or coolies to work there on account of sickness, the Master Attendant went down and inspected the vessel and locality. It was found that the vessel was embedded in the sand eight feet, about 200 yards from low-water mark, and it appears that the only chance of floating her would be to dig a dock. This proved to be a most difficult and laborious undertaking, the sand being so fine that when the rollers came in on the spring flood tides, the dock was filled up. After many failures, Captain Tapley finally succeeded in floating the vessel on the 6th February last, after which she was brought up to Calcutta, and on examination was found to have sustained but little injury.

Light-houses.

The light-house at False Point has not been visited this year, but it is always favourably spoken of. The district is so unhealthy, that both Europeans and natives alike suffer from fever. The Government have on this account lately sanctioned a more liberal salary for the native doctor at this station, in order to secure the services of an efficient medical officer.

Saugor Light-house.

The light-houses at Saugor and Cowcally have been visited every three months by the senior officer at the station, who reports favourably of the way they are kept.

Houses of refuge.

The houses of refuge on Saugor Island were inspected by Mr. Behrend, the commander of the steamer "Despatch." In No. 1, both water and biscuit had been broached, and some rats were found drowned in the tank. The tank was cleared out, and refilled with water, and the biscuit replaced. The house was repainted, and the flag-staff erected. The same measures were adopted at the other houses, altogether five in number, which were all left in good order.

As the tide sets strong through Channel Creek, and a house of refuge had been sanctioned to the north-east of Sydney Point, Mr. Behrend erected one there, and painted it white, marked A. It bears north-east from Sydney Point, and east ½ north from Dooall, and is very conspicuous.

New house of refuge.

There has been considerable falling off in the receipts under this head, in consequence of the decrease in the number of arrivals of ships, as already noticed.

Port dues.

The total amount received has been 1,42,762 rupees compared with 1,69,808 rupees of the previous year, showing a decrease to the extent of 27,046 rupees.

Shipping master.

The office of shipping master has been held throughout the year by Mr. Sevenoaks, who has performed its duties very satisfactorily.

The number of ships which have been passed through the office, since its commencement, is 727, of which 707 were British, two American, 16 Arabs, one Russian, and one Italian.

The number of seamen of all countries shipped through the office during the same period was 19,277, and the number of seamen discharged in the office 19,141.

Naval storekeeper's department.

The demands upon this department, which has been under the control of Captain Weston throughout the year, have been very heavy, partly in consequence of a considerable increase of work having been thrown upon it by the China expedition.

The surveyor and builder.

This department has continued under the control of Mr. Melany.

The following summary contains an account of the principal works executed during the past year:—

The completion of the construction of the new sea-going steamer, "Arracan;" inland steamers, "Adjai," "Tonge," and "Mor," and the cargo boat, "Megna;" Nos. 1 and 2 barges; two-thirds of the new steamers, "Ganges" and "Jaboona," besides erecting two barges received in pieces from England.

The repairs to the several vessels of Her Majesty's Royal and Indian Navies, and to the sea-going vessels belonging to this Presidency have been heavy and numerous.

A considerable amount of work also has been performed in fitting up 29 vessels for invalids and troops returning to England; also 44 vessels for the China expedition, besides several others which were employed in conveying convicts to Port Blair.

At the same time the current work on the vessels under the Government of Bengal, employed in connexion with the pilotage and buoyage of the Hooghly, and in the Inland Steam Department, has been carried on as usual.

New vessels.

The undermentioned vessels have been launched during the year at the Kidderpore Dockyard:—

Sea-going steamer,	"Arracan."	Inland vessel, -	"Megna."
Inland vessel -	"Ganges."	No. 1 Barge.	
„ „	"Adjai."	„ 2 Barge.	
„ „	"Tonge."	"Teesta," lengthened.	
„ „	"Mor."		

The cost of all the new works and repairs executed during the period under review has been 6,78,252 rupees, viz.:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Repairs - - -	3,97,936	8	–
New work - - -	2,80,315	8	–
Total - - -	*Rs.* 6,78,252	–	–

	Rs.
1857–58 -	7,18,532
1858–59 -	7,01,619
1859–60 -	6,78,252

A comparison of which with the two previous years is exhibited in the margin.

This branch has been presided over throughout the year by Mr. Sandeman, chief superintending engineer.

Steam dockyard and foundry.

The principal work performed in the factory has been in connexion with a large number of vessels of the Bengal Marine.

Of the Royal Navy the under-mentioned vessels have received repairs from the department:—

Her Majesty's ships, "Adventure" and "Sparrow-hawk," and the following of Her Majesty's Indian Navy:—

"Coromandel."	"Victoria."
"Dalhousie."	"Zenobia."
"Punjaub."	

"Teesta" lengthened.
"Adjai."
"Jaboona."
"Ganges."
"Mor."
"Tonge."
No. 1 to 4 cargo barges.
Winter's No. 1 steam tug.
Winter's 1 and 2 cargo boats.

Ordinary and extraordinary repairs have been effected to the different vessels of the Ganges flotilla, and new work executed on the vessels noted in the margin.

The factory continues to labour under the disadvantage of a very inadequate supply of steam power for the work of the factory machinery generally. It is hoped that this state of things will be shortly remedied; and, amongst other aids and improvements, that the steam hammer, from the use of which much benefit will be secured, will, in a short time, be erected and set to work.

From

From the 1st May 1859 to the 30th April 1860, the number of lads admitted into the Engineer school was 48, of whom 32 have been classed and distributed amongst different vessels; seven were discharged for misconduct and disobedience of orders in refusing to proceed on service when directed to do so.

Engineer school.

With a view to counteract this evil, an apprentice indenture was introduced in April last, for the purpose of binding the lads to serve a stipulated term of five years.

The lads, on admission, are generally found to be backward in education, and could only work the simple rules of arithmetic. They are divided into three classes; those of the senior class have been taught fractions, a little mensuration, the rudiments of proportional drawing, lessons in dictation, writing, geography, and the primary mechanical principles of steam and the steam-engine. Those of the junior classes have been taught the simple rules of arithmetic, lessons in dictation, and writing, with a slight knowledge of rough sketching machinery.

During the factory hours they are regularly stationed and kept at work, and, with a few exceptions, their progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

The service having been repeatedly put to great inconvenience by engineers, who, when serving afloat on distant stations, throw up their appointment, and leave their duties at a moment's notice, a covenanted form of agreement has been introduced, whereby all engineers serving in the Government steam service are bound under penalty to serve for a period of twelve months certain from the date of signing covenant. At the expiration of the year three months' notice is required in writing should an engineer be desirous of quitting the Government service, and this clause is binding as long as they continue to serve beyond the twelve months stipulated.

Since the 1st May 1859, nine engineers have arrived from England for general service in the steam department, all of whom are regularly covenanted for five years, subject to the rules and regulations of the Indian Navy, but on detached service.

Fresh engineers from England.

This department is under the control of Mr. White, who is reported to have conducted its duties satisfactorily.

The Government boat office.

The Ganges steam flotilla was composed during the year under review of 11 steamers and nine flats and troop boats (exclusive of the several gun-boats and steam ferry boats). These vessels have made 34 trips to the north-west, and eight to Assam during the year, besides five trips on the Gogra.

In the month of June 1859 regular steam communication was opened between Dinapore and Fyzabad, on the Gogra.

Steam communication between Dinapore and Fyzabad.

Three trips were made at regular intervals between these two points; but, owing to the exigencies of the public service, the communication was interrupted in September last.

In the month of December, however, a direct line from Calcutta was opened, and two voyages were made between Calcutta and Fyzabad up to the close of the year.

Direct steam communication opened between Calcutta and Fyzabad.

The establishment maintained at this port continues to be the same as that reported last year.

Port of Chittagong.

The light-house at Kotabdea is reported to be in good order, but the sea is gradually encroaching upon its base.

A statement of the number of arrivals and departures of ships in connexion with the port of Chittagong, during the year 1859-60, is exhibited in the following Table, with the usual comparison for the last three years.

DATE.	——	NUMBER.	TONNAGE.
1857-58 - -	Arrivals - -	253	28,768
„ - -	Departures - -	303	33,648
	TOTAL - -	556	62,416
1858-59 - -	Arrivals - -	304	28,944
„ - -	Departures - -	340	31,129
	TOTAL - -	644	60,073
1859-60 - -	Arrivals - -	351	37,366
„ - -	Departures - -	426	41,669
	TOTAL - -	777	79,035

PROVINCE OF ARRACAN.

NUMBER of Arrivals and Departures of Vessels from Akyab, with their Tonnage, from 1857–58 to 1859-60.

DATE.		NUMBER.	TONNAGE.
1857–58	Arrivals	370	161,607
„	Departures	350	145,095
	TOTAL	720	306,702
1858–59	Arrivals	339	109,830
„	Departures	351	118,285
	TOTAL	690	228,115
1859–60	Arrivals	219	77,983
„	Departures	233	84,009
	TOTAL	452	161,992

Buildings and docks.

No change of any importance has taken place in the Government establishments in this Province, except that the light on the table-land of the Borongo has been discontinued.

The value of the public buildings and docks in the Marine Department is reported to be the same as it was last year, viz. 9,12,850 rupees.

The value of the machinery and implements belonging to the steam foundry at Kidderpore amounts to 1,45,543 rupees compared with 1,46,836 rupees of last year.

The receipts of the Marine Department have been 20,23,931 rupees, while the expenditure has amounted to 33,08,275 rupees—the excess of expenditure over receipts being 12,84,344 rupees.

ENTIRE Expenditure and Receipts of the Marine Department under the Government of Bengal for the official Year 1859-60.

			Rs.
1857–58:			
Receipts			17,35,869
Expenditure			23,05,630
	Deficit	Rs.	5,69,761
1858–59:			
Receipts			23,28,198
Expenditure			27,14,902
	Deficit	Rs.	3,86,704
1859-60:			
Receipts			20,23,931
Expenditure			33,08,275
	Deficit	Rs.	12,84,344

The difference in excess between the total amount of expenditure in 1859–60 and that of the previous year, is 5,93,373 rupees. This general increase is accounted for by the Superintendent of Marine in the following manner:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
The construction and other charges of three new steamers, "Ganges," "Adjai," and "Jaboona"	2,64,243	–	–
The transfer of the steamers "Sir Henry Lawrence" and "Mechanic," from the railway company, and debiting this department with their cost	2,83,904	–	–
Costs of moorings purchased from the P. and O. Company in 1858–59, brought on this year's accounts	40,100	–	–
Cost of coal, 1858–59, brought on this year's accounts	1,07,000	–	–
Expenses of four ferry boats and five gun-boats, formerly debited to Government of India	28,388	–	–
Expenses of one additional troop boat, "Konai"	23,900	–	–
Extra expenses under the head of channel buoys and "Grappler"	41,046	–	–
Increase of Engineer's establishment at the factory	32,243	–	–
Expenses of steamer "Indus," transferred from Pegu	16,500	–	–
TOTAL – *Rs.*	8,37,324	–	–

MEDICAL.

Lunatic asylums.

There are no private lunatic asylums in this country. The public asylums are five in number, viz., at Bhowanipore, Dullunda, Patna, Moorshedabad, and Dacca.

Bhowanipore Asylum.

The Bhowanipore asylum at the Presidency is maintained exclusively for European and East Indian patients. The number of patients treated in it during 1859 was 144, being about 50 per cent. above the cases of the preceding year. Of these, 25 patients were cured and discharged, three died, 50 were sent to England, leaving 66 still under treatment.

Dullunda Asylum.

The number of native insanes treated in the Dullunda Asylum, also at the Presidency, during 1859, amounted to 470. The cures effected are shown to have been 9·14 per cent. The cures with the cases in which the patients were sufficiently improved to be transferred to their friends amounted to 24·68 per cent., and the mortality to 17·44 per cent.

The abuse of spirituous liquors and narcotics appears to be the chief cause of insanity among the natives.

The patients in this asylum continue to be employed in light work, such as rope-making, spinning, &c. The jute used is cultivated and manufactured by themselves. A variety of occupations has been tried for the inmates of this asylum, but the manufacture of rope and twine has hitherto been found to be the best suited for both the men and women.

The labour of the patient is perfectly free, and is the result of persuasion and habit, neither threats nor mechanical restraint being allowed.

The Patna Native Lunatic Asylum.

The management of this institution, during the year under review, has been particularly successful. Only six deaths occurred out of a total of 171 treated. This was one of the lowest death-rates that has occurred of late years in any of the Bengal asylums.

The Lieutenant-Governor inspected this asylum when on tour last cold season, and was most favourably impressed with the excellent results attained by the care and ability with which the superintendent, Dr. Sutherland, has carried out the industrial system. Labour is entirely voluntary; but the returns show that the cures have increased in a ratio with healthful occupation. It is a striking fact that during the whole year there was no death among the industrious insanes.

The Dacca Native Lunatic Asylum.

The number of insanes treated in this asylum, which was also visited by the Lieutenant Governor in the course of the year, was 274, of whom 51 were cured, and only 14 died, showing a very marked diminution in the rate of mortality of the last five years. This satisfactory result is assigned to the many improvements which Dr. Simpson has introduced in the conservancy, sleeping arrangements, clothing and diet, in all of which important changes have been made during the year.

The voluntary employment of the insanes appears to have been especially attended to; two-thirds of the patients, on an average, having been usefully engaged in occupations of one kind or another, and without coercion or accident.

The Moorshedabad Native Lunatic Asylum.

The returns from this institution are not satisfactory: the death-rate among the patients, 34 out of the 114 treated, being one of almost unparalleled severity. This is attributed to the influence of an unusually sickly season, and to the fact that the additions and alterations sanctioned for the improved accommodation in the hospital had not been carried out up to the end of the year. Measures have been taken to expedite the completion of the necessary works, and the Lieutenant Governor, who, when he visited this institution, came to the conclusion that a large expenditure of money on the present buildings would be wasted,

has desired that the proposition for the construction of a new hospital at Berhampore, or at some more suitable site than Moydapore, may be brought forward for consideration in the next Public Works Budget.

The Calcutta Ophthalmic Hospital.

The great usefulness of the eye infirmary attached to the Medical College Hospital has been more than ever demonstrated by the large increase which took place during the year 1859-60 in the number of patients operated upon at the institution.

This result is all the more gratifying, as it was apprehended, not without reason, that a falling off in the attendance of in-door patients would be the result of the great change introduced in the system of dieting, by substituting rations for daily money payments. The latter system of dieting the patients not only interfered with proper medical supervision, but held out a form of eleemosynary relief, which, on the first establishment of the hospital, was probably desirable, but the necessity for which does not now exist.

The principal forms of eye diseases treated.

Cataract, catarrhal, and chronic ophthalmia were the principal forms of eye diseases treated. The number who sought relief from cataract was very large, but the result was not so satisfactory as could be wished, owing to the rooted aversion, on the part of the high caste and respectable natives, to become inmates of the hospital, a residence in the institution being considered by them almost tantamount to a loss of caste. The skill and advice of the superintendent were also frequently frustrated by the inattention, neglect, or loss of confidence of the patient, owing principally to the influence of native pretenders in the bazaars.

Subjoined is a statement of the number of Christians, Mahommedans, Hindoos, and people of other religious denominations, that have daily attended the out-door dispensary during the year:—

Christians	2,238
Mahommedans	3,299
Hindoos	12,958
Other denominations	102
TOTAL	18,597

The number of in-door patients treated during the same period amounted to 528.

The expenses of the institution amounted, during the year, to *Rs.* 16,848. 13. 5.; of which nearly three-fourths went in the salary and allowances of the superintendent, Dr. Archer, and the remainder in native establishments, medicines, dieting, &c.

Charitable hospitals and dispensaries,

The usual statement, showing the number of patients treated at all the charitable hospitals and dispensaries in the Lower Provinces, and the expenditure incurred in each of them during the 12 months ending 30 June 1860, is appended.

The Akyab General and Seamen's Hospital and the Howrah Hospital continue, it will be seen, to be the most expensive of all the institutions. This, however, is owing chiefly to a large proportion of the patients treated in them being European seamen and others, whose dietary is much more expensive than that of natives. The expenses of the Howrah Dispensary, during the past year, have been swelled above the usual rate, by the erection of a new building.

Number of Patients.	
1858–59.	1859–60.
5,193	13,013

The marked increase in the number of patients who received gratuitous medical treatment in the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, which was opened only three years ago, is a gratifying proof that the munificent bequest of the late Mr. Mitford, has been wisely applied for the attainment of the testator's wish, that his money should be applied to "charitable, beneficial, and public works, for the exclusive benefit of the native inhabitants of Dacca."

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Number of Patients, and the Average Expenditure per Head, &c. &c., during the Period from 1st July 1859 to 30th June 1860, in the following Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal.

DISPENSARIES.	Total Number of Patients Treated.	Cost of Establishment.	Total Expenditure.	Average Expenditure per Head.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Akyab General and Seamen's Hospital.	2,177	3,675 1 8	5,388 – 5	2 7 7	This is an average expenditure both for European and native patients.
Allipore	5,113	2,171 – –	2,304 15 9	– 7 2 2/5	
Balasore	909	426 8 –	1,034 1 2	1 2 2 1/4	
Baraset	7,106	492 – –	724 1 6	– 1 7 1/2	
Bancoorah	1,195	323 10 6	1,135 13 3	– 15 2 1/2	The charge for repairing the dispensary building is included in the contingent account.
Bauleah	2,689	807 3 5 3/4	1,115 2 11 3/4	– 6 7 1/2	
Beerbhoom	789	177 4 9	270 5 –	– 5 – 3/4	
Bhudruck	1,052	169 – –	351 1 9	– 5 4	
Bhowanipore	8,217	3,648 – –	3,920 8 3	– 7 7 1/2	
Bhaugulpore	2,244	350 – –	430 6 8	– 3 – 3/4	
Bograh	1,494	218 – –	468 13 6	– 5 – 1/4	
Berhampore	6,761	2,854 5 –	4,270 4 3 1/2	– 10 1 1/4	ditto - ditto.
Buddibatty	1,999	690 – –	795 – 6	– 6 4 1/2	
Burrisaul	3,101	689 2 7	1,148 13 7	– 5 11	
Burdwan	3,352	347 9 3	913 12 3	– 4 4 1/4	
Chittagong	6,982	2,127 – –	2,509 4 6	– 5 9	
Cuttack	2,769	1,557 3 3	4,432 9 1 1/4	1 9 7 1/4	
Dacca Mitford Hospital	13,013	5,496 – –	9,228 – 4 1/2	– 11 4	Charges for purchasing hospital furniture and European medicine are includad in the contingent account.
Dwarbassiney	1,881	674 4 2	750 10 7	– 6 4 1/2	
Gowhatty	1,865	250 – 7	463 – 10	– 3 11 1/2	
Gowalparrah	864	665 1 –1/4	856 10 9 1/4	– 15 10 1/4	
Gyah	539	2,396 – –	3,503 1 –	– 11 10 1/2	
Howrah	6,043	2,113 8 –	22,710 12 2	3 12 1 1/2	The sum of *Rs.* 19,897. 10. included under the head of contingent charges, expended for erecting a new dispensary, which is now in progress.
Hooghly	6,433	3,747 5 –	6,034 2 3	– 15 –	
Jessore	2,625	878 7 7 1/2	1,322 15 4 1/4	– 8 – 3/4	
Kishnaghur	4,262	2,550 – –	3,655 11 –	– 13 8 1/2	
Midnapore	5,089	596 12 –	1,847 3 1 1/2	– 5 9 1/2	
Monghyr	3,316	1,326 14 2	2,279 – 7	– 11 –	Charges for repairing the dispensary building, and fo purchasing certain instruments and apparatus, are included in the contingent account.
Mozufferpore	14,215	426 – –	1,259 – 1	– 1 5	
Mogoorah	841	754 11 1	965 8 1	1 2 4 1/2	
Motteharry	6,820	202 – –	271 12 6	– – 7 1/2	
Moorshedabad	7,662	3,207 7 8	3,663 1 5	– 7 7 3/4	
Malnath	2,392	The expense is defrayed by the Bengal Indigo Company.			
Mymensing	1,917	387 – –	548 3 1	– 4 6 1/2	
Nattore	2,324	1,116 – –	1,177 8 –	– 8 1 1/4	
Ooterparrah	3,303	920 15 6	1,656 7 –	– 8 –1/4	The charge for erecting an additional dispensary building is included in the contingent account.
Patna	13,455	4,270 – –	5,931 11 3 1/2	– 7 –1/2	The charge for repairing the dispensary building is included in the contingent account.
Pooree	2,755	1,661 – –	2,446 15 5	– 14 2 1/2	
Pubnah	919	499 12 6	791 12 9	– 13 9 1/4	
Purneah	1,577	416 9 10	535 3 1	– 5 5	
Rungpore	2,462	287 7 3	697 13 2	– 4 6 1/4	
Sarun	2,599	189 8 –	795 4 8	– 3 6 1/2	
Serampore	5,560	1,002 – –	1,830 11 8	– 5 3 1/2	ditto - ditto.
Serajgunge	1,949	769 14 6 1/2	937 15 4	– 7 8 1/4	
Sukea's-street (in Calcutta)	6,696	4,486 14 10	4,995 10 10	– 11 11 1/4	
Tipperah	2,751	662 4 9	1,043 7 10	– 6 – 3/4	
Tumlook	3,449	364 11 9	588 14 6	– 2 8 3/4	

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The number of cases admitted during the year of report were slightly in excess of the admissions of the previous year, but they fell considerably short of the admissions in 1856.

In 1856 there were 7,095 patients.
In 1858 „ 4,514 „
In 1859 „ 4,616 „

Of the 4,616 patients treated during the year, 2,282 were Christians, and 2,334 were natives. Among the Christians 222 died, being at the rate of 9·64 of deaths on the total number treated. Among the natives the deaths amounted to 645, being at the rate of 27·61 per cent. The chief medical authorities account for the great falling off in the number of patients, by stating that the accumulation of hopeless cases in the wards, and the consequent large mortality, deter patients from entering the hospital, unless constrained to do so by the direst necessity.

The cause to which the great falling off in the number of patients is attributed.

This explanation appears to receive corroboration in the returns of mortality exhibited in the report, which, increasing progressively since 1856, show this year a ratio of 27½ per cent. of deaths to admissions in the native wards, and this, notwithstanding every attention which skilful medical officers could give, and the advantages secured by many improvements to the building.

Under these circumstances, the principal Inspector General of the Medical Department strongly advocated the advisability of arrangements being made for sending all cases which are past hope of recovery to some other building, where proper shelter, good food, and humane tending, would afford all the relief that was possible.

In former years such cases appear to have been transferred to the Police Hospital, but this practice has since discontinued.

The principal Inspector General was told, in reply, that there can be no doubt of the propriety of not transferring, as a rule, hopeless cases from the Medical College Hospital to the Police Hospital; but that there seemed to be no reason why manifestly hopeless cases should not, in the first instance, be sent to the Police Hospital, instead of being admitted into the Medical College Hospital. It was also observed that the Medical College Hospital was never intended to answer the purpose of a lazar house; that it cannot be put to such a use without destroying its fitness for its own proper purpose of an hospital, and that the means of relief for those suffering being limited, it is obviously the part of intelligent humanity so to arrange them as to do most real good. It has therefore been suggested to the principal Inspector General, that the desired object can best be attained by providing a place, where cases offering a chance of recovery shall be received in the greatest numbers, and under the least disadvantages, leaving any surplus that may remain to be devoted to hopeless cases, in such a way as not to lessen the favourable chances of those much more numerous cases which are not hopeless.

Ratio of deaths to cases treated.

Subjoined is a Table which has been prepared by the house surgeon of the hospital, and which shows the per-centage of deaths to cases treatedin each of the great classes of diseases, and in most of the important diseases separately.

EUROPEANS.	
Classes of Disease.	Per cent.
Zymotic diseases	14·99
Diseases of nervous system	7·89
„ of respiratory „	19·14
„ of digestive „	8·99
„ of genito-urinary system	1·43
Rheumatic affections	1·40
Of uncertain and variable seat	4·45
Diseases of the eye and ear	2·50
Specific Diseases.	
Diarrhœa	7·40
Dysentery	23·17
Cholera	49·57
Febris Intermittens	1·16
„ remittens	23·40
„ continuæ	0·00
Phthisis	46·66
Hepatitis	10·25
Wounds and accidents	3·70
Pneumonia	50·
Apoplexy with coup-de-soleil	83·8
Delirium tremens	4·68

NATIVES.	
Classes of Disease.	Per cent.
Zymotic diseases	41·31
Diseases of nervous system	26·76
„ of respiratory „	42·45
„ of circulatory „	30·00
„ of digestive „	19·28
„ of genito-urinary system	6·77
Rheumatic affections	4·7
Accidents and injuries	12·21
Specific Diseases.	
Poisoning	25·00
From causes not specified	29·12
Cholera	49·08
Dysentery	57·14
Diarrhœa	42·32
Febris intermittens	5·71
„ remittens	51·66
„ continuæ	1·61
Apoplexy and coup-de-soleil	60·00
Tetanus	59·92
Bronchitis	8·00
Pleurisy	38·46
Pneumonia	35·71
Phthisis	81·25
Hepatitis	45·00
Splenitis	24·59
Wounds and accidents	8·80
Fractures	21·73

Per-centage of Deaths to Admissions.

Medical cases	Europeans	12·61
	Natives	35·72
	All	24·19
Surgical cases	Europeans	3·50
	Natives	11·09
	All	7·53

	Total treated.	Deaths.
Cholera, Natives	271	133
„ Europeans	117	58
	388	191

Per-centage of deaths to all treated - 49·22

Other Cases than Cholera treated.

Europeans and natives, total treated	4,218
Ditto - ditto - died	676
Per-centage of deaths to all treated	16·23

In the midwifery wards there have been 29 confinements of Christians, and 56 confinements of native patients. The number of confinements during the past four years are noted in margin. The principal Inspector General remarks that, for the purposes of practical instruction in obstetric medicine, these numbers are very insufficient, and that special measures are necessary for making this branch of the hospital more popular than it is at present.

Midwifery Wards.	Europeans.	Natives.
1856	32	39
1857	33	57
1858	21	49
1859	29	56

The total number of persons who have received assistance in the male and female out-door dispensaries of the hospital during the year, has been about 17,000, and upon these patients probably not fewer than 1,500 minor operations have been performed, which are not included in the table above entered.

The following improvements have been carried out during the year:

Improvements to premises.

The inclosure of the hospital compound has been in part carried out, and it is hoped that in a few weeks this will have been completed. This measure will conduce materially to the maintenance of discipline in the hospital and to the security of the Government property.

Improvements in attendance on patients

A most efficient addition has been made to the nursing establishment of the hospital during the year, through the efforts of a number of the ladies of Calcutta.

Four respectable European nurses have already been furnished to the hospital, through the efforts of these ladies, by whom the nurses are paid and maintained by subscriptions obtained from the public.

One nurse has been attached to each European ward, and they add much to the comfort of the patients by attending and nursing such as are helpless and bed-ridden.

Increased efficiency has been given to the establishment of servants for the hospital, by a large increase, which has been sanctioned by Government for the purpose, the allowance having been raised from 644 rupees per mensem to 878 rupees.

Improvement in accommodation.

A great improvement in the accommodation of the female patients of the hospital has been effected by collecting all the European and Christian patients in the female wards into a single ward, and separating it from the other female wards (now devoted entirely to natives) by venetianed partitions. This has been effected from a sum of money (a police fine) bestowed on the hospital.

Improvement in cleanliness.

Increased cleanliness has been secured in the European male wards by asphalting their floors, which has also been effected by means of a charitable legacy. The floors of all the wards of the hospital (with the exception of the midwifery) are now asphalted, which admits of their being thoroughly washed out at frequent intervals.

Improvements in diet.

During the year the Government has raised the diet allowances materially, 6½ annas having been allowed for the daily maintenance of each European, and 3 annas for the maintenance of each native patient, instead of 4 annas for the former, and 1½ annas for the latter, as formerly.

New diet tables have been drawn up, and it is believed that much improvement has been attained in this respect.

Epidemic in Behar.

An extraordinary epidemic prevailed in Behar between October 1859 and January 1860. Fever and ague raged virulently throughout the land, prostrating nearly one-half of the population, and carrying off a large number. In some of the villages so many of the in-

habitants were sick, that there were none to till the ground; and the rice crops, though ripe, remained uncut. To check the epidemic, and afford relief to the sufferers, the Government ordered out some extra subordinate medical officers, with a large supply of quinine and other medicines. The local medical authorities, who were desired to report on the probable cause of the epidemic, are unanimous in attributing it to the quantity of rain which fell unseasonably in the early part of October, inundating large tracts of country, and saturating the surface soil everywhere. With the evaporation thus induced, the epidemic began. The rural population suffered most. The poorer, exposed and ill clad, were the first who fell victims; afterwards the disease spread almost universally, attacking Europeans and all classes.

The fever was seldom fatal when properly treated early in the attack; but many of those who recovered from the fever were subsequently attacked by dysentery and cholera, and, in many instances, cholera gradually merged into dysentery of a peculiar type, so associated with fever, that medical officers were in doubt under which disease to class the sick.

Never was the superiority of European medical treatment more obviously and decidedly exemplified than in the treatment of this terrible epidemic; quinine was nearly always successful.

EMIGRATION.

The operations of this department have been, during the year, under the supervision of the master attendant, Captain J. G. Reddie, and appear, on the whole, to have been efficiently and successfully conducted. Much additional work has been imposed upon the department by the establishment of three new separate agencies in Calcutta, connected with the West India Colonies of Demerara, Trinidad, and Jamaica, for the furtherance and development of the system of emigration to those islands. The new impulse given by these arrangements has shown itself in a marked increase in the number of emigrants to those places, seven ships more than in the preceding year having taken their departure for the West Indies.

The total number of coolies who emigrated from this Presidency during the year, amounted to 23,312 statute adults. Of these, 15,980, more than two-thirds of the entire number, were received by Mauritius, and the rest in the following proportions were divided among the other colonies:—

Demerara	4,394
Trinidad	1,618
St. Lucia	670
Jamaica	650

As regards Mauritius, the numbers do not vary very perceptibly from those of the past season.

The general body of the emigrants who have left this Presidency during the year, are reported to have been a fine and healthy set of men, well adapted, physically, as agricultural labourers for service in the Colonies, and looking forward eagerly for the change of scene and pursuits to which they had voluntarily devoted themselves.

Every care has been taken, by personal communication with the coolies attached to the different depôts, to secure the intending emigrants against fraud and oppression, and to ascertain their entire willingness to enter on their speculation; and as regards the district recruiting agents, not only have no instances of misrepresentation or abuse been brought to light, but it has been found that, on many occasions, coolies have presented themselves alone at the depôts to offer themselves as emigrants. Difficulty is, however, still experienced in obtaining the proper proportion of women. The health of each emigrant is attested previous to embarkation by the medical officer appointed by Government for the purpose, and all the regulations connected with the survey of the vessels employed, and the examination of the provisions and water for the voyage, have been strictly enforced.

A slight increase has been made during the year in the dietary scale provided for emigrants proceeding from Calcutta to the Mauritius, and at the instance of the Mauritius Government representing the objections raised by masters of vessels and many medical men in charge to the absence of platforms (which had been discontinued upon the report submitted by Dr. Mouat in 1858), the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned their being brought again into use experimentally for six months, subject to further report at the end of that period.

It is to be regretted that the accounts of mortality of emigrants to the West Indies during the year has not been received; and for Mauritius the average, which comes to only two per cent. of those embarked, has been calculated from May to November last, the latest date received: during this period 31 vessels left this port.

OPERATIONS OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL COMMSSIONERS.

The municipal revenues of Calcutta are reported to have increased to some extent during the year 1859, by a revision of the assessment and valuation of houses. This increase is stated to have been based upon returns furnished by house proprietors themselves, and bears of itself evidence of the growing prosperity of the town. It is to be noticed, however, that the enhanced price of labour and of material, and of almost every requirement of the conservancy department, has absorbed such a considerable portion of the increased income, that the town has not benefited in equal proportion to the larger revenues which have been obtained from its residents.

The income derived during the year from every source of the department, excepting the lighting rate, was *Rs.* 7,84,862 9. 10., and the expenditure *Rs.* 7,05,027. 14. 1., leaving a balance at the close of the year of *Rs.* 79,834. 11. 9.

The total amount of rates and taxes levied on the inhabitants was as under:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
House rate	5,35,683	14	6
Lighting rate	1,30,640	15	6
Carriage and horse tax	86,104	4	–
TOTAL	*Rs.* 7,52,429	2	–

House rate.

The amount collected in the previous year was *Rs.* 7,09,598. 5. 4., showing an increase of *Rs.* 42,830. 12. 8. for the year under report. Of this increase, *Rs.* 36,669. 15. 2. has been realized by the revision of the valuation of a further portion of the town, which, together with that effected during the preceding two years, or since the Municipal Act of 1856 came into operation, has produced an increase of more than one lakh of rupees in the revenue derived from the house assessment rate.

Lighting rate.

The result of the lighting rate shows an increase of *Rs.* 9,266. 1. during the year under review, which, together with that effected in 1858, shows an augmentation of exactly 10 per cent. since the lighting rate was first brought into practical operation.

Carriage and horse tax.

In the carriage and horse tax there has been a decrease this year, as compared with last, of *Rs.* 3,105. 4. The cause of this difference is explained by the circumstance that, since the introduction of the same tax into the suburbs, the horses for which the tax was formerly paid to the Calcutta municipality, are now included in the returns furnished to the collector of the tax in the 24 Pergunnahs, entailing a reduction in the town collections of nearly 3,000 rupees per annum.

City improvements.

Many improvements to the city have been commenced upon, or completed during the year under report.

"Halliday Street," named after the late Lieutenant Governor, which forms a section of a project for opening a thoroughfare right through the town, from Dhurrumtollah Street to Baug Bazaar, has been completed from Colootollah Street to Muchooa Bazar Street, and opened to the public. This street measures 1,733 feet in length, and 100 feet in breadth, and since the opening of even the small portion above noticed, has afforded immense relief to the over-crowded thoroughfare of Chitpore Road.

A new road, 1,030 feet in length, has been laid out from Theatre Road to Short's Bazar Street, of an uniform width of 36 feet right through.

The Tank in Dunkin Bustee has been completed, and has proved of much benefit to the residents of the neighbourhood. This locality, which but two years ago consisted of a cluster of filthy native huts, is now already filled up by substantial houses occupied by Europeans.

The ground of "Money Bustee" has been cleared, and space for a road to be carried right through the centre of it obtained, without any outlay from the municipal funds, the rest of the ground having been divided into building sites, and sold for more than what the owner of the property had asked for the whole of it. The arrangements have been attended with complete success. A large mass of thatched huts has been removed, and in their place a new road is being constructed, a two-storied building has been completed; two large stately buildings are in the course of erection, and materials are in course of being collected for the construction of three others.

Arrangements have been made for the clearance of Bamun Bustee on a similar plan.

Gas lights.

The number of gas lights has been increased by 137, of which 70 have been fixed in the northern and 67 in the southern division. The total number of gas lights in the northern division now is 217, and in the southern division 389. The inequality of numbers in the two divisions is owing only to the difficulty which has been experienced in laying down mains and pipes, and in fixing posts and brackets. To some extent this difficulty has since been removed, but the extension of gas lights can still be but gradually worked out, and the southern division will for years to come be in advance in this respect.

The repair of roads and streets during the last year has been effected at an increased cost of 20 per cent., owing to the decrease in the importation of stone ballast, and other causes over which the Municipal Commissioners had no control.

Public tanks.

Of the public tanks, that in Cornwallis-square has been deepened and piled at an outlay of 9,314 rupees, and this improvement has been of great convenience to a large number of poor people residing in that neighbourhood. The tank in College-square has also been repaired,

repaired, and one of its ghâts entirely reconstructed. The entire outlay for the construction and improvement of tanks was 28,120 rupees, exclusive of 8,132 rupees expended on aqueducts.

The question of water supply still in abeyance.

The question of water supply remains still in abeyance, but pending a final decision on it, a 25-horse power condensing engine has been ordered out from England, to be put up at Nimtollah Ghât, with a view to secure to the northern division of the town a supply of river water independently of that pumped up by the engine at Chandpaul Ghât.

Statistics of the town.

The statistics of the town are exceeding defective, there being no official registry of births, marriages, and deaths; nothing to afford an insight into the extent of the floating population; no public record of arrivals and departures of Europeans, and no public return of the general causes of death.

Population.

Of the population of the town no accurate estimate can be made. The number of arrivals from Europe was, adult, 3,220, and children 324; and the number of departures, adults, 2,147, and children 607. By adding to these figures the arrivals and departures of inland passengers, being Europeans, the total arrivals of Europeans amount to 12,189 persons, and the total departures to 10,689 persons, which exhibits an increase of 1,500 European souls to the fixed population, exclusive of the addition by local births, and the reduction by local deaths.

The rate of mortality among all classes.

The whole reported mortality was as under:—

Hindoos	9,796
Mahomedans	4,146
Christians, &c.	958
TOTAL	14,900

Of the 958 Christians and others, 136 died of fever, 183 of cholera, 163 of dysentery, and 476 of other diseases. Of the Hindoos, 3,126 died of cholera, 44 of small-pox, and 6,626 of other diseases; and of the Mahomedans, 1,550 died of cholera, 10 of small-pox, and 2,586 of other diseases.

European births, marriages, and deaths.

The number of purely European children born during the year was 99 boys and 83 girls; the number of marriages contracted among Europeans was 116, and the number of Europeans who died was 118, as under:—

Males	52
Females	30
Children	86
TOTAL	118

SURVEYS.

Revenue survey—professional.

The following approximate return exhibits the operation of the professional branch of the survey from 1st October 1859 to 30th September 1860:—

DIVISIONS.	PERGUNNAHS.		Number of Hulkas or Village Circuits.	Average Size of Village Circuits in Acres.	Approximate Total Area in Square Miles.
	Completed.	Portions of.			
1st or Northern	-	17	1,045	568	1,620
2d or Southern	12	-	2,143	26,388	885
3d or Eastern	4	-	1,899	332	1,084
4th or Western	-	-	1,757	52,234	1,434
5th or Arracan	9	2	95	29,170	2,280
6th or Hazareebaugh	-	5	1,350	55,087	1,162
TOTAL	25	24	8,289	163,769	8,365

In the 1st division six hundred square miles of the area surveyed belonged to Cooch Behar, and the rest to the district of Dinapore; in the 2d, the operations were confined within the Dinagepore district only; in the 3d, the area surveyed was a portion of the Dacca district north of the Ganges; in the 4th, the survey was carried on in Furreedpore, south of the Ganges, and in Backergunge; in the 5th, it was confined to the tract adjoining Chittagong in the north, and to three islands to the south of Akyab; and in the 6th, to an uneven tract of country in Pergunnah Kurruckdea, north of the Trunk Road.

The total area surveyed was 8,365 square miles, comprising 8,289 hulkas or village circuits.

The

Non-professional.

The work performed in the non-professional branch was as under:—

DIVISIONS.	Number of Villages demarcated.	Probable Area demarcated in Square Miles.	Thackbust Maps made over to the Surveyor.	Boundary Disputes decided.	Other Cases disposed of.	Pergunnah Registers made over as completed.
1st or Northern - -	1,098	225	5,917	360	1,783	14
2d or Southern - -	965	700	- -	70	57	—
Burdwan Collectorate -	- -	- -	- -	6	2,555	83
3d or Eastern - -	1,619	1,100	2,322	564	4,282	—
Mymensing Collectorate	- -	- -	- -	21	1,523	—
4th or Western - -	2,563	2,064	1,543	312	5,025	20
6th or Hazareebaugh -	2,659	1,628	350	149	59	1
TOTAL - - -	8,904	5,717	10,132	1,485	15,284	118

In the 1st division, the demarcation of the Dinagepore district was all but completed; in the 2d a field was prepared for professional survey in the district of Tipperah; the area demarcated in the 3d division was confined within the district of Sylhet; in the 4th division it lay in the district of Backergunge; and in the 6th division the operations were carried on in the Hazareebaugh district. The work in the Burdwan and Mymensing Collectorates consisted of the compilation or completion of registers.

The total estimated expenditure of the season for the non-professional work was *Rs.* 2,18,503. 1. 4., or an average of about *Rs.* 38. 3. 6. per square mile.

TEA CULTIVATION.

Progress of tea cultivation in Assam.

An inquiry made by the Secretary of State for India in regard to the success which has attended the cultivation of the tea plant in Assam, elicited special reports on the subject from the Commissioner and from the several district officers. The subject, therefore, has, during the year, been prominently brought under the consideration of Government, and it is gratifying to find that clearances of land are steadily advancing throughout the districts of the north-east frontier agency, and that large beneficial results attend every advance so made, not only by the reclamation of extensive tracts of waste and jungle lands, but also by the larger introduction of capital into the province, and its employment under European direction in the highly remunerative cultivation of tea.

In the Appendix to this report a statement* is given, which, compiled from the returns sent in by the Commissioner of the division, shows that 7,599 acres of land, in a more or less forward state, are now under cultivation in Assam for tea; the produce of which, for the last year, was 1,205,689 lbs. It is stated that an acre of land well cultivated will give something more than six maunds of tea, and if the land now under cultivation was only giving the low average of five maunds per acre, the produce would be upwards of 3,000,000 of pounds. The present out-turn, therefore, is but small, compared to what it will be when all the lands reported under culture are in full bearing, and it shows very clearly the backward state of the present plant on this land.

The Sibsaugur division is the first, by far, in importance as to tea culture, and is likely long to remain so. This arises not only from its lands being more suitable for the growth of the plant, but because it comprises within its limits the principal plantations of the Assam Tea Company, which had made the first start in the speculation in that part of the country. There appear to be other advantages which tell in its favour, inasmuch as it possesses a less scanty population than the neighbouring division, and a large extent of waste lands conveniently situated for the conveyance of the produce by the Berhampooter to Calcutta.

Satisfactory, however, as the reports are as to the general prospect of the tea cultivation in Assam, the productiveness of the soil and its fitness for this particular plant, there is a great obstacle to the increased cultivation of tea in the difficulty of procuring sufficient labour in the province, which is attributable partly to the scantiness of the population, and also to the natural indolence of the Assamese, who, from habits of excessive indulgence in the use of opium, are found unequal and unwilling to exert themselves. Within the last few years the value of labour has increased very largely. Formerly, previous to the demand for coolies, which has been caused by the operations of the planters, the hire of labourers was from *Rs.* 2. 8. to 3 rupees per mensem. It has now risen nominally to four rupees, and at times it is even requisite to offer as high as *Rs.* 4. 8. to secure services required; but in reality these sums do not fully represent the rates of wages, because, under a system of payment of a day's wages for fixed quantity of work, much more than what is called

* No. 15.

called a day's wages can be earned by the labourer. To remedy the want of labour, and to afford encouragement to the cultivation of tea, the adoption of the following measures has been proposed:—

1st. To prohibit the cultivation of opium in the province, supplying its place by abkarry opium.

2d. To allow grantees of land for tea cultivation to redeem the land-tax.

3d. To increase greatly the revenue assessment on all other cultivated lands.

The first proposal had already been before Government so far back as in 1840, when, on a full consideration of the opinions given for and against the measure, Government decided against interfering with the poppy cultivation in Assam. After an interval of nearly 12 years, the question was again agitated by the Assam civil officers, supported by Mr. Mills and the Board of Revenue, who were unanimously in favour of such interference; but it was again decided by the late Lieutenant Governor, that, to prohibit the cultivation of opium in such a sparingly cultivated country as Assam, with a scanty population of migratory habits, was a measure which would not result in checking the evil complained of. The consideration of the question having again come under the notice of Government on the present occasion, the Lieutenant Governor, upon a review of previous reports and proceedings, while he concurred fully in the opinion that the arbitrary prohibition of the use of opium in Assam would be unwise and wrong, did not see why the introduction into Assam of the system of excise upon opium, which is in operation in all other parts of India, should not be carried out, and unless some specialty could be shown in regard to Assam, which did not exist elsewhere, there could be no good ground for refusing to introduce the general system there.

The Commissioner was accordingly informed that, if he and the district officers subordinate to him, felt themselves in a position to assure the Lieutenant Governor that they had the power practically to enforce the prohibition, by the establishment of the abkarry system, he would be prepared to sanction the attempt being made. The reply of the Commissioner, supported by the opinion of the district officers consulted, was favourable to the proposition, and with the approval of the Government of India, the suppression of the cultivation of opium in Assam was sanctioned from and after the close of the year under review.

A step towards the adoption of the second proposal had already been made, in accordance with the authority given by the Government of India, by the intimation published in the Gazette of the 17th August 1859, of the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to the commutation of annual payments of land-rent by one payment, whereby persons desirous of availing themselves of the offer were requested to make application to the collector of the district for the purpose. In the meantime a correspondence was passing between this Government and the Board of Revenue, with the view of fixing the precise terms under which such commutations might be effected. These terms have now been calculated and fixed, and they were officially notified, in a tabular form, in the Gazette of the 19th of May 1860.

With respect to the third proposal, it appeared from the reports received, that a good number of the planters concurred with the local officers in the opinion that an effective means, whereby to secure the labour of the population, would be to raise the Government demand for land revenue. It was represented that the wants of the ryots were so few, and that they were so easily satisfied by the means already at their hands for supplying those wants, that, except by the pressure of an extra assessment, they would not betake themselves to active and industrious habits. It was hoped that the additional energies thus called forth would be devoted to the further development of the tea plantations, and result in the improvement of the people, both morally and physically.

The Commissioner himself was opposed to the proposal, and the Lieutenant Governor agreeing with him in the expediency of increasing the land tax on such considerations as were advanced, observed that the land revenue should be fixed at a proper rate, on general considerations; but that the proposal to drive established cultivators away from the cultivation of their lands by imposing on them an inordinate assessment, for the purpose of forcing them to work, could not be entertained. It has since been explained that the object of those who recommend an increased land tax is to induce cultivators to increase their produce, by working more assiduously on the land.

The great want is a sufficiency of labour for the proper cultivation of land already obtained for, and in part cultivated with tea, and for the proper gathering and manufacture of the leaves. This is work in which the men, women, and grown children of a whole family could be employed, and it is therefore most favourable for the importation of labour at a moderate charge, and the fixing of a new labouring population in the neighbourhood of the tea plantations. As this plan is followed by the sugar planters of Mauritius and other colonies, and is found to work well, the Commissioner was informed that, if the Assam tea planters would organize a system somewhat of the same character, and if a law for the regulation of such a system, on sound and equitable principles, should be found necessary, the Lieutenant Governor would be prepared to move the Legislature for such a law.

This proposition is still under the consideration of the parties who are interested in the question. The Commissioner has been desired to give every aid in his power to the planters to enable them to arrive at some generally approved plan on the subject, and

papers

papers showing the cooly emigration system at present in force have been forwarded for distribution among them.

Tea cultivation in Lower Assam commenced only about five years ago, and at first with only small experiments, as there was a supposition that tea would not thrive in Lower Assam. But the experience the planters have now had, gives every reason to conclude that, though the plant may not grow so luxuriantly as in Upper Assam, it will yield a sufficient produce to make the cultivation fairly remunerative.

It is admitted on all hands that the introduction of tea cultivation into Assam has proved a blessing to the labouring classes.

The time is not far distant when tea will be one of the chief Indian staples. Act X of 1860 exempts tea from export duty.

Tea cultivation in Cachar.

Although tea cultivation was commenced in this district only about four years ago, it has made considerable progress. A large area of ground has been cleared. Last year's crop gave about 1,000 maunds, and a portion of it has already found its way to the London market, where it realized 2 *s.* 2 $\frac{1}{10}$ *d.* per lb., and was pronounced quite as good as, if not superior, to the teas grown in Assam.

The opening out of such a remunerative cultivation has already had the effect of bringing several European planters into the district, and the benefits derived by the large outlay made in carrying on the operations of the cultivation and manufactures, are already perceptible.

Field labour is the great want of the tea planter in Cachar, as it is in Assam, its present scanty population being already too well occupied on their own lands to be able to supply the demand. The planters have therefore been obliged to import coolies from the plains. Those who have already gone up to Cachar were provided with a free passage, and are under contract to serve as agricultural labourers for five years. They are comfortably hutted, and are provisioned at the most moderate rates. Their nominal wages are three rupees per mensem, but under the system of task work which prevails, each man can make from 4-8 to 6 rupees a month, and they do so. When sick, they receive a ration allowance of nine pies per diem.

Darjeeling tea plantations.

Tea cultivation among the hills of Darjeeling is progressing on a considerable scale. Several hundreds of acres are now under cultivation.

The small samples of tea hitherto prepared here have been very satisfactory indeed; and though the plantations may still be said to be in their infancy, the superintendent of Darjeeling confidently anticipates that the Darjeeling teas will soon rank with the very highest class of Indian teas.

The Darjeeling tea planters do not labour under the same disadvantages as those of Assam and Cachar in respect of want of labourers, coolies being almost always obtainable from the adjacent hill territory of Nepal. Beyond this, the tea planters of Darjeeling enjoy the additional benefit of residing and working in a climate which, for salubrity, is scarcely second to any in the world. The Government have, from time to time, distributed tea seed from Kumaon among the planters, but from some cause or other it does not appear to have germinated well.

SUPPRESSION OF THE CHURRUCK POOJAH.

It was stated in the Administration Report for 1856-57, that the Calcutta Missionary conference had urged upon Government the propriety of prohibiting hook-swinging at the festival of the churruck poojah. The degrading nature of the spectacle and the sufferings the votaries were supposed to undergo, were the grounds upon which the interference of Government was solicited. But it appeared to the late Lieutenant Governor that, as the pain was voluntarily undergone, it would be better to discourage such ceremonies by legitimate indirect means than to prohibit them by a direct act of authority. Subsequently, a petition of the same tenor was presented by the missionaries to the Legislative Council, and was forwarded among the proceedings of the Council to the Secretary of State. The views of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject were in accordance with those which the late Lieutenant Governor had expressed. They were of opinion that every opportunity should be taken of discountenancing the practice, and they suggested the propriety of insisting, in all leases for Government lands, a provision hostile to the celebration of the festival; of enlisting in the same direction the sympathies of the leading members of the native community, and of quietly making known the disapprobation with which such spectacles were regarded by the Government. Should such measures fail to produce any perceptible diminution of the practice, it would then, the Secretary of State considered, be time enough to think whether more decided steps should be taken for putting an end to observances opposed to the dictates of humanity. Upon these observations being communicated to this Government, a report was called for from the several Commissioners regarding the celebration within their respective divisions of the ceremonies of the churruck poojah.

Confined to Bengal and Orissa.

From the replies to these reports, it appeared that the observance of the churruck poojah was almost exclusively confined to Bengal; that in Assam, Arracan, Darjeeling and Cachar, the practice of hook-swinging was unknown; that in Behar, Bengalee pilgrims were the only persons who participated in the ceremony; and that it was only in Bengal Proper and in Orissa that the practice of hook-swinging could really be said to prevail.

But vicious as the practice was, the Lieutenant Governor was of opinion that it was not an evil of sufficient magnitude to call for legislative interference. The ceremony, as actually practised, involved no risk of life, limb, or health; nor could the pain inflicted be severe, which a churruck-swinger readily underwent for two or three rupees, and a few sweetmeats. It was trifling in comparison with the tortures which many religious votaries undergo in many ways, and which no police regulations can prevent. The public nature of the spectacle, with its demoralizing tendencies, might perhaps be thought to be a ground for interference. But where the ceremony of churruck-swinging was inveterate there were none to be shocked, and probably few to be degraded by the spectacle.

Measures taken to discourage it.

As the evil therefore was a moral evil, the compulsory cessation of any particular outward observance connected with it would be no substantial remedy. The cessation of the practice in a single pergunnah would be a truer sign of progress than its forcible prevention throughout a whole province. Instructions were issued by the Lieutenant Governor to the Commissioners of Divisions in conformity with these views. Where the practice of hook-swinging existed as a long-established custom, the local authorities were directed, by using their personal influence, and by obtaining the co-operation of the zemindars and other influential native gentlemen, to induce the people voluntarily to abandon the practice. On the other hand, where churruck-swinging was not an established custom, but a mere occasional exhibition, the magistrates were authorized to prohibit its celebration as a local measure of police for the preservation of order and decency.

Their salutary effect.

Several Commissioners have now reported that the practice of churruck-swinging is gradually dying out within their divisions; and that there are good grounds for believing that the zemindars and other native gentlemen, knowing the wishes of Government, are disposed to use their influence and example to put a stop to this revolting exhibition.

THE SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

The administration of the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the past year has been very ably conducted by Mr. Commissioner Yule, and a marked improvement has taken place in the condition of the people. For a year or so after their insurrection, the Sonthals suffered much; their harvests had been neglected, their villages destroyed, and poverty and discontent had soured the minds of the people. But now this gloomy aspect of affairs has changed. A fair rice crop has enriched the agricultural portion of the population, and the great demand for labour which the railway has created, affords a remunerative occupation for those who are not engaged in agricultural pursuits. The people now seem generally contented and happy. The Commissioner, who spent two months of last cold season in the district, was told by the people that they had all rice in their houses, and that the only grievance of which they had to complain, was the increased price which the potters demanded for their wares. But it is not only the social, but the moral condition of the people which has improved. The churruck poojah, with its debasing spectacle of men swinging on hooks, has been put a stop to, not by the active interference of the magistrate, but by the legitimate influence which the heads of villages have been induced to exert.

System of bondage which prevailed in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

A system of bondage has been long in existence in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The bondsmen are of two descriptions, and are known by the names of Kameotee and Hurwahee bondsmen. A Kameotee bondsman is one who, in consideration of a sum of money, binds himself and his heirs to serve the giver of the loan until the money is repaid with interest. The Hurwahee bondsman similarly binds himself to work for the money-lender whenever his services may be required. The Kameotee bondsman generally lives with the bondholder, and is, in fact, his domestic servant. The Hurwahee bondsman, on the contrary, is a sort of out-door labourer, and is only employed when his services are required. No stipulation is made in the bond for wages, food, or clothing, though it is generally understood that the bondsman is to be fed in return for the services he renders.

Its hardships.

It is almost impossible for these bondsmen to free themselves from the debt. The entire service of the Kameotee bondsman is given up to the bondholder, and it is therefore impossible that he can ever earn sufficient to liberate himself from the engagement he has made. The condition of the Hurwahee bondsmen is nearly as bad. They cannot cultivate any considerable portion of land, for when their own fields and crops demand attention, they are required to assist the bondholder in his cultivation, and so far from being able to liquidate the fatal debt, their utmost aim is to keep themselves from starvation during the period their services are not required by the bondholders. But the evils of this system are not confined to one generation. The liabilities which a bondsman has contracted, descend to his children. In one case, which was brought to the notice of the local authorities, a son had been working for four years to clear off a debt of seven rupees, which his father had contracted. In another case, a boy of twenty had been working for three years without remuneration, because his uncle had absconded, and he had been entered as security to a bond for fourteen rupees which his uncle had given. In another case a bondholder transferred the services of his bondsman to a third party in liquidation of a debt.

Gradual abolition of the system of bondage.

These bonds are invariably written on stamped paper, and are executed with all the formalities of the legal contract. The bondholders for the most part consist of shopkeepers, merchants, and chowdrees, who find it profitable to take land and cultivate it by slave labour.

labour. The existence of this system of bondage was not fully known until 1858. In that year several cases were brought to the notice of the authorities, and the bondsmen were at once released from their servitude. These decisions were regarded by the bond-holders as a gross infraction of their rights, while they encouraged the bondsmen to assert their freedom. The system may now indeed be said to be almost extinct. The railway and the coal mines afford employment to all who are willing to work, and the bondsmen, at length aware that they are free agents, are not backward in availing themselves of an opportunity which permits them to work for themselves and their families, and affords them a prospect of saving a sufficient sum to enable them to return to their native villages, and set up ploughs and cattle of their own. Thus a system of bondage which once extensively prevailed throughout the Sonthal districts, has gradually disappeared under the protection afforded by a vigorous administration to every class of the people.

POLITICAL.

The Nawab Nazim's services.

The numerous and valuable services rendered to the British Government by his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, during the Sonthal rebellion in 1855, and at the more serious crisis which followed the mutiny of the native troops of the Bengal army in 1857, having attracted notice, the Government of India marked its high sense of the Nawab's praiseworthy loyalty and zeal, by declaring his Highness to be entitled, in future, to a salute of nineteen guns on his arrival at, and departure from, the Presidency. The Governor General also cancelled so much of the orders of 1854, as required that when the Nawab left Moorshedabad, his camp should be accompanied by a responsible police officer on the part of Government; and it was further directed that the practice under which, previous to 1854, the expense of his Highness's hunting excursions was defrayed from the Nizamut Fund, should be revived.

The title of Rajah Bahadoor was also conferred upon the Nawab's Dewan in recognition of the ability and zeal with which, under his Highness's direction, he co-operated with the British authorities in maintaining tranquillity on both the occasions above referred to.

Rewards bestowed for services during the mutiny.

It may be as well in this place to call attention to Appendix No. 16, in which a detailed account is given of the various rewards which have been bestowed on rajahs, native gentlemen, and others, for conspicuous loyalty during the troubles of 1857-58.

Restoration of the petty hill state of Nungklow, in Upper Assam, to native rule.

In the Administration Report of this Government for 1856-57, it was stated that a vacancy had occurred in the Raj of Nungklow, a semi-independent state in the Cossiah Hills, by the death of Rajah Jeedur Sing. As there were no direct heirs to the succession, and as Nungklow, from its situation, its salubrious climate, and its extensive tracts of waste land, which are well adapted for the cultivation of tea, coffee, and other productions, appeared a favourable spot, both for the settlement of Europeans and the location of troops, it was thought advisable to bring the district under the direct control of British officers. This measure, as stated in the Administration Report for 1857-58, was, however, disallowed by the late Court of Directors, who ordered that steps should be taken for appointing a successor to the Raj according to the usage of the country. A second reference having been made to the home authorities for a reconsideration of the question, the Secretary of State ordered that immediate steps should be taken for placing the Nungklow district under the government of a native chief, upon whom certain restrictions were to be imposed, with a view to the promotion of the internal improvement of the country. In obedience to these orders, Bor Sing was elected Rajah by the chief men of the district assembled in Durbar; and the following are the restrictions which the Government, in confirming the Rajah's election, have thought proper to impose:—

The conditions imposed upon the new Rajah.

1st. The Rajah is to consider himself under the general control and authority of the political officer at Cheera Poonjee, to whom he must refer all disputes between himself and the chieftains of other Cossiah States; and he is clearly to understand that he holds his appointment under authority from the British Government, which reserves to itself the right of removing him from office, and of appointing another chieftain in his stead, if he should fail to give satisfaction to the British Government, and to the people of the district.

2d. The Rajah must reside in the Nungklow district, and he is to be permitted to decide in open durbar, with the assistance of his muntrees, sirdars, and elders, according to the ancient and established customs of the country, all civil suits and criminal cases occurring there that are beyond the cognizance of the police, and in which only the people of the Nungklow district may be concerned. All cases in which Europeans and inhabitants of the plains, or of other Cossiah States, are parties, are to be tried by the political officer at Cheera Poonjee.

3d. The Rajah is to obey all orders issued to him by the political officer at Cheera Poonjee, and to make over, on demand, to the local authorities, all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing in, the Nungklow district.

4th. The Rajah is to furnish full information regarding the Nungklow district and its inhabitants, whenever he may be required to do so by Government officers; to render every assistance in developing the resources of the country; to give every help and protection in his power to Government officials and travellers passing through the country, or to settlers residing

residing there; and to use his best endeavours to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the country and British subjects, and the people of other Cossiah States.

5th. The British Government reserves to itself the right of establishing military and civil sanataria, cantonments, and posts in any part of the Nungklow district where they may be required; of occupying rent-free any lands that may be required for these or other Government purposes; and of opening roads in any direction through the country, in which matter the Rajah must render his utmost assistance when requisite.

6th. The Rajah must make grants of the waste lands in Nungklow upon the same terms as those that may be adopted at the time being by the British Government in granting out its own waste lands.

The Booteah aggressions.

The outrages committed by the Booteahs have, of late years, been a constant source of most serious annoyance to our frontier subjects in Assam. Villages have been plundered, and our subjects have been carried off from their homes, and redress for these injuries has been generally demanded in vain. Since 1856 we have had a standing cause of complaint against the Bootan Government. In that year, one Aurung Sing, a man of considerable local importance, and a British subject, was forcibly carried off from our territories while at his house in the district of Gowalpara. A demand was made for his immediate release, accompanied by a threat that possession would be taken of certain Booteah Dooars (frontier districts bordering on Bengal), if due satisfaction for this aggression was not speedily made. To this demand a vague and unsatisfactory answer was returned; and two other cases of aggression, which shortly afterwards occurred, showed how hopeless it was to expect redress from the Bootan Government. But even under this fresh provocation the Government acted with remarkable forbearance. Before sanctioning any decided measures of retributive coercion, the Supreme Government requested the late Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Halliday, to ascertain, by personal inquiry (for he was then upon his tour) the condition of the central government of Bootan, and its relation to the local governors of the border districts. As a precautionary measure, a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry were at the same time moved up to our Eastern frontier, and eventually stationed at Julpigoree, on the right bank of the Teesta.

Government of Bootan.

The country of Bootan is administered by two rulers, who exercise respectively supreme jurisdiction in temporal and spiritual affairs. The Deb and Dhurm Rajahs are the names by which these civil and spiritual rulers are known. Neither of these offices is hereditary. The Deb Rajah is not even a governor for life; he is chosen by election, from time to time, from among the great functionaries of state. The Dhurm Rajah, on the contrary, holds his office for life; and is regarded as an incarnation of the Deity, miraculously vested in infancy with the supreme spiritual authority. Shortly before Mr. Halliday's visit to the frontier, the central Government had been paralysed by a series of disputes between the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs. Death at length put an end to these intestine quarrels; and while Mr. Halliday was at Julpigoree, a new Deb Rajah was said to have been installed in office, with the full concurrence of the contending factions. This change in the administration, it was hoped, would prove favourable to the cause of order and good government in the border districts. All measures of coercion were, therefore, suspended, and the Government determined to make one further demand for redress, and not till that failed, to have recourse to measures of coercion.

Evasion of our demands for redress on the part of the Bootan government.

Such was the state of affairs when the mutiny broke out. This event naturally diverted attention from our relations with Bootan. It was thought inexpedient to press our claims upon the Bootan Government at a time when we had no troops to give weight to our menaces, in case compliance with our demands was refused. No further action was therefore taken in the matter until the close of 1858, when, in obedience to an order of the late Court of Directors, the agent to the Governor General, North-east frontier, was directed to ascertain whether our subjects had been released. It appeared from the agent's report that they were still in confinement, that further aggressions had been committed, and that redress had, in no single instance, been obtained. It appeared, too, that, in addition to the men carried off from our territories, 20 persons, the subjects of our ally, the Rajah of Cooch Behar, had either died or were then languishing in captivity. The Governor General in Council, to whom the agent's report was submitted, was of opinion that the time had arrived for once more demanding the release of our captive subjects, the restoration of all plundered property, and the condign punishment of the offenders. The demand was made, and again evaded; and, at last, after four years of fruitless forbearance, the Government was compelled to carry into execution a threat, long since made, of taking possession of that portion of the Booteah territory which is situated on the west bank of the Teesta, within the district of Rungpore. This tract of country, formerly included within our territories, had been given up to the Bhooteahs in 1779, by the orders of Mr. Hastings, from political considerations, and a desire to avoid all misunderstandings with the Bootan Government. In 1842 it again came into our possession, subject to a yearly rental of 2,000 rupees, which we have regularly paid to the Bootan Government. This annual payment will now no longer be made, but it is still doubtful whether this single measure of retributive justice will bring the Bhooteahs to their senses, or to what extent it may be successful in ensuring to our border villages immunity from future aggressions, and in procuring the release of our still captive subjects.

The

The Kookie outbreak; an account of the hill tracts of Chittagong.

The hill tribes, who dwell in the district of Chittagong, have, for a long time, been a serious source of annoyance and trouble to Government. The nature of the country they inhabit not only shelters them from our observation, but renders it a matter of extreme difficulty to take any effectual steps of retaliation against them. The district of Chittagong itself consists of two portions—the level land, which runs along the coasts; and the hilly tracts, which lie to the east of this plain country. The hilly tract is bounded on the north by Independent Tipperah, on the south by Arracan, and on the east it extends to the Burmese frontier. This vast extent of country is known by two appellations—it is called the cotton mehal, from the fact of its producing and exporting cotton; and it is also known as the "joom" tract, from the people being *Joomeas*, or cultivators by the hand. The inhabitants are Mughs, and other cognate tribes. Those nearest to the plains are, for the most part, Joomea Mughs; while further to the east are the Koomeas, Kookies, Morungs, and others.

Social condition of the inhabitants.

Isolated in their hills, and with little friendly communication with the people of the plains, these tribes are, in their social condition, but little removed from savages. The manner in which they cultivate the soil is of the rudest description. The side of a hill covered with jungle is the spot which they generally select for cultivation. In the month of December the jungle is cut, and is then left to dry upon the ground, until the month of April, when it is set on fire and burnt—nothing more is done to the soil until the rains fall. When the ground has become well moistened, the Joomeas dibble a number of holes with a dâo, and into each hole they drop five kinds of seed—cotton, rice, pepper, gourds, and Indian corn. There is no attempt to relieve the exhaustion of the soil by a rotation of crops; when the land becomes unfruitful, the tribes decamp in search of fresh ground to cultivate. Once a year they barter their cotton and surplus rice for salt, dried fish, tobacco, dâos, powder and guns (when guns are procurable) with the petty dealers of the plains, who yearly ascend the hill streams for the purpose of carrying on the trade; but beyond this there is little friendly communication between the people of the hills and the plains.

Great difficulty in checking the incursions of these tribes.

For several years this tract of country has been the scene of murderous raids committed by the border tribes. The Shendoos, a numerous and powerful race in the south-east of the Chittagong district, and the Koomeas, are the chief perpetrators of these outrages, and their incursions extend from Munipore to Arracan. The causes of these raids are various. A private quarrel with a neighbouring clan; a scarcity of women and domestic servants, and the consequent necessity of procuring a requisite number of captives to supply the wants of the tribe; the simple desire of plunder, or of obtaining heads to grace the obsequies of some departed chieftain, are the principal causes which lead to the commission of these outrages. When an outrage of this nature has been committed, it is very difficult to reach the offenders. Before troops can arrive upon the spot, the marauders have retired with their booty to their labyrinth of hills, and pursuit is almost hopeless in a country every where intersected with precipices and water-courses, and covered with the densest jungle. The villages, too, in which these savages reside, are stockaded, and the paths are strewed with caltrops and other devices to render the approaches as dangerous and difficult as possible.

Policy hitherto pursued by the Government.

Hitherto it has been the policy of Government to manage these wild tribes as much as possible through the influence of a powerful family called the Poangs, whose authority is considered to extend over the whole country south of the Chittagong River, to the borders of Arracan. Arms and ammunition were distributed to the Poangs, and a considerable remission of revenue was made to enable them to keep up the necessary stockades for the defence of the frontier. To some extent these measures have been attended with success. But forays are still made upon our subjects of the plains, and the marauding tribes seldom meet with the punishment they deserve. The Government accordingly resolved to commence a different policy. The hill tracts to the east of the plain country of Chittagong have been withdrawn from the operation of the general regulations; and a superintendent, with magisterial powers, has been appointed to exercise due supervision and control over the numerous tribes who inhabit that almost unknown country. It is hoped that by the information which frequent intercourse with the various chiefs will enable the superintendent to collect, the Government will eventually be able to adopt measures for the civilization of these wild tribes, and for the effectual check of these border raids, which have hitherto proved so disastrous to the inhabitants of our eastern frontier.

Recent incursion of the Kookies.

The necessity for exercising a stricter control over these tribes of savages has become more apparent than ever from the disastrous events which occurred at the commencement of the present year. A tribe of Kookies, who dwell in the hills between the Kurnafullee and the Fenny, left their mountain fastnesses, and attacked some hill villages which are under our protection, near the source of the Fenny River. Following the course of the stream, they attacked and destroyed the village of Ramghur; and from thence, inclining to the north-west, they made a sudden descent on the plains of Tipperah. The attack was as murderous as unexpected; neither men, women, nor children were spared; 187 persons were killed in the plains alone, and 100 more were carried off as slaves. Fifteen villages were set on fire, a large number of cattle were wantonly destroyed, and all property of a light and moveable nature was carried off. The outrages committed in the hills were equally atrocious, and it is believed that 300 persons in all were killed, and 200 more carried away

into captivity. So great was the alarm caused by this inroad, that whole villages along the frontier were deserted; and even in the town of Comillah, serious apprehensions of an attack were for a time entertained; but the savages had no intention to face the attack of an organized body of troops. Before the military police had arrived upon the spot, the marauders had retired to their hills, and the season of the year rendered it inexpedient to pursue them. The punishment of this barbarous tribe has therefore, of necessity, been deferred until the next cold season admits of military operations.

Supposed cause of this incursion.

This incursion of the Kookies was upon a larger scale, and was attended with far greater atrocities than is usually the case. It is supposed that some of the members of the Rajah of Tipperah's family, who are on bad terms with the Rajah, were the secret instigators of the outrage; it is supposed that they wished to bring the Rajah into disgrace with the British Government, by showing the weakness and disorganization of his hill state. The savages were, for the most part, armed merely with bows, poisoned arrows, and long handled dâos. A few guns indeed they had, but their powder was bad, and their bullets were mere hammered balls made out of pewter lotahs. This incursion shows how necessary it is to take some decisive measures for keeping these savages in order. It is intended, if possible, to act through some hill chiefs on the frontier, and so to strengthen their hands, as to enable them to keep off the attacks of the savage tribes who dwell beyond them; by strengthening these hill chiefs, we keep off all hostile attack from our own territories.

Rising among the Cossiahs of the Jynteah Hills.

The Kookie outbreak had scarcely been suppressed, when intelligence was received of a rising among the Cossiahs of the Jynteah Hills. The Jynteah Hill territory lies to the north of the district of Sylhet, and adjoins Cachar on the west. This country came into our possession in 1835, when the Rajah Raj Indra Sing voluntarily resigned his authority over an unprofitable tract, for a pension of 500 rupees a month.

Circumstances under which this territory came under British rule.

The circumstances under which the Rajah resigned these territories, were as follows:— In 1821 an attempt was made by certain of the Jynteah Rajah's subjects to kidnap a British subject, who dwelt in Sylhet, for the purpose of offering him up as a sacrifice at the shrine of Kali. The man was rescued, and the affair was brought to the notice of Government. Upon that occasion the then Rajah was solemnly warned that if any similar atrocity was committed, and the instigators thereof, however high in rank they might be, were not handed over to our Government for condign punishment, he would be considered as having taken the guilt of the crime upon himself, and would be dealt with accordingly. Nothing further was heard of human sacrifices in the Jynteah Hills till 1832. In that year two British subjects, while passing along the high road in Assam, were suddenly seized and carried up into the Jynteah territory, where they were decked out with new clothes and jewels, and led away to be sacrificed with two other British subjects. One of the men escaped, and on his return to the plains, brought to the notice of the authorities the dreadful atrocity which had been committed. The Rajah, when called upon to give up the perpetrators of this outrage, was not only guilty of screening them from punishment, but was with good reason suspected of having himself been cognizant of the crime. Lord William Bentinck, the then Governor General, determined to carry into execution the threat which had been made to the Rajah's father in 1821, and accordingly confiscated the whole of the Rajah's possessions in the plains, leaving him only his district in the hills. Deprived thus of his resources from the plains, and being unpopular with the Cossiahs of the hills, the Rajah resolved to abandon his territories, as it was very doubtful whether he would be able to maintain his authority even if he were inclined to attempt it. The territories were accordingly given up to the British Government, and the Rajah was granted, in return, a pension of 500 rupees a month, which he still enjoys.

Form of government in these hills.

The area of the ceded district is said to be about 25 square miles, and it is divided into 19 districts, 15 of which are presided over by village chiefs, called Doloies, and the remaining four are under the charge of 13 headmen, called sirdars. The constitution of these villages is essentially democratic. The Doloies are elected, and are subject to removal by the people. Unfortunately there was no fixed rule to regulate the elections, no determined period for which the candidate was to hold his office. There was a perpetual struggle among the influential inhabitants of the district, to procure the dismissal of the Doloie in office, and the appointment of a partisan of the opposite faction. These electioneering struggles kept the country in such a perpetual turmoil, that the Political Agent was at length compelled to interfere, and by deciding that the office of Doloie should be held for three years, he put an end to much of the ill feeling which these contests excited, and imparted a degree of independence to the elected Doloies, which it was impossible for them to feel when compelled to be subservient to those who had the power of summarily ejecting them from office.

Duties of the Doloies.

The duties of a Doloie are various; he adjudicates civil suits to the value of 50 rupees, and is empowered to try in public durbar all criminal cases which are not of a heinous nature; and he is also expected to conduct the public business of his district.

Immunity from taxation long enjoyed by the inhabitants.

This hill territory long enjoyed an immunity from taxation. The late Rajah derived almost all his revenue from his possessions in the plains; he received indeed, annually, from each village, a he-goat, a few seers of parched rice, and a few bundles of firwood for poojahs at his palace, and each village was expected in turn to supply the Rajah with labourers to cultivate his private domains; but besides these presents, and a few perquisites from

from fine and fees, he received no revenue whatever from his hill subjects; but in 1858, the Government resolved that the Cossiahs should make some slight return for the protection they enjoyed, and it was determined to impose a house tax upon the country, as it was the form of taxation best adapted to the habits and customs of the people.

Imposition of a house-tax, and disaffection of the Cossiahs.

This tax could not be objected to on the ground of novelty. The neighbouring tribes of Meekies, from their first settlement in the hills, had paid a tax of two rupees a house. The tax assessed upon the Cossiahs was even lighter than this; one rupee a house was the extent of the Government demand; but, unfortunately, it was made by certain designing men a handle for exciting disaffection among the people. Meetings were held in several villages, at which the people resolved to resist the realization of the tax, or, if compelled to pay, to pay the assessment to the Jynteah Rajah alone. In one instance, a feast of pork was given by a discharged agent of the Rajah to about 400 persons, at which a resolution to this effect was passed. This meeting the accredited agent of the Rajah attended. In the month of March 1860 the preparations for a rising were complete, and the Jynteah Rajah was requested to put himself at the head of the movement. This, however, he prudently declined to do, and at length, when the plot was ripe for execution, he withdrew from the scene of action, and gave information of the proposals that had been made to him.

Rising at once suppressed.

The rising, if it can be dignified by such a name, was suppressed at once, and without the loss on our side of a single man. From one village the tuhseeldar, who had been sent to count the houses, was violently expelled: and when the magistrate, with a body of troops, proceeded to the village, he was attacked by a number of armed Cossiahs, who had collected in considerable force upon the heights on which the village stands. But the attack was easily repulsed, and two stockades, which the Cossiahs had erected on the hill, were carried without loss. Of the Cossiahs a few were slain, and the rest dispersed. Another slight engagement also occurred, and with similar results. The hopeless nature of the struggle was soon apparent; the Cossiahs quietly returned to their villages; the ring-leaders in the disturbance were punished; and the tax was paid by the village communities without demur.

INDIGO DISTURBANCES.

THE disputes connected with the indigo cultivation in Bengal have long been a subject of anxiety to the Government. In the year 1856 reports were called for from the several Divisional Commissioners as to how the indigo sowing season of that year had passed off in respect of such disputes; but nothing of importance calling for the immediate interference of the Government, or of the Legislature, was then brought to notice. It was not till the commencement of 1859, a little before the time when the present Lieutenant Governor succeeded to the Government, that the question began to press itself unavoidably upon the Government. In April of that year, a planter in the district of Baraset complained of a general disinclination among the ryots of his concern to cultivate indigo. This feeling he attributed, not to the unremunerative price paid for the crops, but to the conduct of the district magistrate, which he averred was openly hostile to the interests of indigo planting. On inquiry, however, it appeared that the conduct of the magistrate complained against had been perfectly legal and impartial. In cases of such disagreement, it is manifestly the duty of the magistrate to leave the parties to make their own bargains as their mutual interest may direct, and this was what the magistrate appeared to have done. At the desire of the late Lieutenant Governor, the magistrate used his good offices to bring the complaining planter and the ryots together, but no good seems to have come of the attempt.

Disinclination of the ryots to cultivate indigo attributed by the planters in one instance to the alleged hostility of the local magistrate to their interests.

The magistrate's conduct found, on inquiry, to have been legal and impartial.

About the same time a difference of opinion arose between the same magistrate (the Honourable Mr. A. Eden) and Mr. A. Grote, the Commissioner of the division, on the question of the general interference of the police in cases of disputes arising from planters sowing, or attempting to sow, the land of the ryots with indigo against their will, on the plea of a contract. An application had been made to the magistrate by certain ryots for protection against a planter, who, they said, was going forcibly to plough up their lands, and to sow them with indigo. The magistrate had ordered the police to proceed to the spot, instructing them, if the land appeared to be really the property of the ryots, not to allow any one to interfere with it. Mr. Grote objected to this order, on the ground, chiefly, that it imposed upon the Darogah undue responsibility. This difference of opinion was referred for the decision of Government, as a general question, respecting the employment of the police. The Lieutenant Governor gave it as his opinion, that Mr. Eden's principle stated above, was a true exposition of the law as it stood, according to which the police were bound to protect persons and property from unlawful violence, and to abstain from entering into disputes respecting alleged contract, which are only cognizable by the civil courts. In the case in question no claim is made to the ownership or possession of the lands entered upon, which are confessedly the ryots'.

In the month of August the Lieutenant Governor proceeded on a tour by water through a part of the Bengal districts. In the course of this tour he received petitions from numerous ryots of the Nuddea district, complaining that in indigo cases they did not obtain due protection and redress from the magistrate; that ryots obnoxious to the factory were frequently kidnapped, and that other acts of great violence were committed with impunity in open day. These complaints met with the consideration their importance deserved. It appeared, after due inquiry, that, on the whole, the petitioners had not always received

that redress from the law, and that practical protection from the police to which they were entitled. Some of the cases, though many months old, had not been disposed of, and one case, in which a ryot, after having been wounded in an affray in which the factory people were the aggressors, was carried off from factory to factory, and undoubtedly died in durance from the effect of his wounds, was most weakly and improperly treated at the commencement. The local authorities were admonished that such remissness on their part could not fail to produce in the minds of the natives a suspicion of partiality. They were directed vigorously to prosecute all pending cases, and to bring them to such a termination as might satisfy the ends of justice.

Complaints of the planters against the ryots.

Complaints of the ryots against the planters.

As the year advanced complaints on both sides began to thicken. In November 1859, an influential planter in the Nuddea district represented to Government that a spirit of opposition to the factory was manifesting itself in the conduct and action of his ryots, and that to encourage this opposition a rumour had been sedulously circulated that the Government was opposed to indigo planting. On the other hand numerous petitions were received from the ryots, complaining of cruel oppressions practised upon them by the planters, and of the compulsory cultivation of a crop, which they represented not only as unprofitable, but as entailing upon them a harassing, vexatious, and distasteful interference.

On the 10th February 1860, a representation was submitted by the Commissioner of Nuddea from another planter in the Nuddea district, alleging that mischief had been done in the indigo factories under his management, by the issue, from the deputy magistrate's court at Kalarooah, in the district of Baraset, of a perwannah, on the subject of the interference of the police in indigo disputes. This perwannah was said to be based on the correspondence of 1859, of which mention has been made before. It appeared on inquiry that, although the publication of the perwannah by the deputy magistrate was certainly not a discreet measure, there was no proof that it had done any harm anywhere, whilst all circumstances of time and place were against the supposition of its having had any influence in Nuddea, where no one probably ever knew of it.

The ryots were informed by Government that they could not be forced to contract to cultivate indigo, but that those who had contracted must fulfil their obligations.

To petitions from ryots complaining of indigo cultivation, the Lieutenant Governor's reply was, that ryots who had contracted to cultivate indigo must be expected to be forced to fulfil their obligations; but no ryot was forced to contract to cultivate who did not choose to do so.

Serious consequences anticipated from the continued widespread indisposition on the part of the ryots to cultivate indigo.

In March, when the Lieutenant Governor returned to the Presidency from his tour in Behar, his attention was directed to reports regarding misunderstandings between the planters and ryots, which were represented as likely to lead to serious consequences. A very general indisposition on the part of the ryots to cultivate indigo during the ensuing season had been manifested. The same subject was pressed upon the attention of the Lieutenant Governor by a deputation from the Indigo Planters' Association, who had an interview with him, and who laid before him a petition from their main body.

The subject pressed upon the attention of Government by a deputation from the Indigo Planters' Association.

Notification issued to correct the erroneous ideas alleged to have been entertained by the ryots as to the wishes and policy of Government.

The Association represented the state of feeling manifested by the ryots, attributing it in part to a mistaken belief as to the views of Government in regard to the cultivation of indigo. To protect their interest, thus endangered, the Association petitioned for two things. First, that the Government would take steps to remove the mistaken impression stated to exist amongst the ryots. Secondly, that a special law should be enacted to make the breach of an agreement to cultivate indigo punishable summarily by a magistrate. To the first prayer the Lieutenant Governor at once acceded. A notification was issued, having for its object the correction of any erroneous ideas as to the wishes and policy of the Government, and impressing upon ryots the necessity of fulfilling existing engagements.

Special law enacted for the current season only, to make the breach of an agreement to cultivate indigo punishable summarily by a magistrate.

The second prayer involved questions of a very serious nature. On the one hand there was reason for believing that a great commercial calamity was threatened by the feeling which had suddenly manifested itself; on the other, there was the fact that laws and courts already existed to redress any grievances proceeding from breach of contract or other causes. After due consideration, the Lieutenant Governor came to the conclusion that a special law of limited application as to time was called for. The danger was a great, a sudden, and a pressing one. An exceptional evil required an exceptional remedy. The regular procedure was inadequate to the occasion and to the dangers springing from a combination among a mass of ryots. In the interest of both parties it was desirable to insure time for calm consideration and mutual concessions, to enforce, by summary process, for the approaching season, the fulfilment of lawful contracts duly entered into, on which actual cash advances had been received, and thereby to save from sudden ruin a great commercial interest. Acting upon these considerations, the Lieutenant Governor recommended to the Legislature the passing of a law of the nature above referred to, which should extend to the current season only, and which should be accompanied by a promise of full and thorough inquiry into past practice, and thereafter of a well-considered law, which shall afford practically, equal, and complete protection to the ryot, as well as to the planter. Accordingly Act XI. of 1860 of the present year was passed.

In the meantime the excitement against the cultivation of indigo had become so strong as to lead to acts of violence in some of the indigo districts. The first disturbances occurred in the Aurungabad sub-division, where the Ancoorah factory, belonging to Mr. D. Andrews, and the factory at Bunnyagaon, belonging to Mr. Lyon, were attacked by a mob of lattials and ryots. In the district of Maldah the Buckrabad factory, also belonging to Mr. Andrews,

Andrews, was similarly attacked and plundered. It appeared upon inquiry that the ryots in this part of the country had been goaded into rising by the long-continued oppressions and extortions of the factory servants. While, therefore, the rioters who were concerned in the above disturbances were promptly punished, stringent measures were ordered to be taken to bring to justice those whose oppressive acts lay at the root of all this evil.

The ryots in one part of the country goaded into rising by the long-continued oppressions and extortions of the factory servants.

In the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, although the excitement was as strong as any where else, no disturbances of a serious nature occurred. In the district of Pubna, a deputy magistrate, with a small party of the military police, was (partly in consequence of his own injudicious conduct) repulsed by a body of armed lattials, who had assembled to resist the cultivation of indigo. On receipt of intelligence of the first of these occurrences, the Government at once acted with promptness and vigour. Troops were rapidly collected in the districts where the excitement prevailed, and by a judicious display of force in suitable places the ryots were overawed, and all tendency to any violent outbreak was suppressed. The best available magistrates were placed over the indigo districts, and the staff of magisterial officers in those districts was considerably strengthened. On the passing of the new Indigo Act the Lieutenant Governor issued certain instructions to the local magistrates, enjoining them carefully and patiently to sift the evidence and to decide in the truest spirit of equity all cases instituted under it. Subsequent results have proved that these cautions were needed. Legal opinion on several doubtful points connected with the practical operation of the law was obtained, and circulated for the information and guidance of all officers engaged in carrying it out. The number of suits under the Act in the Nuddea district increased so largely towards the end of May as to threaten to stop all the regular magisterial and revenue work of the district. Upon an application from the Commissioner, two Principal Sudder Ameens, with magisterial powers, were therefore specially deputed to Nuddea for the trial of the breach of contract cases, the magisterial officers reverting to their own proper work, including the trial of cases under the penal clauses of the Act.

Encounter between the military police and a body of armed lattials who had assembled to resist the cultivation of indigo.

The ryots ultimately overawed by a judicious display of force, and the outbreak suppressed.

Additional special agency employed for the trial of cases under the new law.

Except in Nuddea, the Indigo Act was not worked to any very great extent. And, notwithstanding the great excitement displayed at the commencement of the season in three out of the four excited districts, the usual, or nearly the usual quantity of indigo was sown.

In the month of June some apprehensions of a breach of the peace were entertained in the district of Pubna, in consequence of certain differences between the ryots and planters of two of the largest concerns in that district; but these differences were amicably adjusted by the exertions of the district authorities.

Difficulties had also been experienced by planters in the district of Jessore in obtaining delivery of the ripe indigo plant; but these were met by some judicious concessions on their own part.

Meanwhile all parties being eager for the proposed Commission of Inquiry, the gentlemen named in the margin* were appointed to form the commission, and are now busily engaged in this important duty.

A special commission appointed to inquire into indigo matters.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

THE Lieutenant Governor made several tours during the year under report, in the course of which he has visited most of the principal stations in the Lower Provinces.

The first tour was made by water in August and September. It comprised a visit to each of the river stations of Kishnaghur. Berhampore (where, in company with the chief engineer, the expensive works in progress for the improvement of the military buildings were inspected), Moorshedabad, Rajmahal, Bhaugulpore and Monghyr. At the three last-named places the railway works in progress were viewed. From Monghyr the Lieutenant Governor returned down stream, and after visiting Rampore Beauleah, he proceeded to Kooshtia, where the new South Eastern Railway from Calcutta to Dacca will be intersected by the Ganges. At this place the Lieutenant Governor examined both banks of the river, in company with the professional officers of Government and of the Railway Company, with regard to the question of crossing the Ganges by a ferry here. The spot was pronounced by all the professional authorities to be admirably suited, not only for the purpose, but also for a railway bridge across that great river, eventually, should the expediency of such a work be hereafter indicated by the progressive traffic of the line, as it extends itself over Northern and Eastern Bengal. This place has been since finally fixed upon as the crossing station, and land has been ordered to be taken up for the purpose.

After visiting Pubna on the Issamutty, and Furreedpore on the great river, the Lieutenant Governor proceeded to Dacca. At this station the Lieutenant Governor gave on the ground his careful attention to the question on which his opinion had been invited, as to the best site for the new barracks for European troops, proposed to be built at Dacca, on which much difference of opinion existed. In returning from Dacca by the Soonderbund's route, Burrisaul and Koolna were visited.

The

* W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., C.S., President; R. Temple, Esq., C.S., Member; Rev. J. Sale, to represent the interests of the ryots in the committee; W. F. Fergusson, Esq., nominated by the Indigo Planters' Association to represent the interests of the body; and Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee, nominated by the interests of the British Indian Association to represent the landholders' interests.

The Lieutenant Governor, in the tour, was much struck with the magnificence of the river, known at different parts of its course by the several names of the Gorai, the Balasur, the Ellen Khalli, the Burashi and the Hooringottah. This river leaves the Ganges at Kooshtia, and seems likely soon to carry off the whole or the greater part of the Ganges from that spot. It is, as a large river, in its upper point, a new formation, having increased in width from about 200 yards to upwards of 600 yards between 1848 and 1856. It is very deep, and it is the channel by which steamers and other boats pass between Calcutta and the North-west Provinces for eight months of the year. From inquiries it has been ascertained that the sea approach is promising. If a port can be established on its banks anywhere between Cutchooah, which is in the latitude of Calcutta, and the sea, the advantage to trade will be incalculable. This question will not be lost sight of.

The next tour was a land journey, which extended over a period of upwards of two months, in January, February and March. Starting by rail from Calcutta on the 3d of January 1860, the Lieutenant Governor stopped at the foot of Parisnath Hill, which he ascended in company with the chief engineer, the superintending engineer, and several other officers, for the purpose of judging personally of its eligibility as a small sanatarium. Two days were spent on the hill. The result has been reported at length to his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, with the Lieutenant Governor's strong recommendation, that advantage be taken of the peculiar advantages of this beautiful hill, which is upwards of 4,000 feet high, by erecting on it a barrack for about sixty invalid soldiers, with bungalows for a few officers and other European gentlemen. The space on the top is too small for a large sanatarium, but the accessibility of the place from Calcutta and the excellence of its climate make it very eligible as a small local sanatarium.

At the foot of Parisnath the camp was formed, and the Lieutenant Governor marched to Hazareebaugh, and thence through the Chota Nagpore country to Ranchee and back. At both of these places the new barracks for Europeans were inspected in company with the chief engineer and the superintending engineer. The progress made in the road from Burhee, on the Grand Trunk Road, through Hazareebaugh to Ranchee and Dorundah, was found to be most satisfactory. In this march the Lieutenant Governor arranged with Captain Dalton, the Commissioner, and the several district officers, and the executive engineer, for opening two new lines of road, one from Hazareebaugh to the Grand Trunk Road, in an easterly direction, to suit traffic to and from the Presidency, and one from Ranchee and Dorundah to Govindpore, near the new terminus of the Raneegunge railway, on the Barakur.

At Ranchee, the head quarters of the Chota Nagpore Division, the Lieutenant Governor held a durbar, at which several native chiefs and others who had distinguished themselves by their loyalty during the late mutiny, were rewarded by khiluts and presents. The Governor General's sunnud, bestowing upon the Rajah of Jushpore the dignity and title of a Bahadoor, with a dress of honour, was read in durbar, and the Rajah was formally invested. After leaving Chota Nagpore, the Lieutenant Governor visited Gya, the old hill fortress of Rotas (which he made arrangements to hold always available as a place for change of air for invalids from the new European cantonment of Dehree, on the Soane), Sasseram, Jugdespore, Arrah, Dinapore and Patna, halting on the way at Koelwar, where the railway bridge over the Soane was inspected. The rapid progress lately made in this gigantic undertaking was very remarkable.

At these several places all offices, gaols, barracks, schools, lunatic asylums, and dispensaries, were visited. In the course of the tours made this year, six police battalions have been inspected. The general result, in the Lieutenant Governor's estimation, has been satisfactory.

At Patna a durbar was held, at which all the native gentry of the neighbourhood presented themselves.

Throughout his whole march in the province of Behar, including the district of Shahabad, which had been so long and so lately disturbed, the Lieutenant Governor was much struck with the very marked respect which the whole demeanor of the people showed to the British Government.

The camp was broken up at Patna, and the Lieutenant Governor returned to the Presidency by carriage and palanquin dâk and railway, proceeding along the line of that great work, and stopping a day to examine the Keul Bridge. He has thus seen all the important points in the line then in progress from Judgespore to the station on the More, up to which the railway was already opened.

Besides the above, which were the two principal tours of the year, the Lieutenant Governor made two short trips by dâk into the interior, one to Jessore, and the other to Sooree and Nulhattee in Beerbhoom.

APPENDICES to the BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT, for 1859-60.

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859.

CIVIL.

No. 1. PUNCHAYETS.—(*Blank*).

No. 2. VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.—(*Blank*).

No. 3. DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - -	30,567	32,066	35,734	35,836	39,362
Instituted during the year - -	67,812	78,213	78,027	85,128	99,137
Received by transfer - - -	6,048	5,446	5,756	6,266	6,577
Total - - -	104,427	115,725	119,517	127,230	145,076
Deduct transferred - -	—	3,991	3,997	4,535	4,960
Net Total under trial - -	104,427	111,734	115,520	122,695	140,116
Decided on merits - - -	43,062	46,914	49,584	52,024	56,870
Dismissed on default - - -	5,345	6,399	6,571	6,664	6,958
Adjusted or withdrawn - -	10,734	12,421	13,229	13,130	16,038
Otherwise disposed of - - -	13,220	10,266	10,300	11,515	13,868
Total - - -	72,361	76,000	79,684	83,333	93,734
Depending 31st December - -	32,066	35,734	35,836	39,362	46,382

No. 4. SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - -	1,995	1,813	2,069	2,000	2,143
Instituted during the year - -	2,038	2,254	2,038	2,360	3,316
Received by transfer - - -	360	313	278	298	406
Total - - -	4,393	4,380	4,385	4,658	5,865
Deduct transferred - -	—	81	229	184	241
Net Total under trial - -	4,393	4,299	4,156	4,474	5,624
Decided on merits - - -	1,828	1,713	1,657	1,665	2,108
Dismissed on default - - -	66	63	54	82	66
Adjusted or withdrawn - -	287	277	297	287	423
Otherwise disposed of - - -	399	177	148	297	257
Total - - -	2,580	2,230	2,156	2,331	2,854
Depending 31st December - -	1,813	2,069	2,000	2,143	2,770

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

No. 5. PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	2,184	3,596	2,368	3,687	2,354	3,038	2,093	2,642	2,321	2,690
Instituted during the year -	1,699	18	1,869	17	1,764	15	2,043	13	2,896	16
Received by transfer - -	628	7,952	681	7,275	856	7,283	701	7,657	776	9,336
Total - - -	4,511	11,566	4,918	10,979	4,974	10,336	4,837	10,312	5,993	12,042
Deduct transferred -	—	—	322	291	543	159	288	81	437	648
Net Total under trial -	4,511	11,566	4,596	10,688	4,431	10,177	4,549	10,231	5,556	11,394
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	869	1,725	1,086	1,851	1,151	1,725	1,146	1,642	1,472	1,997
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	579	4,148	623	4,220	661	4,116	512	4,084	605	4,491
Remanded - - -	—	1,275	—	980	—	1,103	—	1,242	—	872
Dismissed on default - -	74	416	110	454	93	483	103	482	76	395
Adjusted or withdrawn -	225	100	255	130	258	94	250	81	327	74
Otherwise disposed of -	396	215	168	15	175	14	217	10	223	18
Total - - -	2,143	7,879	2,242	7,650	2,338	7,535	2,228	7,541	2,703	7,847
Depending 31st December -	2,368	3,687	2,354	3,038	2,093	2,642	2,321	2,690	2,853	3,547

No. 6. ASSISTANT JUDGES.—(*Blank*).

No. 7. ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	9	1,043	7	985	13	957	35	962	22	986
Instituted during the year -	—	599	—	608	—	917	—	1,078	—	798
Received by transfer - -	12	721	13	784	35	746	32	506	33	321
Total - - -	21	2,363	20	2,377	48	2,620	67	2,546	55	2,105
Deduct transferred -	—	—	2	739	4	728	13	577	13	739
Net Total under trial -	21	2,363	18	1,638	44	1,892	54	1,969	42	1,366
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	7	232	2	156	6	214	10	208	7	139
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	3	463	—	404	2	510	7	416	10	298
Remanded - - -	—	127	—	75	—	87	—	60	—	49
Dismissed on default - -	2	44	3	27	1	86	9	275	1	60
Adjusted or withdrawn -	—	30	—	12	—	32	3	24	—	15
Otherwise disposed of -	2	482	—	7	—	1	3	—	1	—
Total - - -	14	1,378	5	681	9	930	32	983	19	561
Depending 31st December -	7	985	13	957	35	962	22	986	23	805

REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—*continued.*

No. 8. DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	89	4,032	83	3,569	66	4,080	270	4,735	263	4,668
Instituted during the year	79	10,494	95	10,480	44	11,137	26	11,421	236	12,345
Received by transfer	2,339	292	1,572	239	1,708	502	2,585	342	3,103	173
Total	2,507	14,818	1,750	14,288	1,818	15,719	2,881	16,498	3,602	17,186
Deduct transferred	-	-	1,632	7,174	1,459	7,369	2,421	7,430	3,223	8,158
Net Total under trial	2,507	14,818	118	7,114	359	8,350	460	9,068	379	9,028
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	31	673	17	539	35	765	69	981	77	943
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	36	1,601	25	1,619	32	1,913	59	1,983	56	1,963
Remanded	-	432	-	542	-	494	-	471	-	479
Dismissed on default	1	275	2	239	13	304	14	738	10	225
Adjusted or withdrawn	7	62	6	89	8	130	31	94	18	103
Otherwise disposed of	2,349	8,206	2	6	1	9	24	133	7	4
Total	2,424	11,249	52	3,034	89	3,615	197	4,400	168	3,717
Depending 31st December	83	3,569	66	4,080	270	4,735	263	4,668	211	5,311

No. 9. SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	466	183	606	98	588	262	473	404	508	283
Admitted during the year	245	70	261	419	257	655	281	518	261	284
Total	711	253	867	517	845	917	754	922	769	567
Dismissed on default	12	3	26	-	39	14	24	8	42	8
Adjusted or withdrawn	27	1	28	3	7	4	2	5	19	3
Confirmed	40	61	107	53	177	114	111	197	134	171
Amended	16	45	92	41	99	109	79	115	66	96
Reversed										
Remanded	10	45	26	158	50	272	30	314	27	278
Total	105	155	279	255	372	513	246	639	288	556
Depending 31st December	606	98	588	262	473	404	508	283	481	11

No. 10. AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	34,844	36,337	40,236	40,234	44,111
Instituted during the year	71,628	82,431	81,873	89,557	105,585
Received by transfer	9,387	8,025	8,633	9,882	10,895
Total	115,859	126,793	1,30,742	1,39,673	1,60,591
Deduct transferred	-	6,028	6,232	7,441	8,874
Net Total under trial	115,859	120,765	124,510	132,232	151,717
Decided on merits	46,415	50,386	53,128	55,492	61,205
Dismissed on default	5,488	6,577	6,732	6,872	7,111
Adjusted or withdrawn	11,253	12,959	13,792	13,701	16,806
Otherwise disposed of	16,366	10,613	10,624	12,056	14,356
Depending 31st December	36,337	40,236	40,234	44,111	52,239
Decided by European judges	2,438	57	98	229	187
Ditto Native ditto	77,084	80,472	84,178	87,892	99,291
Ditto Punchayets	—	—	—	—	—
Total decided	79,522	80,529	84,276	88,121	99,478

REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—*continued.*

No. 11. DETAILS of APPELLATE JURISDICTION—SUDDER COURT.

Appeals from	DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.										ADDITIONAL JUDGES.										PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.									
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Rogular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regula	Special.
Suits Appealable - - -	67	2,632	42	2,681	67	3,138	128	3,416	133	3,282	10	822	2	635	8	811	17	684	17	486	240	7,450	286	7,051	218	6,844	184	6,971	244	7,360
Appealed - - - - -	59	31	46	166	45	307	102	239	96	124	4	21	8	58	3	68	14	64	5	34	182	18	207	195	209	280	165	220	160	121
Appeals depending on 1st January	106	92	125	39	105	99	81	189	144	141	7	32	10	22	16	37	6	51	15	33	353	59	471	37	467	126	386	164	349	114
Total - - -	165	123	171	205	150	406	183	428	240	265	11	53	18	80	19	105	20	115	20	67	535	77	678	232	676	406	551	384	509	235
Affirmed - - - - -	8	33	30	25	38	43	23	82	25	78	1	5	–	5	5	11	–	24	2	16	31	23	77	23	134	60	88	91	107	77
Modified - - - - -	1	4	13	6	16	35	1	12	3	5	–	4	1	4	2	8	2	4	–	2	–	–	67	14	67	43	16	6	4	9
Reversed - - - - -	1	19	–	9	3	7	7	38	12	32	–	9	–	4	–	4	1	4	2	12	14	9	11	4	11	12	52	51	45	36
Remanded - - - -	5	24	6	65	9	125	3	148	2	136	–	13	–	29	6	28	1	49	–	34	5	8	20	64	35	119	26	117	25	108
Dismissed on default - - -	4	2	10	–	3	5	4	3	13	7	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	8	–	16	–	36	6	19	4	29	1
Adjusted or withdrawn - -	21	2	7	1	–	2	1	4	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	20	1	7	2	1	1	17	2
Total - - -	40	84	66	106	69	217	39	287	57	259	1	31	2	43	13	54	5	82	4	64	64	40	211	106	290	242	202	270	227	233
Depending, 31st December - -	125	39	105	99	81	189	144	141	183	6	10	22	16	37	6	51	15	33	16	3	471	37	467	126	386	164	349	114	282	2

REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—*continued.*

No. 12. DESCRIPTION of ORIGINAL SUITS INSTITUTED.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Connected with land rent - - - -	15,702	17,192	14,745	17,860	20,654
Otherwise connected with land - - -	7,250	8,662	8,735	13,066	11,347
Connected with debts, wages, &c. - - -	46,178	53,864	53,628	55,534	70,003
Ditto - caste, religion, &c. - -	361	558	555	422	503
Ditto - indigo, sugar, silk, &c. - -	2,138	2,155	2,172	2,675	3,078
Total - - -	71,629	82,431	79,835	89,557	1,05,585

No. 13. RESULT of ORIGINAL SUITS.

	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
In 1859 - - -	- - 40,764 - -	- - 20,441

No. 14. AVERAGE DURATION of SUITS.

	1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	1	3	4	1	5	10	1	3	23	1	–	17	1	–	10
District and City Judges	–	11	3	–	7	20	–	9	7	–	10	17	–	6	12
Subordinate and additional Judges - - -	–	9	14	–	11	16	–	9	17	–	10	26	–	9	3
Assistant Judges - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Principal Sudder Ameens	1	–	14	–	10	8	–	9	15	–	8	26	–	9	20
Sudder Ameens - -	–	9	6	–	9	12	–	9	1	–	9	11	–	7	29
Moonsiffs - - -	–	6	26	–	5	15	–	6	3	–	5	6	–	5	11

No. 15. TOTAL VALUE of SUITS DEPENDING.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Before Sudder Adawlut	14,796,832	13,444,319	10,518,342	11,270,192	16,616,846
Before other Courts, Original - -	35,713,544	32,463,328	28,887,651	36,159,034	41,776,625
Before other Courts, Appeals - -	2,167,274	22,82,424	2,124,351	19,82,006	2,793,286
Total - - -	52,677,650	48,190,071	41,530,344	49,411,232	61,186,757

No. 16. DEBTORS IN JAIL.—(*Blank.*)

REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—*continued.*

CRIMINAL.

No. 1. VILLAGE POLICE.—(*Blank.*)

No. 2. DISTRICT POLICE.—(*Blank.*)

No. 3. PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, and LAW OFFICERS.—(*Blank.*)

No. 4. DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.—(*Blank.*)

No. 5. MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, and ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES, DEPUTY MAGISTRATES, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, and LAW OFFICERS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January	2,375	2,450	2,588	3,777	3,096*
Apprehended during the year	81,877	83,310	92,688	108,177	105,787
Received by transfer	369	215	254	295	268
Total	84,621	87,975	95,530	112,249	109,151
Discharged without trial	1,033	726	1,188	1,017	857
Acquitted	24,357	25,389	27,125	34,570	36,369
Convicted	52,765	55,384	59,526	67,995	64,546
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c.	3,357	3,388	3,506	4,922	3,364
Otherwise disposed of	658	501	492	652	457
Under trial on 31st December	2,450	2,588	3,693	3,093	3,558

* Including three persons who were committed to the Sessions during the fourth Quarter 1858, and they were treated as disposed of during that period, but the Session Judge having quashed the commitment, those prisoners have again been brought forward from the last Quarterly Statement.

No. 6. SESSIONS JUDGES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January	517	460	401	406	480
Committed during the year	3,450	3,500	3,301	3,335	3,329
Received by transfer	60	72	20	30	45
Total	4,027	4,032	3,722	3,771	3,854
Discharged without trial	53	129	39	30	68
Acquitted	1,207	1,184	960	906	889
Convicted	1,644	1,565	1,498	1,466	1,506
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court	636	715	769	749	744
Otherwise disposed of	27	38	49	140	117
Under trial on 31st December	460	401	407	480	530

REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—*continued.*

No. 7. NIZAMUT or FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under trial on 1st Jan.	58	–	85	–	101	–	14	–	30	–
Committed or referred during the year -	283	–	354	–	343	–	432	–	361	–
Proceedings called for -	405	–	405	–	353	–	313	–	421	–
Total - - -	746	–	844	–	797	–	759	–	812	–
Released unconditionally	–	189	–	191	–	95	–	149	–	134
Released on security -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Convicted - - -	–	348	–	485	–	666	–	597	–	437
Otherwise disposed of -	–	19	–	56	–	17	–	3	–	10
Depending on 31st Dec.	85	–	101	–	14	–	30	–	47	–

No. 8. TRIALS REFERRED and COMMITMENTS MADE from INFERIOR to HIGHER COURTS.—(*Blank.*)

No. 9. RESULT of REFERENCES and COMMITMENTS in PRECEDING TABLE.—(*Blank.*)

REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—*continued.*

No. 10. STATEMENT of SENTENCES passed by the several CRIMINAL COURTS during the Year 1859.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 Month.	Imprisonment above 1 Month and not exceeding 6 Months.	Imprisonment above 6 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.	Imprisonment above 1 Year and not exceeding 2 Years.	Imprisonment above 2 Years and not exceeding 3 Years.	Imprisonment above 3 Years and not exceeding 4 Years.	Imprisonment above 4 Years and not exceeding 5 Years.	Imprisonment above 5 Years and not exceeding 6 Years.	Imprisonment above 6 Years and not exceeding 7 Years.	Imprisonment above 7 Years and not exceeding 8 Years.	Imprisonment above 8 Years and not exceeding 9 Years.	Imprisonment above 9 Years and not exceeding 10 Years.	Imprisonment above 10 Years and not exceeding 11 Years.	Imprisonment above 11 Years and not exceeding 12 Years.	Imprisonment above 12 Years and not exceeding 13 Years.	Imprisonment above 13 Years and not exceeding 14 Years.	Imprisonment above 14 Years and not exceeding 15 Years.	Imprisonment above 15 Years and not exceeding 16 Years.	Imprisonment above 16 Years and not exceeding 21 Years.	Imprisonment for Life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	5	8	5	22	2	35	8	–	23	4	–	–	58	–	8	2	4	203	32
Sessions Judges	–	–	20	–	–	47	61	59	175	85	304	21	355	14	23	129	–	18	–	75	–	69	–	–	1	–
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	4,056	1,678	16,585	1,139	–	4,497	598	575	536	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deputy Magistrates	1,390	628	19,538	316	–	4,478	322	252	207	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers	948	18	5,031	185	–	1,136	149	158	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Police	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Village Police	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	6,394	2,324	41,174	1,640	–	10,159	1,136	1,049	1,047	90	326	23	390	22	23	152	4	18	–	133	–	77	2	4	204	32

REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—*continued.*

No. 11. AVERAGE DURATION of CASES referred to the NIZAMUT or FOUJDAREE ADAWLUTS.

YEARS.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Transference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	Days.	*Days.*	*Days.*	*Days.*	*Days.*
1855 - - -	61	71	15	34	181
1856 - - -	80	65	16	37	198
1857 - - -	88	78	14	31	211
1858 - - -	60	60	19	25	160
1859 - - -	66	60	19	43	164

No. 12. PRISONERS in GAOLS.—(*Blank.*)

CIVIL.

DETAILS of STATEMENT, No. 3, DISTRICT MOONSIFFS, for the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Pending on 1st Jan. 1859.	Instituted during the Year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Decided on Trial.	Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or Withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending 31st Dec. 1859.
Backergunge -	762	2,934	46	3,742	29	1,594	101	374	224	2,322	1,420
Beerbhoom - -	1,047	3,725	42	4,814	3	2,273	112	425	493	3,306	1,508
Behar - -	527	1,119	318	1,964	327	777	59	149	302	1,614	350
Bhaugulpore -	1,031	2,481	497	4,009	456	1,637	131	498	386	3,108	901
Burdwan, East -	3,379	5,295	279	7,953	188	3,523	357	579	1,059	5,706	2,247
Burdwan, West -	1,406	2,326	72	3,804	13	1,238	133	306	797	2,487	1,317
Chittagong -	4,282	6,159	644	11,085	412	4,287	177	881	215	5,972	5,113
Cuttack - -	919	2,651	40	3,610	50	1,493	139	421	473	2,576	1,034
Dacca - -	2,457	6,843	86	9,386	25	3,732	786	1,758	483	6,784	2,602
Dinagepore -	2,073	6,087	339	8,499	264	3,230	334	1,078	814	5,720	2,779
Hooghly - -	2,044	4,217	189	6,450	79	2,466	157	651	696	4,049	2,401
Jessore - -	1,392	5,706	110	7,208	46	3,072	315	477	1,371	5,281	1,927
Midnapore - -	1,475	3,335	21	4,831	5	1,542	215	609	741	3,112	1,719
Moorshedabad -	609	2,258	54	2,921	1	1,693	203	262	287	2,446	475
Mymensingh -	2,621	6,994	1,130	10,745	1,086	3,991	994	834	886	7,791	2,954
Nuddea - -	719	2,999	39	3,757	18	1,413	214	367	635	2,647	1,110
Patna - -	429	1,013	31	1,473	12	734	29	110	62	947	526
Purneah - -	3,403	4,982	1,121	9,506	1,054	3,788	371	953	301	6,467	3,039
Rajshahye - -	516	2,129	53	2,698	3	1,279	136	565	367	2,350	348
Rungpore - -	1,349	3,069	100	4,518	51	1,793	423	725	211	3,203	1,315
Sarun - -	588	1,694	88	2,370	50	861	118	354	233	1,616	754
Shahabad - -	900	3,471	493	4,864	461	1,300	90	548	664	3,063	1,801
Sylhet - -	1,918	4,723	137	6,778	70	2,785	366	1,050	430	4,701	2,077
Tipperah - -	1,583	5,267	414	7,264	162	2,800	632	794	433	4,821	2,443
Tirhoot - -	1,224	2,933	114	4,271	46	1,593	77	334	345	2,395	1,876
24-Pergunnahs -	1,709	4,727	120	6,556	49	1,976	289	936	960	4,210	2,346
Total - -	39,362	99,137	6,577	145,076	4,960	56,870	6,958	16,038	13,868	98,694	46,382

REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—*continued.*

DETAILS of STATEMENT, No. 4, SUDDER AMEENS, for the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Pending 1st Jan. 1859.	Instituted during the Year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Decided on Trial.	Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or Withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending 31st Dec. 1859.
Backergunge -	112	207	11	330	19	117	4	25	24	189	141
Beerbhoom - -	51	112	3	176	2	72	2	18	15	109	67
Behar - -	97	58	7	162	131	14	–	7	10	162	–
Bhaugulpore -	–	79	145	224	6	146	1	22	4	179	45
Burdwan, East -	56	130	8	194	8	98	2	6	1	115	79
Burdwan, West -	19	40	2	61	–	14	1	2	7	24	37
Chittagong -	65	85	15	165	–	71	3	23	–	97	68
Cuttack - -	22	31	4	57	–	13	–	1	10	24	33
Dacca - -	112	99	7	218	2	89	4	12	7	114	104
Dinagepore -	75	73	4	152	1	47	1	5	13	67	85
Hooghly - -	106	161	15	282	1	75	1	34	10	121	161
Jessore - -	84	279	10	373	8	99	4	13	19	143	230
Midnapore - -	55	102	1	158	–	62	2	10	14	88	70
Moorshedabad -	42	108	6	156	1	87	4	11	–	103	53
Mymensing -	232	195	27	454	18	119	2	13	9	161	293
Nuddea - -	83	67	7	157	5	46	2	10	8	71	86
Patna - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Purneah - -	133	88	13	234	–	144	10	20	4	178	56
Rajshahye - -	58	106	12	176	2	100	3	11	15	131	45
Rungpore - -	78	71	26	175	–	45	1	9	6	61	114
Sarun - -	122	292	23	437	11	205	3	42	28	289	148
Shahabad - -	97	262	2	361	10	87	6	43	37	183	178
Sylhet - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tipperah - -	37	68	2	107	–	49	1	14	2	66	41
Tirhoot - -	201	400	25	626	10	233	4	46	–	293	333
24-Pergunnahs -	206	193	31	430	6	76	5	26	14	127	303
Total - -	2,143	3,316	406	5,865	241	2,108	66	423	257	3,095	2,770

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

DETAILS of STATEMENT, No. 5. PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS for the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the Year.		Received by Tranfer.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant on their Merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their Merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge	90	58	129	1	54	220	273	279	8	7	79	47	38	106	–	10	5	13	8	11	14	–	152	194	121	85
Beerbhoom	40	56	103	–	11	372	154	428	1	–	50	67	24	176	–	16	–	6	11	–	12	4	98	269	56	159
Behar	145	–	203	1	163	40	511	41	17	–	90	12	55	20	–	1	2	1	37	1	23	–	224	35	287	6
Bhaugulpore	299	158	174	–	36	213	509	371	145	–	110	38	57	139	–	54	6	56	33	4	12	–	363	291	146	80
Burdwan, East	43	70	80	–	13	436	136	506	7	3	42	56	9	237	–	42	1	5	6	5	5	3	70	351	66	155
Burdwan, West	155	42	13	–	7	252	175	294	3	2	58	22	16	144	–	30	8	5	6	–	4	–	95	203	80	91
Chittagong	29	693	24	–	22	1,902	75	2,595	9	328	19	590	14	987	–	182	–	126	1	14	1	–	44	2,227	31	368
Cuttack	39	3	97	–	12	83	148	86	–	–	57	11	8	30	–	5	1	5	3	–	25	–	94	51	54	35
Dacca	105	125	101	–	15	473	221	598	2	4	83	125	43	190	–	52	–	31	9	2	4	3	141	407	80	191
Dinagepore	93	72	55	6	5	350	93	423	1	8	33	104	12	152	–	49	1	28	4	–	2	–	53	341	40	87
Hooghly	98	150	136	–	77	886	311	1,036	61	179	56	100	23	212	–	53	7	4	17	6	3	4	167	558	144	478
Jessore	114	54	166	–	19	219	299	273	22	–	28	63	23	136	–	27	–	13	13	4	–	–	86	243	213	30
Midnapore	47	215	77	–	–	516	124	731	–	–	37	106	11	136	–	5	–	7	7	7	1	–	56	261	68	470
Moorshedabad	43	9	71	–	9	94	123	103	3	–	45	21	18	69	–	12	2	1	9	–	5	–	82	108	41	–
Mymensingh	136	161	85	–	124	818	345	979	99	110	42	139	36	285	–	27	4	12	5	1	12	–	198	574	147	405
Nuddea	65	10	66	–	18	168	149	178	5	2	44	30	18	100	–	8	1	6	11	–	5	1	84	147	65	31
Patna	142	5	223	–	37	139	402	144	2	–	75	20	41	83	–	28	6	4	34	2	12	–	170	137	232	7
Purneah	73	259	86	–	6	327	165	586	–	–	47	64	13	238	–	31	5	17	8	–	–	–	73	350	92	236
Rajshahye	36	45	57	2	14	202	107	249	1	1	51	57	19	100	–	11	3	3	3	3	4	–	81	175	26	74
Rungpore	41	–	64	–	7	10	112	10	–	–	41	10	12	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	5	–	63	10	49	–
Sarun	69	46	123	2	22	325	214	373	7	1	42	48	10	182	–	52	2	15	15	4	18	2	94	304	120	69
Shahabad	79	2	154	4	28	130	261	136	3	–	75	25	19	88	–	18	–	4	15	1	43	–	155	136	106	–
Sylhet	42	77	62	–	3	264	107	341	4	1	33	64	11	155	–	29	2	10	9	4	2	–	61	263	46	78
Tipperah	56	72	206	–	12	271	274	343	13	–	55	39	21	142	–	12	1	16	12	1	3	1	105	211	169	132
Tirhoot	106	159	287	–	27	276	370	435	13	2	120	91	22	185	–	73	4	1	33	3	2	–	194	355	176	80
Twenty-four Pergunnahs	196	149	104	–	35	350	335	499	11	–	60	48	32	199	–	45	11	6	17	1	6	–	137	299	198	200
Total	2,321	2,690	2,896	16	776	9,336	5,993	12,042	437	648	1,472	1,997	605	4,491	–	872	76	395	327	74	223	18	3,140	8,495	2,853	3,547

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 7. ADDITIONAL JUDGES for the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the Year.		Received by Transfer.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant on their Merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their Merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Behar	1	50	–	13	17	156	18	219	1	–	1	48	–	105	–	17	–	1	–	6	1	–	3	177	15	42
Chittagong	10	855	–	784	9	40	19	1,679	7	736	4	73	5	87	–	28	–	55	–	7	–	–	16	986	3	693
Dacca	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Patna	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sarun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tirhoot	11	81	–	1	7	125	18	207	5	3	2	18	5	106	–	4	1	4	–	2	–	–	13	137	5	70
Total	22	986	–	798	33	321	55	2,105	13	739	7	139	10	298	–	49	1	60	–	15	1	–	32	1,300	23	805

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 8. CITY and ZILLAH JUDGES for the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the Year.		Received by Transfer.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant on their Merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their Merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge	11	191	–	417	42	8	53	616	34	216	3	73	2	119	–	27	1	2	2	10	–	–	42	447	11	169
Beerbhoom	16	97	–	469	1	16	17	582	2	372	8	17	5	46	–	9	–	5	1	2	–	–	16	451	1	131
Behar	–	68	–	341	1	–	1	409	–	182	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	188	1	221
Bhaugulpore	10	263	–	429	398	1	408	693	394	204	2	17	–	49	–	12	–	–	–	4	–	–	396	286	12	407
Burdwan (East)	17	186	–	744	202	10	219	940	194	421	2	15	4	85	–	13	–	1	–	5	–	1	200	541	19	399
Burdwan (West)	21	111	2	293	1	2	24	506	3	252	–	14	–	48	–	12	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	328	21	178
Chittagong	12	540	–	616	8	6	20	1,162	3	851	3	46	2	89	–	21	–	29	–	6	–	–	8	1,042	12	120
Cuttack	6	66	–	224	16	6	22	296	–	82	10	42	–	99	–	–	4	11	2	–	3	–	19	234	3	62
Dacca	9	229	1	704	3	10	13	943	–	468	2	12	3	36	–	9	2	3	–	4	–	–	7	532	6	411
Dinagepore	11	127	11	418	265	16	287	561	273	350	2	35	2	52	–	10	–	1	–	5	–	1	277	454	10	107
Hooghly	16	447	–	743	20	4	36	1,194	24	705	–	25	–	61	–	15	–	13	–	6	–	–	24	825	12	369
Jessore	6	73	–	732	22	12	28	817	–	210	7	170	11	259	–	32	–	27	2	1	–	2	20	701	8	116
Midnapore	18	416	–	640	–	2	18	1,058	–	510	3	–	6	4	–	–	–	1	1	7	–	–	10	522	8	536
Moorshedabad	8	29	–	337	3	6	11	372	–	93	8	93	2	130	–	25	–	5	–	3	1	–	11	349	–	23
Mymensing	10	196	–	659	1,203	9	1,213	864	1,206	702	1	24	–	48	–	6	–	33	1	7	–	–	1,208	820	5	44
Nuddea	7	48	–	348	5	9	12	400	3	165	1	32	4	97	–	27	–	3	–	–	–	–	8	324	4	76
Patna	8	123	–	282	2	10	10	415	1	141	1	30	1	64	–	19	–	3	2	10	–	–	5	267	5	148
Purneah	12	506	–	540	1	–	13	1,046	–	325	3	32	–	48	–	35	1	35	1	9	–	–	5	484	8	562
Rajshahye	2	153	2	391	5	7	9	551	3	200	–	21	2	60	–	62	–	7	1	6	–	–	6	362	3	189
Rungpore	8	45	3	235	64	10	75	290	67	–	2	64	1	118	–	39	–	4	–	1	–	–	70	226	5	64
Surun	13	170	–	336	7	13	20	519	–	318	4	34	5	47	–	25	–	14	–	4	–	–	9	442	11	77
Shahabad	9	41	–	364	521	–	530	405	511	130	2	8	4	68	–	19	–	8	3	9	–	–	520	242	10	163
Sylhet	1	123	–	425	58	4	59	552	54	260	1	41	–	99	–	20	–	2	–	1	–	–	55	423	4	129
Tipperah	10	55	201	406	177	1	388	462	370	270	4	32	–	81	–	19	–	1	–	1	3	–	377	404	11	58
Tirhoot	2	130	–	588	67	8	69	726	56	381	5	12	1	60	–	3	–	7	1	1	–	–	63	464	6	262
Twenty-four Pergunnahs	20	235	16	569	11	3	47	807	25	350	3	54	1	93	–	13	2	7	1	–	–	–	32	517	15	290
Total	263	4,668	236	12,345	3,103	173	3,602	17,186	3,223	8,158	77	943	56	1,963	–	479	10	225	18	103	7	4	3,391	11,875	211	5,311

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 10. AGGREGATE of ORIGINAL JURISDICTION for the Year 1859.

	Judge.	Additional Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiffs.	Total.
Pending 1st January 1859	263	22	2,321	2,143	39,362	44,111
Instituted during the year	236	-	2,896	3,316	99,137	105,585
Received by transfer	3,103	33	776	406	6,577	10,895
Total	3,602	55	5,993	5,865	145,076	160,591
Deduct transferred	3,223	13	437	241	4,960	8,874
Net Total under trial	379	42	5,556	5,624	140,116	151,717
Decided on merits	133	17	2,077	2,108	56,870	61,205
Dismissed on default	10	1	76	66	6,958	7,111
Adjusted or withdrawn	18	-	327	423	16,038	16,806
Otherwise disposed of	7	1	223	257	13,868	14,356
Pending 31st December 1859	211	23	2,853	2,770	46,382	52,239

Decided by European Judges	187
Decided by Native Judges	99,291
Total decided	99,478

DETAIL of STATEMENT No. 11. CASES Appealable to the SUDDER COURT.

	Regular Appeals.		Special Appeals.		Regular Appeals.		Special Appeals.	
	Additional Judge.	Judge.	Additional Judge.	Judge.	Additional Principal Sudder Ameen.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Additional Principal Sudder Ameen.	Principal Sudder Ameen.
1. Backergunge	-	5	-	215	-	5	-	163
2. Beerbhoom	-	13	-	67	-	9	-	259
3. Behar	1	-	170	4	-	19	-	33
4. Bhagulpore	-	2	-	78	-	14	-	231
5. Burdwan, East	-	6	-	94	-	5	-	335
6. Burdwan, West	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	196
7. Chittagong	9	5	188	156	1	1	1,241	518
8. Cuttack	-	10	-	141	-	7	-	46
9. Dacca	-	5	-	57	-	13	-	367
10. Dinagepore	-	4	-	96	-	7	-	305
11. Hooghly	-	-	-	58	2	15	112	253
12. Jessore	-	18	-	455	-	10	-	226
13. Midnapore	-	9	-	4	-	6	-	247
14. Moorshedabad	-	10	-	248	-	5	-	102
15. Mymensingh	-	1	-	78	2	17	128	323
16. Nuddea	-	5	-	156	-	11	-	138
17. Patna	-	2	-	113	-	7	-	131
18. Purneah	-	3	-	91	-	8	-	333
19. Rajshahye	-	2	-	149	-	10	-	168
20. Rungpore	-	3	-	221	-	13	-	10
21. Sarun	-	9	-	106	-	10	-	282
22. Shahabad	-	6	-	95	-	11	-	131
23. Sylhet	-	1	-	160	-	1	-	248
24. Tipperah	-	4	-	132	-	3	-	193
25. Tirhoot	7	6	128	74	-	*1st, 3; 2d, 10 } 13*	-	*1st, 198; 2d, 151 } 349*
26. 24-Pergunnahs	-	4	-	160	6	13	141	151
Total	17	133	486	3,282	11	233	1,622	5,738

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 12. DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS of ORIGINAL SUITS before Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsifs, for the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	1. Suits connected with Land Rents.	2. Suits for Real Property on Conveyance by Sale.	3. Suits for Real Property on Conveyance by Gift.	4. Suits for Real Property on Conveyance by Mortgage.	5. Suits for Real Property on Conveyance by Will.	6. Suits for Real Property on Conveyance by Dowry.	7. Suits for Real Property on Conveyance by Right of Pre-emption.	8. Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law.	9. Inheritance by Hindoo Law.	10. Claims in Right of Adoption.	11. Lakheraj Suits, under Section XXX., Regulation II. of 1819.	12. Suits regarding Dependent Tenures.	13. Suits to contest Sale by Collectors for Arrears of Government Dues.	14. Suits for Land not before included, such as Boundary Suits, &c.	15. Debts on Bond or otherwise.	16. Suits of Bankers and Traders.	17. Religious Suits, connected with Caste, Rights of Priest, &c.	18. Damages for Breach of Contract.	19. For Recovery of Money Embezzled.	20. Wages.	21. Suits connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, and other Staple Products.	22. Suits for Personal Property not before included.	TOTAL.
Backergunge	1,411	4	4	6	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	255	-	14	1,109	77	3	1	17	2	179	190	3,270
Beerbhoom	509	71	1	1	-	-	1	7	18	-	16	8	4	208	2,564	11	3	6	5	3	37	477	3,950
Behar	254	175	1	22	-	2	17	7	11	-	4	8	-	1	729	14	-	3	1	2	- -	129	1,380
Bhaugulpore	262	43	-	-	-	-	17	2	4	-	-	-	-	176	1,828	55	6	8	8	9	9	307	2,734
Burdwan, East	1,952	391	4	6	1	-	15	19	27	3	4	27	25	22	2,052	179	7	28	20	8	10	705	5,505
Burdwan, West	617	22	28	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	-	111	1,265	14	6	2	3	8	4	292	2,381
Chittagong	1,272	19	4	30	2	26	18	45	10	1	-	277	8	1,386	2,086	339	42	31	24	52	- -	596	6,268
Cuttack	229	318	1	2	1	-	1	1	23	3	-	1	-	139	1,841	2	1	33	2	9	55	117	2,779
Dacca	544	2	3	36	1	6	4	17	34	-	-	2	-	387	4,763	463	30	75	32	156	164	325	7,044
Dinagepore	202	1	-	4	-	-	1	4	6	-	-	36	-	55	4,854	215	21	- -	10	205	17	595	6,226
Hooghly	1,377	119	3	19	-	2	1	9	36	-	29	14	4	455	1,641	264	17	2	1	23	5	493	4,514
Jessore	1,885	416	2	19	2	1	1	4	7	1	2	261	29	94	2,844	205	22	35	1	34	27	259	6,151
Midnapore	921	92	-	18	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	117	16	1	1,877	52	2	13	216	22	- -	165	3,514
Mobrshedabad	360	37	5	9	-	-	4	5	15	1	2	63	6	63	1,051	279	17	12	16	52	407	33	2,437
Mymensingh	583	125	-	7	-	2	4	13	11	-	6	296	4	55	4,439	146	99	25	24	224	267	994	7,274
Nuddea	1,002	6	-	9	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	111	1,585	70	1	4	- -	4	107	226	3,132
Patna	364	198	-	25	1	1	34	9	17	-	-	-	16	-	423	38	-	24	56	18	4	8	1,236
Purneah	646	10	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	3,804	164	3	12	8	7	488	- -	5,156
Rajshahye	201	79	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	10	-	99	1,381	173	10	8	2	14	33	277	2,294
Rungpore	409	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	4	1	9	124	-	41	1,837	81	11	1	10	33	403	236	3,207
Sarun	649	72	-	59	1	1	49	2	11	-	7	153	2	33	867	19	4	1	29	15	3	132	2,109
Shahabad	1,408	4	1	8	-	3	6	1	2	-	-	1	-	153	2,059	33	2	- -	15	4	4	183	3,887
Sylhet	255	52	-	2	-	5	15	14	14	-	-	-	-	478	2,842	202	73	22	9	20	411	371	4,785
Tipperah	1,692	33	1	2	-	27	2	23	8	134	332	58	5	17	2,291	140	118	34	17	45	435	328	5,742
Tirhoot	465	104	598	16	1	-	48	-	41	6	-	-	8	132	1,941	1	3	9	5	6	8	178	3,570
24-Perunnahs	1,235	2	6	9	-	-	1	3	5	-	6	2	-	485	2,364	252	2	54	3	34	1	576	5,040
TOTAL	20,654	2,395	658	311	11	79	240	196	312	150	423	1,717	139	4,716	56,337	3,488	503	443	534	1,009	3,078	8,192	1,05,585

	Connected with Land Rent, Column 1.	Otherwise connected with Land, Cols. 2 to 14.	Connected with Debts, Wages, &c., Cols. 15, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 22.	Connected with Caste, Religion, &c., Column 17.	Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c., Column 21.
Total	20,654	11,347	70,003	503	3,078

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 13. RESULT of ORIGINAL SUITS for the Year 1859.

	In Favour of Plaintiffs.		In Favour of Defendants.	
	Original Suits.		Original Suits.	
	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.
Backergunge	97	1,257	20	337
Beerbhoom	51	1,673	21	600
Behar	10	482	4	225
Bhagulpore	122	1,179	24	458
Burdwan, East	71	2,410	27	1,113
Burdwan, West	11	792	3	446
Chittagong	45	2,914	26	1,373
Cuttack	7	1,122	6	371
Dacca	71	2,576	18	1,156
Dinagepore	27	2,372	20	858
Hooghly	56	1,509	19	957
Jessore	77	2,027	22	1,045
Midnapore	44	934	18	608
Moorshedabad	58	1,086	29	607
Mymensingh	77	2,305	42	1,686
Nuddea	27	883	19	530
Patna	-	532	-	202
Purneah	95	1,903	49	1,885
Rajshahye	72	811	28	468
Rungpore	35	1,053	10	740
Sarum	179	660	26	201
Shahabad	74	1,019	13	281
Sylhet	-	1,963	-	822
Tipperah	43	1,861	6	939
Tirhoot	187	1,117	46	476
24-Pergunnahs	53	1,179	23	797
Total	1,589	37,619	519	19,251

	In Favour of Plaintiff.	In Favour of Defendant.
Judges	77	56
Additional Judges	7	10
Principal Sudder Ameens	1,472	605
Sudder Ameens	1,589	519
Moonsiffs	37,619	19,251
Total	40,764	20,441

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 14. AVERAGE DURATION of SUITS for the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Judges.			Additional Judges.			Principal Sudder Ameens.			Sudder Ameens.			Moonsiffs.		
	Yrs.	*mths.*	*dys.*	*Yrs.*	*mths.*	*dys.*	*Yrs.*	*mths.*	*dys.*	*Yrs.*	*mths.*	*dys.*	*Yrs.*	*mths.*	*dys.*
Backergunge	0	9	25	-	-	-	0	8	5	0	6	19	0	4	3
Beerbhoom	0	10	27	-	-	-	0	4	21	0	6	15	0	4	23
Behar	0	3	16	-	-	-	1	0	9	0	9	27	0	5	16
Bhaugulpore	0	5	18	-	-	-	1	5	29	0	3	0	0	4	9
Burdwan, East	0	10	15	-	-	-	0	5	24	0	10	9	0	5	4
Burdwan, West	0	10	17	-	-	-	1	3	27	0	9	28	0	6	23
Chittagong	0	7	28	0	9	24	0	7	4	0	4	27	0	10	2
Cuttack	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	25	0	7	23	0	5	5
Dacca	1	3	2	-	-	-	0	9	10	0	3	2	0	4	11
Dinagepore	0	9	27	-	-	-	0	5	17	1	2	9	0	5	16
Hooghly	0	11	24	-	-	-	0	11	28	0	4	11	0	5	18
Jessore	0	6	29	-	-	-	0	3	13	0	5	11	0	3	2
Midnapore	1	6	0	-	-	-	0	11	24	0	8	4	0	6	14
Moorshedabad	0	3	10	-	-	-	0	4	22	0	7	25	0	3	29
Mymensingh	0	11	18	-	-	-	0	8	28	1	2	26	0	11	0
Nuddea	1	8	1	-	-	-	1	2	0	1	0	20	0	6	14
Patna	2	9	6	-	-	-	0	8	22	-	-	-	0	4	29
Purneah	1	7	2	-	-	-	1	4	21	0	3	21	0	5	26
Rajshahye	0	7	19	-	-	-	0	2	18	0	6	10	0	3	8
Rungpore	0	2	20	-	-	-	0	7	18	0	6	10	0	5	8
Sarun	1	1	8	-	-	-	1	3	0	0	7	16	0	6	18
Shahabad	0	5	1	-	-	-	0	5	26	0	6	29	0	4	15
Sylhet	0	4	9	-	-	-	0	7	20	-	-	-	0	3	7
Tipperah	0	3	20	-	-	-	0	11	2	0	7	12	0	3	2
Tirhoot	0	6	21	0	8	12	0	8	21	0	7	13	0	5	28
24-Pergunnahs	0	8	22	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	4	11	0	4	14
Total	13	3	25	1	6	6	20	11	17	15	11	18	11	7	14
Average	0	6	12	0	9	3	0	9	20	0	7	29	0	5	11

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

No. 15. TOTAL VALUE of ORIGINAL SUITS and APPEALS pending at the close of 1859, before Judges, Additional Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs.

DISTRICTS.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge	10,19,051	49,177
Beerbhoom	6,63,655	1,17,488
Behar	22,59,887	90,052
Bhaugulpore	5,57,171	2,49,221
Burdwan, East	22,57,935	92,546
Burdwan, West	3,28,664	36,486
Chittagong	1,34,193	55,252
Cuttack	4,69,873	16,240
Dacca	10,34,163	1,98,134
Dinagepore	11,86,245	96,393
Hooghly	11,67,235	2,80,810
Jessore	11,33,044	24,180
Midnapore	5,06,869	1,54,250
Moorshedabad	3,59,281	6,636
Mymensingh	9,64,392	1,01,446
Nuddea	6,30,692	31,527
Patna	27,76,062	43,754
Purneah	11,82,029	1,50,205
Rajshahye	7,40,083	98,622
Rungpore	5,17,178	47,686
Sarun	96,82,971	45,767
Shahabad	31,27,119	51,642
Sylhet	2,34,858	15,868
Tipperah	2,75,504	2,32,994
Tirhoot	24,56,204	77,335
24-Pergunnahs	56,33,653	1,40,932
Backergunge Additional	—	—
Behar - ditto	1,52,783	20,718
Chittagong - ditto	1,78,186	70,949
Dacca - ditto	—	—
Sarun - ditto	—	—
Tirhoot - ditto	1,48,645	56,98 6
Total	4,17,79,625	27,93,286
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	-	1,66,16,846
GRAND TOTAL	4,17,76,625	1,94,10,132

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

CRIMINAL.

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 11. AVERAGE DURATION of CASES in 1859.

DISTRICTS.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Transference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	Days.	*Days.*	*Days.*	*Days.*	*Days.*
Backergunge	27	39	20	25	111
Beerbhoom	33	49	16	44	142
Behar	32	27	3	17	79
Bhaugulpore	39	10	13	62	124
Monghyr	—	—	—	—	—
Burdwan, East	33	15	8	22	78
Burdwan, West	170	263	18	26	477
Chittagong	22	25	27	29	103
Cuttack	23	- -	29	29	81
Pooree	41	- -	- -	- -	41
Balasore	126	- -	- -	- -	126
Dacca	64	34	19	37	154
Furreedpore	46	44	- -	- -	90
Dinagepore	39	27	18	250	334
Maldah	47	68	- -	- -	115
Hooghly:					
Magistrate	58	102	23	37	220
Dacoity Commissioner	53	63	- -	- -	116
Jessore	25	39	26	32	122
Midnapore	59	44	23	43	169
Moorshedabad	85	24	21	35	165
Mymensingh	69	55	19	32	175
Nuddea	31	19	20	22	92
Patna	30	35	12	40	117
Purneah	76	36	32	77	221
Rajshahye	34	- -	13	32	79
Pubna	478	314	- -	- -	792
Rungpore	88	18	22	35	163
Bograh	47	35	- -	- -	82
Sarun	49	26	10	37	122
Shahabad	82	126	28	23	259
Sylhet	81	92	20	25	218
Tipperah	57	34	23	35	149
Noacally	46	37	- -	- -	83
Tirhoot	- -	nil	nil	nil	nil.
Chumparun	- -				
24-Pergunnahs	24	56	13	42	135
Howrah	62	94	- -	- -	156
Baraset	30	33	- -	- -	63
Total	2,306	1,883	476	1,088	5,753
Average	66	60	19	43	164

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 5. MAGISTRATES, &c. for 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Under Trial on 1st Jan. 1859.	Apprehended during the Year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Acquitted.	Discharged without Trial, &c.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Under Trial on 31st Dec. 1859.
Backergunge	222	5,400	6	5,628	3,357	150	1,552	95	31	443
Beerbhoom	108	2,819	–	2,927	1,812	94	942	5	12	62
Behar	87	3,397	1	3,485	1,909	239	1,237	12	6	82
Bhaugulpore	33	2,816	4	2,853	1,463	43	1,254	11	12	70
Monghyr	85	2,788	7	2,880	1,562	169	1,035	41	14	59
Burdwan, East	131	4,074	–	4,205	2,669	116	1,124	92	16	188
Burdwan, West	90	2,422	1	2,513	1,614	44	769	4	6	76
Chittagong	64	1,778	–	1,842	1,244	71	483	3	–	41
Cuttack	38	1,539	–	1,577	731	7	815	1	–	23
Pooree	12	812	–	824	618	12	190	–	–	4
Balasore	3	1,258	–	1,261	568	17	636	1	–	39
Dacca	127	4,556	5	4,688	2,606	123	1,748	105	1	105
Furreedpore	146	1,688	–	1,834	1,019	61	590	39	–	125
Dinagepore	45	2,093	–	2,138	976	41	973	11	–	137
Maldah	60	621	–	681	354	66	219	–	2	40
Hooghly: Magistrate	148	4,611	4	4,763	2,805	71	1,654	5	13	215
Dacoity Commissioner.	83	331	8	422	46	233	73	9	14	47
Jessore	55	2,867	1	2,923	1,781	56	898	39	15	134
Midnapore	154	4,968	7	5,129	2,840	208	1,786	10	18	267
Moorshedabad	87	2,822	–	2,909	1,933	26	871	15	2	62
Mymensingh	86	5,269	4	5,359	2,573	179	2,255	150	–	202
Nuddea	46	2,756	8	2,810	1,572	67	1,035	8	22	106
Patna	72	4,967	30	5,069	2,791	73	2,054	16	73	62
Purneah	109	2,331	22	2,462	1,287	78	974	19	14	90
Rajshahye	63	2,044	1	2,108	1,336	53	651	11	1	56
Pubna	110	1,645	14	1,769	869	80	641	24	3	152
Rungpore	55	1.924	5	1,984	893	88	811	46	8	138
Bogra	41	907	2	950	541	129	249	2	5	24
Sárun	42	1,848	24	1,914	1,262	65	514	5	21	47
Shahabad	124	3,091	6	3,221	1,645	170	1,330	8	1	67
Sylhet	101	2,602	–	2,703	1,957	103	576	6	2	59
Tipperah	88	2,965	3	3,056	1,951	141	872	1	3	88
Noacally	*31	1,429	2	1,462	948	67	407	1	3	36
Tirhoot	†66	2,332	19	2,417	1,442	39	795	7	56	78
Chumparun	66	1,672	32	1,770	803	17	854	13	14	69
24-Pergunnahs	3	9,518	13	9,534	7,038	79	2,344	34	22	18
Howrah	140	2,653	34	2,827	1,967	42	752	6	35	25
Baraset	75	2,174	5	2,254	1,764	47	407	2	12	22
Total	3,096	105,787	268	109,151	64,546	3,364	36,369	857	457	3,558

* Including four persons who were committed to the sessions during the fourth quarter, 1858, and they were treated as disposed of during that period; but the session judge having quashed the commitment, those prisoners have again been brought forward from the last yearly statements.

† Not including one prisoner tried under Act XIV. of 1857.

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 6. SESSION JUDGES for 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Under Trial on 1st Jan. 1859.	Committed during the Year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Convicted.	Referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.	Acquitted.	Discharged without Trial, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under Trial on 31st Dec. 1859.
Backergunge - -	3	150	2	155	87	14	51	–	–	3
Beerbhoom - -	11	94	5	110	63	9	21	1	4	12
Behar - - -	–	* 126	–	126	23	3	46	11	2	41
Bhaugulpore - -	26	212	–	238	75	1	133	5	5	19
Burdwan, East - -	19	116	3	138	82	13	25	1	–	17
Burdwan, West - -	20	44	–	64	37	7	17	2	–	1
Chittagong - -	–	† 70	–	70	33	20	13	–	–	4
Cuttack - - -	2	36	–	38	26	8	4	–	–	–
Dacca - - -	57	184	5	246	151	43	29	8	–	15
Dinagepore - -	2	107	–	109	40	11	51	–	–	7
Hooghly - - -	174	‡ 387	–	561	96	154	109	12	93	97
Jessore - - -	14	56	1	71	49	5	14	–	–	3
Midnapore - -	13	§ 295	–	308	78	148	45	3	–	34
Moorshedabad - -	22	‖ 35	–	57	24	22	10	–	–	1
Mymensingh - -	30	179	–	209	49	48	55	4	–	53
Nuddea - - -	7	67	–	74	28	15	20	–	–	11
Patna - - -	9	73	–	82	24	19	23	–	–	16
Purneah - - -	–	¶ 80	–	80	5	18	3	1	2	51
Rajshahye - -	14	** 134	–	148	64	21	55	–	1	7
Rungpore - - -	51	217	18	286	129	75	31	3	7	41
Sarun - - -	–	†† 37	5	42	21	7	10	4	–	–
Shahabad - - -	–	‡‡ 95	–	95	48	19	12	3	–	13
Sylhet - - -	–	103	–	103	75	7	20	1	–	–
Tipperah - - -	–	208	6	214	102	39	38	7	–	28
Tirhoot - - -	–	56	–	56	11	–	17	–	–	28
24-Pergunnahs - -	6	168	–	174	86	18	37	2	3	28
Total - - -	480	3,329	45	3,854	1,506	744	889	68	117	530

* Not including 113 persons who were tried under the above Act.

† Not including one person made over for trial under Act V. of 1858.

‡ Including 83 persons committed by the officers under the Dacoity Commissioner in charge of the Midnapore and Jessore divisions, who were omitted to be included in the Dacoity Commissioner's Return.

§ Including 87 persons committed by the Assistant Dacoity Commissioner.

‖ Including nine persons; five of them were committed by the civil judge, and two by the principal sudder ameen for perjury, and the rest by the deputy magistrate, under the Dacoity Commissioner.

¶ Including two persons whose commitment was cancelled by the session judge, as they ought to have been included in the magistrate's statement.

** Including a prisoner recommitted on an amended charge.

†† Not including 28 persons who were tried under Act XIV. of 1857.

‡‡ Not including 75 persons who were tried by Special Commissioner under Act XIV. of 1857.

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

CONVICTED and SENTENCED by the SESSION JUDGES in 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Imprisonment for Life.	Imprisonment for 16 Years.	Imprisonment for 15 Years.	Imprisonment for 14 Years.	Imprisonment for 13 Years.	Imprisonment for 12 Years.	Imprisonment for 11 Years.	Imprisonment for 10 Years.	Imprisonment for 9 Years.	Imprisonment for 8 Years.	Imprisonment for 7 Years.	Imprisonment for 6 Years.	Imprisonment for 5 Years.	Imprisonment for 4 Years.	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment for 2 Years.	Imprisonment for 1 Year.	Less than 1 Year.	Fined and Discharged.	Total.
Backergunge	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	1	1	–	11	–	45	1	9	–	1	–	–	85*
Beerbhoom	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	20	1	1	20	2	9	–	3	1	–	–	–	63
Behar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	11	1	2	1	–	–	–	23
Bhaugulpore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	2	–	3	–	–	10
Monghyr	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	25	–	20	–	5	5	4	1	–	65
Burdwan, East	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	16	–	6	10	1	4	6	8	9	7	8	–	82
Burdwan, West	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	18	9	2	2	2	–	37
Chittagong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	6	2	9	–	1	–	–	31*
Cuttack	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Pooree	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	8
Balasore	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	13
Dacca	–	1	–	13	–	–	–	21	5	–	19	–	25	–	21	1	8	–	–	114
Furreedpore	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	12	–	13	–	6	–	2	1	–	37
Dinagepore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	13
Maldah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	15	–	1	1	1	–	–	27
Hooghly	–	34	–	13	–	5	–	16	2	–	2	3	7	–	4	5	1	1	3	96
Jessore	–	11	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	4	6	10	3	1	5	–	5	–	49
Midnapore	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	58	–	2	1	6	–	–	–	–	78
Mymensingh	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	15	–	11	4	5	1	–	46†
Moorshedabad	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	6	7	4	–	–	–	–	24
Nuddea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	4	5	3	1	3	–	28
Patna	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	1	4	5	2	–	–	–	21†
Purneah	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Rajshahye	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	10	–	6	–	3	–	–	1	8	32
Pubna	–	2	–	7	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	8	1	2	–	–	4	–	32
Rungpore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	16	–	7	1	4	–	2	2	–	36
Bograh	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	9	–	4	8	2	6	5	13	–	5	1	–	59
Sarun	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	2	–	–	5	5	21
Shahabad (Transported)	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	17	–	–	11	–	2	–	9	–	2	–	–	46*
Sylhet	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	14	18	6	10	4	–	–	75
Tipperah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	1	8	3	11	5	3	–	4	69
Noacully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	20	1	3	1	–	–	–	33
Tirhoot	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	–	6
Chumparun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	5
24-Pergunnahs	–	1	–	8	–	1	–	1	1	–	10	–	5	5	5	–	3	4	–	44*
Howrah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	2	2	1	–	5	–	–	18
Baraset	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	3	–	2	1	–	4	–	20*
Total	1	69	–	75	–	18	–	129	23	14	355	21	304	85	175	59	61	47	20	1,456

* Not including two prisoners, who were implicated in more than one offence.

† Not including three prisoners, who were implicated in more than one offence.

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

MAGISTRATES' SENTENCES for 1859.

DISTRICTS.	MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.										DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.										PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, MOONSIFFS, AND LAW OFFICERS.									
	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment above 2 Years.	Imprisonment above 1 Year.	Imprisonment for 6 Months.	Imprisonment for less than 6 Months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment above 2 Years.	Imprisonment above 1 Year.	Imprisonment for 6 Months.	Imprisonment for less than 6 Months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment above 2 Years.	Imprisonment above 1 Year.	Imprisonment for 6 Months.	Imprisonment for less than 6 Months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.
Backergunge	9	1	7	5	106	300	1,166	59	11	1,664	–	–	2	5	223	661	121	23	–	1,035	–	–	–	6	30	192	430	–	–	658
Beerbhoom	30	–	11	33	55	332	64	39	25	589	–	–	–	–	59	662	8	–	3	732	10	–	11	20	62	273	83	5	27	491
Behar	1	–	16	28	78	140	90	41	21	415	13	19	46	42	214	758	193	109	28	1,422	–	–	–	–	39	33	–	–	–	72
Bhangulpore	12	–	21	19	145	398	92	86	76	849	3	–	8	15	115	425	15	27	6	614	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monghyr	13	9	15	46	246	509	75	78	21	1,012	3	–	9	2	68	232	11	9	8	342	–	–	6	–	35	142	21	4	–	208
Burdwan, East	12	–	12	13	105	827	363	72	129	1,533	4	–	1	5	157	719	48	23	8	965	2	–	7	6	41	114	1	–	–	171
Burdwan, West	14	–	24	13	126	467	17	38	30	729	–	–	3	2	25	786	19	12	2	849	–	–	–	–	1	35	–	–	–	36
Chittagong	22	9	23	16	20	284	14	7	1	396	–	–	–	3	67	563	–	1	–	634	–	–	–	–	7	207	–	–	–	214
Cuttack	11	–	4	9	109	188	1	23	4	349	–	–	2	6	53	264	–	6	4	335	–	–	–	–	2	45	–	–	–	47
Pooree	2	–	2	7	47	112	37	20	16	243	–	–	–	–	23	279	73	–	–	375	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balasore	1	–	2	7	28	89	6	41	8	182	2	1	4	9	73	264	19	7	7	386	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dacca	2	–	3	4	169	291	37	50	8	564	27	–	18	5	409	1,172	84	27	12	1,754	8	–	15	1	70	146	47	1	–	288
Furreedpore	8	–	11	7	146	185	359	31	17	764	–	–	–	–	54	178	–	7	–	239	–	–	–	–	4	12	–	–	–	16
Dinagepore	51	1	22	15	63	201	–	48	17	418	–	–	–	7	58	335	–	9	–	409	1	–	2	2	33	109	2	–	–	149
Maldah	2	3	7	3	8	99	45	24	1	192	2	1	3	1	37	58	15	3	6	126	–	–	–	–	10	25	–	1	–	36
Hooghly:																														
Magistrate	14	3	14	13	145	883	111	75	23	1,281	3	–	14	5	188	988	52	64	2	1,306	–	–	9	9	38	157	4	–	1	218
Dacoity Commissioner	–	–	–	3	2	2	14	2	–	23	–	–	–	9	2	1	10	1	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jessore	11	–	29	10	178	525	159	48	153	1,113	6	–	1	6	138	305	95	3	–	554	–	–	–	–	7	107	–	–	–	114
Midnapore	19	9	10	44	145	892	142	68	36	1,365	3	–	10	23	153	1,021	77	27	4	1,318	17	4	2	5	15	75	30	–	9	157
Moorshedabad	5	2	6	10	205	626	56	66	25	1,001	8	1	4	6	86	524	18	13	13	673	1	–	–	1	21	235	1	–	–	259
Mymensingh	14	–	50	17	207	810	16	32	75	1,221	17	–	8	17	336	886	8	1	–	1,273	–	–	–	–	1	78	–	–	–	79
Nuddea	6	–	16	8	75	282	46	43	3	479	33	3	10	6	130	664	140	23	6	1,024	–	–	–	4	2	61	2	–	–	69
Patna	19	–	42	29	169	763	176	101	72	1,371	14	–	18	43	221	838	55	51	17	1,257	10	6	18	11	30	41	36	–	5	157
Purneah	1	2	5	14	84	187	27	10	12	342	4	4	7	8	94	668	15	14	4	818	–	–	–	–	9	118	–	–	–	127
Rajshahye	7	5	18	32	16	461	22	89	14	764	–	–	7	6	16	183	–	3	1	216	2	5	13	11	86	236	3	–	–	356
Pubna	26	4	46	20	207	216	41	41	15	616	–	1	–	3	66	146	–	3	–	219	–	–	–	–	2	31	–	1	–	34
Rungpore	7	–	23	24	70	261	61	20	2	468	–	–	2	3	97	157	17	24	1	301	–	–	–	–	1	123	–	–	–	124
Bograh	6	2	12	7	72	183	9	23	7	321	–	–	–	1	24	131	2	3	–	161	1	–	1	5	9	42	1	–	–	59
Sarun	32	3	11	24	44	413	68	37	16	648	–	2	9	13	42	334	14	8	5	427	15	–	12	4	26	89	35	3	3	187
Shahabad	34	22	42	13	208	427	32	71	61	910	–	6	7	5	124	259	23	26	49	499	4	6	8	2	48	149	17	–	7	236
Sylhet	3	–	8	11	174	463	240	9	35	923	–	–	–	–	12	299	–	–	–	311	7	2	8	3	121	464	118	–	–	723
Tipperah	–	–	5	15	163	388	2	40	9	622	6	–	3	18	86	447	–	–	1	561	4	–	1	30	135	594	–	–	4	768
Noacally	7	3	6	2	35	187	30	15	29	314	3	–	–	1	146	384	9	11	–	554	3	2	9	7	20	31	7	1	–	80
Tirhoot	3	–	7	16	181	260	248	34	40	789	1	3	5	7	79	280	13	11	16	415	2	–	18	7	40	129	37	2	3	238
Chumparun	25	–	11	21	77	241	68	21	11	475	–	–	–	–	35	283	–	10	–	328	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24-Pergunnahs	14	–	9	15	250	2,782	38	95	81	3,284	3	–	15	11	271	1,974	27	18	60	2,379	9	–	23	15	191	938	73	–	126	1,375
Howrah	6	2	10	11	109	547	25	31	7	748	5	–	16	19	390	643	91	14	42	1,220	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Barasat	6	1	15	14	130	364	59	50	48	687	6	–	11	10	107	767	118	47	11	1,077	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	455	81	575	598	4,497	16,585	4,056	1,678	1,139	29,064	166	41	252	322	4,478	19,538	1,390	628	316	27,131	96	25	158	149	1,136	5,031	948	18	185	7,746

M 3

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859.

CIVIL.

No. 1. PUNCHAYETS.—(*Blank.*)

No. 2. VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.—(*Blank.*)

No. 3. DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	2,583	2,179	2,733	3,152	*2,988
Instituted during the year	5,362	5,621	5,866	5,962	5,247
Received by transfer	3,090	4,180	5,214	5,309	5,863
Total	11,035	11,980	13,813	14,423	14,098
Deduct transferred	–	–	–	330	218
Net Total under trial	–	–	–	14,093	13,880
Decided on merits	5,573	5,049	5,410	5,788	5,134
Dismissed on default	1,561	1,353	1,741	1,967	1,903
Adjusted or withdrawn	415	877	1,041	1,014	591
Otherwise disposed of	1,307	2,104	2,464	2,272	2,479
Total	8,856	9,383	10,656	11,041	10,107
Depending 31st December	2,179	2,597	3,157	3,052	3,773

* Not including 64 cases of the Tenasserim Provinces, omitted owing to the non-submission of the annual returns for 1859 under Government Order, No. 190, dated 19th January 1860.

No. 4. SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	599	16	378	25	248	23	296	23	*316	11
Instituted during the year	4,081	1	4,647	3	5,059	3	6,027	3	976	2
Received by transfer	384	79	375	86	388	68	466	108	688	98
Total	5,064	96	5,400	114	5,695	94	6,789	134	1,980	111
Deduct transferred	–	–	–	–	–	–	132	2	206	23
Net Total under trial	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,657	132	1,774	88
Decided on merits	2,733	48	3,683	69	2,753	62	2,983	99	862	78
Dismissed on default	1,599	8	1,404	20	1,026	7	1,495	21	492	10
Adjusted or withdrawn	–	–	459	–	740	–	617	–	–	–
Otherwise disposed of	354	15	606	2	880	2	1,130	1	202	–
Total	4,686	71	5,152	91	5,399	71	6,225	121	1,556	88
Depending 31st December	378	25	248	23	296	23	432	11	218	–

* Not including 116 cases of the Tenasserim Provinces. *See* note at the foot of Statement No. 3.

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

No. 5. PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	496	105	216	47	237	35	380	44	344	27
Instituted during the year -	86	3	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—
Received by transfer - -	741	352	1,145	172	1,387	162	1,358	198	1,916	205
Total - - -	1,323	460	1,361	222	1,624	198	1,738	244	2,260	232
Deduct transferred -	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	7	1
Net Total under trial -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,730	227	2,253	231
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	638	100	570	74	632	127	652	183	821	176
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	6	167	2	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Dismissed on default - -	216	17	210	5	267	12	416	11	640	6
Adjusted or withdrawn -	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of -	244	129	342	48	345	15	318	6	313	10
Total - - -	1,107	413	1,124	187	1,244	154	1,386	200	1,774	199
Depending 31st December -	216	47	237	35	380	44	344	27	479	32

No. 6. ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	233	316	626	482	621	503	667	840	*460	657
Instituted during the year -	6,043	1,779	7,421	1,871	8,720	1,757	9,671	2,056	10,823	1,727
Received by transfer - -	775	198	530	81	593	421	1,088	401	771	476
Total - - -	7,051	2,293	8,577	2,434	9,034	2,681	11,426	3,297	12,054	2,860
Deduct transferred -	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,652	687	8,853	718
Net Total under trial -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,774	2,610	3,201	2,142
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	800	767	823	878	921	1,175	1,339	1,302	1,057	873
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	12	469	44	284	14	52	7	172	33	210
Remanded - - -	—	—	12	28	—	23	—	40	—	25
Dismissed on default - -	950	123	531	133	759	145	1,058	288	855	181
Adjusted or withdrawn -	5	15	75	29	111	9	114	35	27	10
Otherwise disposed of -	4,658	437	6,424	337	7,452	425	642	11	736	23
Total - - -	6,425	1,811	7,909	1,689	9,257	1,829	3,160	1,848	2,708	1,322
Depending 31st December -	626	482	668	745	677	852	614	762	493	820

* Not including 154 cases of the Tenasserim Provinces. *See* note at the foot of Statement No. 3.

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

No. 7. SUBORDINATE and ADDITIONAL JUDGES.—(*Blank*).

No. 8. COMMISSIONERS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	18	208	2	148	–	145	2	174	1	67
Instituted during the year -	5	265	–	378	4	331	7	478	11	288
Received by transfer - -	–	–	1	11	7	–	2	2	6	–
Total - - -	23	473	3	537	11	476	11	654	18	355
Deduct transferre -	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	16	8	42
Net Total under trial -	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	638	10	313
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	2	168	1	188	1	157	2	361	5	159
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	1	114	1	99	–	30	3	49	–	37
Remanded - - -	–	–	–	29	–	2	–	7	–	5
Dismissed on default - -	–	16	–	28	1	26	1	113	2	18
Adjusted or withdrawn -	–	3	–	28	–	7	1	4	2	–
Otherwise disposed of -	18	24	1	20	7	80	–	2	1	–
Total - - -	21	325	3	392	9	302	7	536	10	219
Depending 31st December -	2	148	–	145	2	174	1	102	–	94

No. 9. SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January -	6	7	12	2	13	23	14	22	13	5
Admitted during the year -	10	–	5	27	8	36	12	5	6	9
Total - - -	16	7	17	29	21	59	26	27	19	14
Dismissed on default - -	3	2	–	–	1	7	5	5	1	–
Adjusted or withdrawn -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Confirmed - - -	1	2	–	2	3	10	6	7	2	2
Amended - - - -	–	–	–	1	2	7	2	1	4	1
Reversed - - - -										
Remanded - - -	–	1	4	3	1	13	–	9	–	9
Total - - -	4	5	4	6	7	37	13	22	7	12
Depending 31st December -	12	2	13	23	14	22	13	5	12	2

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

No. 10.—AGGREGATE of ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - - -	3,929	3,401	3,839	4,497	4,109
Instituted during the year - -	15,577	17,689	19,649	21,667	17,057
Received by transfer - - -	4,990	6,231	7,589	8,223	9,244
Total - - -	24,496	27,321	31,077	34,387	30,410
Deduct transferred - -	- -	- -	- -	8,125	9,292
Net Total under trial - -	- -	- -	- -	26,262	21,118
Decided on merits - - -	9,765	9,173	9,731	10,774	7,912
Remanded - - - - - -	- -	12	—	—	—
Dismissed on default - - -	4,326	3,498	3,794	4,937	3,892
Adjusted or withdrawn - -	423	1,411	1,892	1,746	620
Otherwise disposed of - - -	6,581	9,477	11,148	4,362	3,731
Depending 31st December - -	3,401	3,750	4,512	4,443	4,963
Decided by European Judges -	6,446	7,912	9,266	3,167	2,718
Decided by Native Judges - -	14,649	15,659	17,299	18,652	13,437
Decided by Punchayets - -	—	—	—	—	—
Total decided - - -	21,095	23,571	26,565	21,819	16,155

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

No. 11. DETAIL OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	COMMISSIONERS.										ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.										PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.									
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable	3	287	3	270	1	187	5	410	5	196	606	1,046	781	1,031	935	1,227	1,346	1,474	1,090	1,083	634	231	572	134	632	127	652	183	821	176
Appealed	1	–	1	13	4	15	8	1	–	5	7	–	4	7	4	13	3	3	6	4	2	–	–	7	–	8	1	1	–	–
Appeals depending on 1st January	2	6	2	2	3	9	4	11	9	2	–	–	7	–	7	7	9	7	3	2	4	1	3	–	3	7	1	4	1	1
Total	3	6	3	15	7	24	12	12	9	7	7	–	11	7	11	20	12	10	9	6	6	1	3	7	3	15	2	5	1	1
Affirmed	1	2	–	2	2	1	–	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	1	1	–
Modified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Reversed	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Remanded	–	1	–	3	–	7	–	6	–	3	–	–	4	–	1	4	–	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Dismissed on default	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	1	–	3	1	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–
Adjusted or withdrawn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1	4	–	6	3	13	3	10	2	5	–	–	4	–	2	13	9	8	4	6	3	1	–	–	2	11	1	4	1	1
Depending 31st December	2	2	3	9	4	11	9	2	7	2	7	–	7	7	9	7	3	2	5	–	3	–	3	7	1	4	1	1	–	–

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

No. 12. DESCRIPTION of ORIGINAL SUITS.—(*Blank.*)

No. 13. RESULT of ORIGINAL SUITS.

	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
In 1859 - - -	- - 7,193 - -	- - 719

No. 14. AVERAGE DURATION of SUITS.—(*Blank.*)

No. 15. TOTAL VALUE of SUITS DEPENDING.—(*Blank.*)

No. 16. DEBTORS in JAIL.—(*Blank.*)

CRIMINAL.

No. 1. VILLAGE POLICE.—(*Blank.*)

No. 2. DISTRICT POLICE.—(*Blank.*)

No. 3. PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, and LAW OFFICERS.—(*Blank.*)

No. 4. DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.—(*Blank.*)

No. 5. MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, and ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - - - -	313	228	130	196	168*
Apprehended during the year - - -	14,342	16,049	12,620	15,662	11,656
Received by transfer - - - - -	59	34	257	95	15
Total - - -	14,714	16,311	13,007	15,953	11,839
Discharged without trial - - - -	19	31	13	18	24
Acquitted - - - - - - - -	4,807	5,403	4,084	4,968	3,305
Convicted - - - - - - - -	9,154	10,256	8,320	10,397	7,769
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c. - -	477	300	212	271	370
Otherwise disposed of - - - - -	29	48	264	108	31
Under trial on 31st December - - -	228	273	114	191	340

* Not including 33 prisoners omitted, owing to the non-submission of the Annual Returns for Tenasserim Provinces, under Government Order, No. 190, dated 19th January 1860.

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

No. 6. SESSIONS JUDGES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January	51	52	30	17	41
Committed during the year	487	302	214	280	370
Received by transfer	1	- -	2	2	—
Total	539	354	246	299	411
Discharged without trial	36	5	2	8	8
Acquitted	134	96	41	98	150
Convicted	220	158	152	121	189
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court	95	53	26	27	30
Otherwise disposed of	2	- -	5	4	6
Under trial on 31st December	52	42	20	41	28

No. 7. NIZAMUT or FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under trial on 1st Jan.	1	–	7	–	3	–	6	–	3	–
Committed or referred during the year	41	–	21	–	34	–	11	–	23	–
Proceedings called for	14	–	17	–	11	–	17	–	6	–
Total	56	–	45	–	48	–	34	–	32	–
Released unconditionally	–	14	–	15	–	12	–	5	–	1
Released on security	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Convicted	–	57	–	48	–	48	–	27	–	43
Otherwise disposed of	–	1	–	4	–	8	–	3	–	–
Depending on 31st Dec.	7	–	3	–	6	14	3	18	3	4

No. 8. TRIALS REFERRED and COMMITMENTS MADE from INFERIOR TO HIGHER COURTS.—(*Blank.*)

No. 9. RESULT of REFERENCES and COMMITMENTS in PRECEDING TABLE.—(*Blank.*)

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

No. 10. STATEMENT of SENTENCES passed by the several CRIMINAL COURTS during the Year 1859.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 Month.	Imprisonment above 1 Month and not exceeding 6 Months.	Imprisonment above 6 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.	Imprisonment above 1 Year and not exceeding 2 Years.	Imprisonment above 2 Years and not exceeding 3 Years.	Imprisonment above 3 Years and not exceeding 4 Years.	Imprisonment above 4 Years and not exceeding 5 Years.	Imprisonment above 5 Years and not exceeding 6 Years.	Imprisonment above 6 Years and not exceeding 7 Years.	Imprisonment above 7 Years and not exceeding 8 Years.	Imprisonment above 8 Years and not exceeding 9 Years.	Imprisonment above 9 Years and not exceeding 10 Years.	Imprisonment above 10 Years and not exceeding 11 Years.	Imprisonment above 11 Years and not exceeding 12 Years.	Imprisonment above 12 Years and not exceeding 13 Years.	Imprisonment above 13 Years and not exceeding 14 Years.	Imprisonment above 14 Years and not exceeding 15 Years.	Imprisonment above 15 Years and not exceeding 16 Years.	Imprisonment above 16 Years and not exceeding 21 Years.	Imprisonment for Life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	20	7
Sessions Judges	–	–	30	–	–	2	16	14	20	5	28	–	48	–	2	–	–	–	17	–	7	–	–	–	–
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	596	200	2,241	159	813	241	196	97	158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deputy Magistrates	32	63	616	18	339	37	62	1	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Law Officers	–	3	1,804	–	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Police	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Village Police	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	628	266	4,691	177	1,217	280	274	112	206	5	28	–	49	–	2	–	–	–	22	–	8	–	–	20	7

No. 11. AVERAGE DURATION of CASES referred to the NIZAMUT or FOUJDAREE ADAWLUTS.—(*Blank.*)

No 12. PRISONERS in GAOLS.—(*Blank.*)

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

CIVIL.

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 3, of the MOONSIFFS.

DISTRICTS.	Suits Pending on the 1st January 1859.	Instituted during the Year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Decided on Merits in Favour of		Dismissed on Default.	Transferred.	Adjusted or Withdrawn.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st December 1859.
					Plaintiffs.	Defendants.						
HAZAREEBAUGH:												
Hazareebaugh	342	935	1	1,278	359	229	8	- -	131	135	862	416
Maunbhoom	1,107	2,281	166	3,554	1,130	268	63	165	207	479	2,312	1,242
Singbhoom	2	1	1	4	1	- -	2	- -	- -	1	4	—
Lohardugga	291	1,024	2	1,317	370	63	11	3	124	162	733	584
ASSAM:												
Gowalparah	26	- -	184	210	89	- -	76	- -	2	15	182	28
Kamroop	499	- -	2,053	2,552	809	- -	611	24	- -	783	2,227	325
Durrung	121	- -	1,049	1,170	498	- -	289	3	- -	251	1,041	129
Nowgong	263	- -	1,293	1,556	350	- -	395	- -	- -	494	1,239	317
Seebsagur	183	- -	724	907	311	- -	277	5	- -	77	670	237
Luckimpore	55	- -	372	427	123	- -	133	10	- -	52	318	109
Cachar	99	1,006	18	1,123	408	126	38	8	127	30	737	386
TOTAL	*2,988	5,247	5,863	14,098	4,448	686	1,903	218	591	2,479	10,325	3,773

* Not including 64 cases of the Tenasserim Provinces, which were shown to have been pending at the close of the year 1858, omitted owing to the non-submission of the Annual Returns for 1859, under Government Order, No. 190, dated 19th January 1860.

Extra-Regulation Provinces for 1859—*continued.*

Details of Statement No. 4, of the Sudder Ameens.

PROVINCES.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the Year.		Received by Transfer.		Total Pending.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.		Transferred.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Otherwise Disposed of.		Total Disposed of.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Assam:																										
Gowalparah	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Kamroop	45	11	–	2	289	98	334	111	117	78	–	–	68	23	–	–	73	10	–	–	76	–	334	111	–	–
Durrung	2	–	–	–	9	–	11	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	10	–	1	–
Seebsagur	47	–	–	–	350	–	397	–	122	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	161	–	–	–	38	–	322	–	75	–
Luckimpore	11	–	–	–	40	–	51	–	16	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	4	–	37	–	14	–
Arracan:																										
Akyab Tarama Thoogree	188	–	767	–	–	–	955	–	439	–	–	–	136	–	–	–	179	–	–	–	82	–	836	–	119	–
Ramree ditto - ditto	21	–	209	–	–	–	230	–	161	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	221	–	9	–
Total	316	11	976	2	688	98	1,980	111	862	78	–	–	206	23	–	–	492	10	–	–	202	–	1,762	111	218	–

Details of Statement No. 5, of the Principal Sudder Ameens.

Hazareebaugh:																										
Hazareebaugh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maunbhoom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singbhoom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lohardugga	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assam:																										
Gowalparah	115	–	–	–	763	–	878	–	380	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	175	–	–	–	124	–	680	–	198	–
Kamroop	45	11	–	–	233	143	278	154	113	122	–	–	6	–	–	7	59	5	–	–	39	10	217	144	61	10
Durrung	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nowgong	184	16	–	–	920	62	1,104	78	328	54	–	–	–	1	–	–	406	1	–	–	150	–	884	56	220	22
Total	344	27	–	–	1,916	205	2,260	232	821	176	–	–	7	1	–	7	640	6	–	–	313	10	1,781	200	479	32

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 6, of the ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

PROVINCES.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the Year.		Received by Transfer.		Total Pending.		Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.		Transferred.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Otherwise Disposed of.		Total Disposed of.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
HAZAREEBAUGH:																										
Hazareebaugh	70	210	40	138	32	132	142	480	28	32	12	34	34	129	–	12	1	22	2	3	2	–	79	232	63	248
Maunbhoom	82	178	100	242	16	175	198	595	42	44	10	106	16	175	–	9	1	1	10	6	9	–	88	341	110	254
Singbhoom	4	–	45	–	–	–	49	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	15	–	34	–
Lohardugga	94	71	57	83	6	42	157	196	35	8	11	52	6	42	–	4	3	22	8	1	5	–	68	129	89	67
ASSAM:																										
Gowalparah	14	–	1,828	118	283	–	2,125	118	262	113	–	–	1,230	–	–	–	448	3	2	–	152	–	2,094	116	31	2
Kamroop	75	31	2,744	453	206	95	3,025	579	42	208	–	–	2,611	303	–	–	56	20	–	–	264	21	2,973	552	52	27
Durrung	33	14	1,351	143	100	6	1,484	163	56	114	–	–	1,152	5	–	–	93	32	–	–	150	–	1,451	151	33	12
Nowgong	6	25	2,250	184	4	1	2,260	210	15	52	–	–	–	62	–	–	16	4	–	–	13	–	2,255	118	5	92
Seebsagur	12	72	1,104	123	18	–	1,134	195	17	89	–	–	1,086	–	–	–	14	58	–	–	7	–	1,124	147	10	48
Luckimpore	7	5	620	82	102	–	729	87	61	60	–	–	503	–	–	–	57	8	–	–	97	2	718	70	11	17
Cossyah Hills	14	–	57	–	–	–	71	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	15	–	54	–	17	–
ARRACAN:																										
Akyab	29	51	287	110	–	–	316	161	195	100	–	–	3	–	–	–	74	10	–	–	15	–	287	110	29	51
Sandoway	7	–	189	–	–	–	196	–	174	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	190	–	6	–
Ramree	13	–	151	51	–	–	164	51	114	50	–	–	2,211	–	–	–	43	1	–	–	5	–	162	51	2	–
Cachar	–	–	–	–	4	25	4	25	–	3	–	18	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	23	1	2
Total	*460	657	10,823	1,727	771	476	12,054	2,860	1,057	873	33	210	8,853	718	–	25	855	181	27	10	736	23	11,561	2,040	493	820

* Not including 154 Cases of the Tenasserim Provinces.

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 8, of the COMMISSIONERS.

Hazareebaugh	–	54	–	62	–	–	–	116	–	7	–	22	–	5	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	75
Assam	–	9	–	48	–	–	–	57	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	17
Arracan	–	2	–	127	–	–	–	129	–	123	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	127	–	2
Tenasserim	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cachar	1	2	11	51	6	–	18	53	5	1	–	15	8	37	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	18	53	–	–
Total	1	67	11	288	6	–	18	355	5	159	–	37	8	42	–	5	2	18	2	–	1	–	18	261	–	94

Extra Regulation Provinces for 1859—*continued.*

Details of Statement No. 10. Aggregate of Original Jurisdiction for 1859.

	Commissioners.	Principal Assistants, &c.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Total.
Pending on the 1st January 1859	1	460	344	316	2,988	4,109
Instituted during the year	11	10,823	- -	976	5,247	17,057
Received by transfer	6	771	1,916	688	5,863	9,244
Total	18	12,054	2,260	1,980	14,098	30,410
Transferred	8	8,853	7	206	218	9,292
Net Total under trial	10	3,201	2,253	1,774	13,880	21,118
Decided on merits	5	1,090	821	862	5,134	7,912
Remanded	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissed on default	2	855	640	492	1,903	3,892
Adjusted or withdrawn	2	27	- -	- -	591	620
Otherwise disposed of	1	736	313	202	2,479	3,731
Total	10	2,708	1,774	1,556	10,107	16,155
Pending on the 31st December 1859	- -	493	479	218	3,773	4,963
Decided by European Judges	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,718
Ditto by Native Judges	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,437
Total decided	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16,155

No. 14. Average Duration of Suits for 1859.

PROVINCES.	Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.	Principal Assistant Commissioners.	Junior and Sub-Assistants.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens and Taramathoogree.	Moonsiffs.
	Yrs. mths. dys.	*Yrs. mths. dys.*	*Yrs. mths. dys.*	*Yrs. mths. dys.*	*Yrs. mths. dys.*	*Yrs. mths. dys.*
Arracan	0 0 19	—	—	—	—	—
Akyab	- - -	0 3 14	0 1 23	- - -	0 2 10	—
Ramree	- - -	0 1 0	- - -	- - -	0 1 4	—
Sandoway	- - -	0 2 1	—	—	—	—
Gowalparah	- - -	0 1 24	0 0 27	- - -	0 3 22	0 3 2
Hazareebaugh	- - -	0 9 17	0 5 9	- - -	- - -	0 7 14
Maunbhoom	- - -	0 10 2	0 11 27	- - -	- - -	0 5 21
Lohardugga	- - -	1 6 2	0 6 12	- - -	- - -	0 6 8
Singbhoom	- - -	0 2 7	0 2 11	—	—	—
Total	0 0 19	4 0 7	2 4 19	- - -	0 7 6	1 10 15
Average	0 0 19	0 6 1	0 4 23	- - -	0 2 12	0 5 19

	Yr. mths. dys.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	1 5 3

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—*continued.*

CRIMINAL.

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 5, of the Magistrates.

DISTRICTS.	Under Trial on 1 Jan. 1859.	Apprehended during the Year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Acquitted.	Discharged without Trial.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Under Trial on 31 Dec. 1859.
HAZAREEBAUGH:										
Hazareebaugh	24	1,044	–	1,068	627	34	394	6	–	7
Lohardugga	26	1,609	–	1,635	857	92	593	5	2	86
Maunbhoom	58	1,603	3	1,664	1,015	24	561	9	17	38
Singbhoom	15	199	–	214	65	6	141	–	–	2
ASSAM:										
Gowalparah	3	447	6	456	344	16	83	–	11	2
Kamroop	9	1,338	5	1,352	916	29	344	–	–	63
Durrung	4	872	–	876	494	32	277	–	–	73
Nowgong	2	670	–	672	464	12	175	2	–	19
Seebsagur	4	538	–	542	382	33	124	–	–	3
Luckimpore	7	750	–	757	542	3	199	–	–	13
Cossyah Hills	–	54	–	54	17	22	15	—	—	—
ARRACAN:										
Akyab	15	1,067	–	1,082	765	28	281	1	1	6
Ramree	1	831	1	833	734	16	64	–	–	19
Sandoway	–	264	–	264	213	3	44	–	–	4
Cachar	–	370	–	370	334	20	10	1	–	5
Total	168	11,656	15	11,839	7,769	370	3,305	24	31	340

DETAILS of STATEMENT No 6, of the Sessions Judges.

DISTRICTS.	Under Trial on 1 Jan. 1859.	Committed during the Year.	Received by Transfer.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Referred to Nizamut Adawlut.	Acquitted.	Discharged without Trial.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Under Trial on 31 Dec. 1859.
Hazareebaugh	36	156	–	192	59	15	90	6	–	22
Assam	3	147	–	150	84	11	46	2	6	1
Arracan	1	47	–	48	27	4	12	–	–	5
Cachar	1	20	–	21	19	–	2	—	—	—
Total	41	370	–	411	189	30	150	8	6	28

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—*continued.*

SENTENCED by the MAGISTRATES, &c.

DISTRICTS.	MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANTS.										DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.										PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS AND SUDDER AMEENS.									
	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment for 2 Years.	Imprisonment for 1 Year.	Imprisonment for 6 Months.	Imprisonment for less than 6 Months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment above 2 Years.	Imprisonment above 1 Year.	Imprisonment above 6 Months.	Imprisonment for less than 6 Months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment above 2 Years.	Imprisonment above 1 Year.	Imprisonment above 6 Months.	Imprisonment for less than 6 Months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.
HAZAREEBAUGH:																														
Hazareebaugh	15	10	9	6	17	57	7	20	18	159	20	–	40	1	100	216	23	60	8	468	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lohardugga	46	35	59	52	70	107	171	15	32	587	–	–	–	14	66	72	5	1	7	165	–	–	–	–	–	105	–	–	–	105
Maunbhoom	59	36	38	58	121	507	71	73	52	1,015	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ASSAM:																														
Singbhoom	2	–	10	1	9	24	13	4	2	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gowalparah	4	–	11	18	35	71	5	2	13	159	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	181	–	–	–	185
Kamroop	19	2	7	6	27	65	1	1	1	129	6	–	15	1	25	56	1	1	–	105	–	–	–	–	8	674	–	–	–	682
Durrung	–	–	7	24	67	141	8	6	8	261	–	–	–	–	7	47	–	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	1	176	–	2	–	179
Nowgong	2	–	10	19	64	109	1	24	1	230	2	–	2	8	39	61	–	1	3	116	–	–	–	–	18	100	–	–	–	118
Seebsagur	–	11	10	9	32	6	9	2	1	80	–	1	5	12	76	83	–	–	–	177	–	–	–	–	18	107	–	–	–	125
Luckimpore	4	–	8	15	59	161	18	4	2	271	–	–	–	1	26	80	3	–	–	110	–	–	–	–	14	147	–	–	–	161
Cossyah Hills	–	1	1	5	3	5	–	2	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ARRACAN:																														
Akyab	–	2	4	11	107	525	100	13	3	765	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ramree	–	–	8	13	95	215	88	22	19	460	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	273	–	1	–	274
Sandoway	1	–	6	–	25	170	4	7	–	213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cachar	6	–	8	4	82	78	100	5	7	290	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	41	–	–	–	43
Total	158	97	196	241	813	2,241	596	200	159	4,701	28	1	62	37	339	616	32	63	18	1,196	–	–	–	–	65	1,804	–	3	–	1,872

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—*continued.*

STATEMENT, No. 10.

SENTENCED by the SESSIONS JUDGES.

DISTRICTS.	Imprisonment for 16 Years.	Imprisonment for 15 Years.	Imprisonment for 14 Years.	Imprisonment for 13 Years.	Imprisonment for 12 Years.	Imprisonment for 11 Years.	Imprisonment for 10 Years.	Imprisonment for 9 Years.	Imprisonment for 8 Years.	Imprisonment for 7 Years.	Imprisonment for 6 Years.	Imprisonment for 5 Years.	Imprisonment for 4 Years.	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment for 2 Years.	Imprisonment for 1 Year.	Imprisonment for less than 1 Year.	Tried and Discharged.	Flogged.	Imprisonment for Life.	Total.
Hazareebaugh - - -	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	1	–	17	–	19	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	59
Assam - - - - - -	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	13	–	3	2	12	8	11	2	30	–	–	84
Arracan - - - - - -	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	1	5	3	2	–	–	–	–	27
Cachar - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Total - - -	7	–	17	–	–	–	–	2	–	48	–	28	5	20	14	16	2	30	–	–	189

SENTENCED by the NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

DISTRICTS.	Imprisonment for 16 Years.	Imprisonment for 15 Years.	Imprisonment for 14 Years.	Imprisonment for 13 Years.	Imprisonment for 12 Years.	Imprisonment for 11 Years.	Imprisonment for 10 Years.	Imprisonment for 9 Years.	Imprisonment for 8 Years.	Imprisonment for 7 Years.	Imprisonment for 6 Years.	Imprisonment for 5 Years.	Imprisonment for 4 Years.	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment for 2 Years.	Imprisonment for 1 Year.	Imprisonment for less than 1 Year.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.
Assam - - - - - -	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	3	22
Arracan - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Chota Nagpore, or Hazareebaugh	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	11
Total - - -	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	7	34

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—*continued.*

No. 13. TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS APPREHENDED and BROUGHT TO TRIAL in 1859, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.																						Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
		Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year and not exceeding 2 Years.	Above 2 Years and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years and not exceeding 4 Years.	Above 4 Years and not exceeding 5 Years.	Above 5 Years and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.		
No. 1. *Offences against the Person.*																									
Murder	1,351	1	4	4	3	15	2	23	2	36			12				15		1		1	29	32	180	1	796
Wounding, with intent to kill	82					2	2	3		4			2		1		8				1	3		28		43
Suspicion of murder	54			1		1																		2		34
Attempt to commit murder	18	2	2			1		1																6		4
Homicide	431	7	21	19	17	21	14	24	3	36			9				18					9		198		233
Affray, with homicide	164		8	2	6	6		41		18	8		2				4							95		69
Assault, with wounding	1,439	205	606	54	9	6	5	10		5														900		453
Attempt to assault and wound	2,244	1,685	22	3																				1,710		324
Suttee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suttee, aiding and abetting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	138
Attempt at rape	18	2	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	8
Child stealing	22	1	7	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	8
Child stealing for the sake of ornaments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child stealing for the purpose of selling in slavery	7	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisoning	26	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2
Sitting dharna	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	22
Abortion, &c.	113	2	26	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Importation of slaves	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	73
Sale of married women	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Illegal arrest	226	41	39	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
False imprisonment	733	192	168	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	97
Torture	27	2	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304	—	294
Adultery	17	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Sodomy	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	12
Riot and assault	240	102	54	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Abduction	673	41	155	19	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	—	81
Deserting new-born infants	12	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218	—	394
Affray	381	89	141	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	4
Resistance of process	1,782	789	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	237	—	116
Making away with a person	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,029	—	642
Oppression	1,886	743	168	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Petty assault	24,595	12,928	1,557	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	914	—	894
Accusation of kidnapping	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,495	—	8,935
Exposure of infants	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total (carried forward)	36,731	16,834	3,236	130	43	56	26	109	5	119	8	—	27	—	1	—	47	—	1	2	2	41	32	2	—	1
																								20,719	1	13,696

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

No. 13. TABLE showing the Number of Persons Apprehended and Brought to Trial in 1859, and the Result of the Proceedings—*continued.*

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.																					Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
		Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year and not exceeding 2 Years.	Above 2 Years and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years and not exceeding 4 Years.	Above 4 Years and not exceeding 5 Years.	Above 5 Years and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.		
No. 1. *Offences against the Person* Brought forward	36,731	16,834	3,236	130	43	56	26	109	5	119	8	–	27	–	1	–	47	–	1	2	2	41	32	20,719	1	13,696
No. 2. *Offences against Property Committed with Violence.*																										
Dacoity with murder	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	8	–	17	–	29
Dacoity with torture	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Dacoity with wounding or personal injury	498	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	22	7	–	33	–	4	–	7	–	12	–	–	7	–	100	–	262
Dacoity unattended with aggravating circumstances	1,879	15	1	–	–	1	1	36	1	102	6	3	59	–	12	–	24	–	42	–	–	139	–	442	–	1,188
River dacoity with murder	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
River dacoity with wounding or personal injury	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	32
River dacoity unattended with aggravating circumstances	134	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	12	–	76
Highway robbery with murder	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	10	–	20
Highway robbery with wounding or personal injury	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	26
Highway robbery unattended with aggravating circumstances	224	–	–	2	2	5	–	8	6	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	35	–	142
Suspicion of highway robbery	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Burglary with murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Burglary with wounding or personal injury	46	–	1	–	5	5	1	5	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	19
Theft with murder	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	21
Theft with wounding	26	–	2	6	3	3	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	4
Theft by administering poisonous or stupifying drugs	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	4	–	9	–	8
Cattle-stealing with murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cattle-stealing with wounding or personal injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	250	–	–	–	7	–	16	39	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	–	51
Affray with violent breach of the peace, &c.	146	12	34	5	2	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	–	27
Attempt at dacoity	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	9	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	18
Attempt at river dacoity	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plunder with violence	665	183	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	267	–	330
Riot with assault and robbery, &c.	233	149	24	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	175	–	42
Suspicion of dacoity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt at murder of a child with theft of its ornaments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Total	4,452	359	146	14	20	18	22	101	16	151	13	6	106	–	16	–	68	–	72	–	1	160	–	1,289	–	2,304

No. 3. *Offences against Property Committed without Violence.*																									
Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances	2,750	10	125	193	206	202	11	43	–	35	1	4	8	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	850	–	1,672
Theft, including cattle-stealing	11,573	1,116	2,252	505	620	508	16	12	–	17	–	8	2	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,063	–	5,837
Receiving stolen property	611	12	113	55	60	66	2	22	–	13	–	1	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	353	–	258
Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	1,472	319	326	13	9	9	3	14	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	695	–	691
Plundering	2,015	575	273	30	6	6	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	917	–	962
Trespass	402	204	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	251	–	132
Suspicion of theft	171	22	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	113
False personation	17	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	1
Snatching	173	50	16	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	–	95
Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c.	242	20	93	10	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	132	–	108
Forcibly taking away documents	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Accessory to theft	20	–	15	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	3
Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	13	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	8
Apprehension with suspicious property	105	5	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	61
Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	224	58	30	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	–	125
Attempt at burglary	117	3	33	9	19	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	72	–	45
Forcible entry and detainer	5	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Total	19,911	2,401	3,363	820	926	801	32	91	–	94	1	13	15	4	1	–	18	–	2	–	–	–	–	8,582	–	10,114
No. 4. *Malicious Offences against Property.*																									
Arson	286	1	7	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	244
Attempt at arson	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
Attack and plundering house, &c.	778	122	109	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	232	–	443
Killing and maiming other persons' cattle	428	80	53	16	15	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	–	232
Damaging crops, &c.	580	236	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	286	–	249
Total	2,077	440	219	16	15	21	–	3	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	719	–	1,172
No. 5. *Forgery and Offences against Currency.*																									
Forgery	187	–	–	–	3	3	–	6	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	115
Counterfeiting coin	29	4	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	16
Having in possession counterfeit coin	11	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	7
Total	227	5	1	–	7	3	–	7	1	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	138
No. 6. *Miscellaneous.*																									
Being at large under sentence of transportation	22	19	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–
Prison breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of felons	325	74	94	39	22	13	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	246	–	52
Perjury and subornation of perjury	278	–	2	2	3	42	8	13	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	–	153
Riot, sedition, &c.	747	386	137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	523	–	176
Rescue and refusing to aid peace officers	196	48	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	–	94
Felonies not included in above denominations	1,851	803	115	18	5	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	952	–	763
Misdemeanours not included in ditto	20,598	14,998	1,013	50	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,072	–	3,965
Other offences not included above	22,095	15,165	1,797	46	4	78	2	1	–	5	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	17,105	–	4,765
Total	46,112	31,493	3,194	156	38	148	10	15	1	10	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	35,075	–	9,968
GRAND TOTAL	1,09,510	51,532	10,159	1,136	1,049	1,047	90	326	23	390	22	23	152	4	18	–	133	–	77	2	4	204	32	66,423	1	37,892

PUBLIC WORKS.—APPENDIX, No. 11.

ABSTRACT OF BUDGET PROGRESS REPORT.

DEPARTMENTAL ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE of 1859-60 on original Works.

COMPLETE WORKS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number.	AMOUNT. Sanctioned.	Disbursed.	DIFFERENCE. More.	Less.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Military	166	25,73,285 – –	32,08,354 – –	6,35,069 – –	—
Naval	3	27,520 – –	32,165 – –	4,645 – –	—
Judicial	15	85,563 – –	91,975 – –	6,412 – –	—
Revenue	9	36,001 – –	88,264 – –	52,263 – –	—
Ecclesiastical	7	17,311 – –	18,518 – –	1,207 – –	—
Educational	1	2,000 – –	3,160 – –	1,160 – –	—
General	15	42,644 – –	54,181 – –	11,537 – –	—
Municipal	1	1,912 – –	2,451 – –	539 – –	—
Marine	1	2,241 – –	1,469 – –	– – –	772 – –
Agricultural	17	48,099 – –	97,321 – –	49,222 – –	—
Communication	17	1,20,770 – –	1,08,363 – –	– – –	12,407 – –
Electric telegraph	4	10,858 – –	16,413 – –	5,555 – –	—
TOTAL	256	29,68,204 – –	37,22,634 – –	7,67,609 – –	13,179 – –

INCOMPLETE WORKS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number.	AMOUNT. Sanctioned.	Disbursed.	Balance remaining to complete.	Overspent.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Military	107	10,52,054 – –	5,97,441 – –	4,54,613 – –	—
Naval	4	14,987 – –	14,909 – –	78 – –	—
Judicial	26	2,46,134 – –	84,128 – –	1,62,006 – –	—
Revenue	23	3,31,015 – –	1,89,126 – –	1,41,889 – –	—
Ecclesiastical	5	18,459 – –	3,976 – –	14,483 – –	—
Educational	5	70,213 – –	13,262 – –	56,951 – –	—
General	22	1,74,536 – –	1,14,418 – –	60,118 – –	—
Municipal	3	20,894 – –	4,102 – –	16,792 – –	—
Marine	2	15,607 – –	5,783 – –	9,824 – –	—
Agricultural	33	1,87,774 – –	5,033 – –	1,82,741 – –	—
Communication	62	25,32,430 – –	9,82,337 – –	15,50,093 – –	—
Electric telegraph	1	2,799 – –	1,419 – –	1,380 – –	—
TOTAL	293	46,66,902 – –	20,15,934 – –	26,50,968 – –	—

APPENDIX, No. 12.

ABSTRACT.

DEPARTMENTS.	DISBURSEMENT OF				DIFFERENCE.			
	1858-59.			1859-60.	More.			Less.
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Military	18,62,406	–	–	10,52,633	–	–	-	-	-	8,09,773	–	–
Naval	-	-	-	32,386	–	–	32,386	–	–	—		
Judicial	77,131	–	–	59,889	–	–	-	-	-	17,242	–	–
Revenue	18,136	–	–	1,59,522	–	–	1,41,386	–	–	—		
Ecclesiastical	2,372	–	–	19,639	–	–	17,267	–	–	—		
Educational	164	–	–	11,906	–	–	11,742	–	–	—		
General	32,560	–	–	78,652	–	–	46,092	–	–	—		
Municipal	3,707	–	–	6,553	–	–	2,846	–	–	—		
Marine	17,701	–	–	6,526	–	–	-	-	-	11,175	–	–
Agricultural	56,129	–	–	44,200	–	–	-	-	-	11,929	–	–
Communication	2,37,143	–	–	3,59,048	–	–	1,21,905	–	–	—		
Electric	25,800	–	–	3,322	–	–	-	-	-	22,478	–	–
Industrial	306	–	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	306	–	–
TOTAL *Rs.*	23,33,555	–	–	18,34,276	–	–	3,73,624	–	–	8,72,903	–	–

APPENDIX, No. 13.

STATEMENT showing the entire DISBURSEMENTS of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, Lower Provinces, during 1859-60.

DEPARTMENTS.	Extraordinary.			Ordinary.			Sundry.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Military	10,52,633	–	–	1,87,610	–	–	24,702	–	–	12,64,945	–	–
Naval	32,386	–	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,386	–	–
Judicial	59,889	–	–	1,19,250	–	–	652	–	–	1,79,791	–	–
Revenue	1,59,522	–	–	61,102	–	–	482	–	–	2,21,106	–	–
Ecclesiastical	19,639	–	–	11,241	–	–	236	–	–	31,116	–	–
Educational	11,906	–	–	18,164	–	–	54	–	–	30,124	–	–
General	78,652	–	–	1,19,276	–	–	85,778	–	–	2,83,706	–	–
Municipal	6,553	–	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,553	–	–
Marine	6,526	–	–	16,847	–	–	3,410	–	–	26,783	–	–
Agricultural	44,200	–	–	2,03,759	–	–	1,217	–	–	2,49,176	–	–
Communication	3,59,048	–	–	4,89,292	–	–	6,191	–	–	8,54,531	–	–
Electric	3,322	–	–	2,643	–	–	-	-	-	5,965	–	–
Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,824	–	–	1,824	–	–
Establishment and travelling allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,35,232	–	–
Stock surplus collected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,01,559	–	–
TOTAL *Rs.*	18,34,276	–	–	12,29,184	–	–	1,24,546	–	–	45,24,797	–	–

MARINE APPENDIX, No. 14.

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and CHARGES on account of the Ports of *Calcutta, Chittagong, Akyab,* and *Kyouk Phyoo* for the last Ten Years, and the ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of VESSELS with their REGISTERED TONNAGE.

CALCUTTA.

YEARS.	Receipts of the Port.	Charges of the Port.	Annual Number of Vessels arrived (exclusive of Dhonies.)	Annual Number of Vessels departed (exclusive of Dhonies.)	VESSELS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PILOTS. Number of Arrivals.	Tonnage of Vessels arrived.	Number of Departures.	Tonnage of Vessels Departed.	Number of Pilots required to meet the wants of the Ports.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*								
1850-51 -	6,02,485 12 10	8,97,328 1 5	699	712	699	3,45,689	712	3,54,534	96 Pilots and 55 Volunteers.	Entire Pilot Establishment (exclusive of those on leave).
1851-52 -	6,80,189 5 11	8,63,410 14 8	806	789	806	4,16,259	789	4,03,805	Ditto - ditto -	- Ditto - ditto.
1852-53 -	6,15,114 7 2	8,93,327 3 –	736	730	736	4,23,226	730	4,01,009	93 do. and 28 do. -	- Ditto - ditto.
1853-54 -	6,83,056 11 9	8,35,403 14 9	735	753	735	3,97,635	753	4,33,236	96 do. and 30 do. -	- Ditto - ditto.
1854-55 -	8,36,238 15 1	8,93,025 4 3	935	859	935	5,14,810	859	4,79,969	96 do. and 48 do -	- Ditto - ditto.
1855-56 -	10,79,214 12 3	10,00,254 3 9	1,110	1,086	1,110	6,54,333	1,086	6,31,121	96 do. and 34 do. -	- Ditto - ditto.
1856-57 -	10,43,265 – 3	11,71,293 15 1	1,007	1,039	1,007	6,48,754	1,039	6,73,963	94 do. and 41 do. -	- Ditto - ditto.
1857-58 -	9,88,022 3 –	12,87,220 – 7	1,007	960	1,007	6,59,151	960	6,11,654	94 do., 39 do., and 8 licensed Pilots.	- Ditto - ditto.
1858-59 -	11,10,216 8 11	13,84,230 14 5	970	978	970	7,34,900	978	7,08,400	91 do., 44 do., and 5 do.	- Ditto - ditto.
1859-60 -	10,60,290 15 1	13,65,316 13 –	832	880	832	6,09,311	880	6,49,560	99 do., 37 do., and 8 do.	- Ditto - ditto.

CHITTAGONG.

1850-51 -	10,520 – –	7,254 – –	201	288	- -	23,941	- -	34,865	Two Pilots.
1851-52 -	9,078 – –	7,264 – –	205	254	- -	24,438	- -	30,272	Ditto.
1852-53 -	9,604 – –	6,648 – –	205	277	- -	24,975	- -	32,159	Ditto.
1853-54 -	12,428 – –	8,327 – –	264	375	- -	31,717	- -	44,202	Ditto.
1854-55 -	10,551 – –	6,795 10 –	193	324	- -	23,701	- -	37,635	
1855-56 -	10,078 – –	8,450 – 1	260	290	- -	29,631	- -	35,303	
1856-57 -	10,692 8 7	19,818 10 7	254	293	- -	31,932	- -	36,522	
1857-58 -	10,402 9 –	12,677 3 1	253	303	- -	28,768	- -	33,648	
1858-59 -	8,950 10 9	15,621 8 4	304	340	- -	28,944	- -	31,129	
1859-60 -	11,166 13 11	13,089 4 4	351	426	- -	37,366	- -	41,669	

AKYAB.

1850-51 -	13,046 6 6	11,114 3 9	408	394	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	Tonnage of these arrivals and departures unknown.
1851-52 -	12,090 2 –	5,174 8 5	326	321	- -	82,502	- -	59,052		
1852-53 -	16,207 10 6	3,731 4 1	387	390	77	37,431	130	61,776		
1853-54 -	16,146 7 5	3,162 13 3	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1854-55 -	19,820 7 8	9,245 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1855-56 -	31,330 5 9	10,600 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1856-57 -	16,630 13 5	24,968 12 9	261	251	- -	1,01,630	- -	91,472		
1857-58 -	34,437 9 –	54,255 – 7	370	350	- -	1,61,607	- -	1,45,095		
1858-59 -	24,218 – 6	18,159 10 4	339	351	- -	1,09,830	- -	1,18,285		
1859-60 -	18,695 – 3	29,828 11 7	219	233	- -	77,983	- -	84,009		

KYOUK PHYOO.

1850-51 -	- - -	230 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1851-52 -	- - -	273 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1852-53 -	- - -	273 4 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1853-54 -	- - -	276 8 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1854-55 -	- - -	249 3 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1855-56 -	- - -	261 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1856-57 -	- - -	246 4 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1857-58 -	- - -	749 15 10	4	4	- -	356	- -	356	
1858-59 -	704 4 6	276 – –	1	1	- -	113	- -	113	
1859-60 -	839 2 –	277 13 –	25	25	- -	3,669	- -	3,669	

APPENDIX, No. 15.

DIVISIONS.	Acres of Land taken up for Tea Cultivation.	Acres of Land under Cultivation.	Produce of last Year.	Remarks.
			Lbs.	
Luckimpore - - -	14,038	1,700	2,82,000	
Kamroop - - - -	12,207	297	6,160	
Durrung - - - -	3,783 ¾	375	22,400	
Nowgong - - -	11,034	Not known	48,000	
Seebsaugor - - -	13,796 ¾	5,227	8,46,249	
Grand Total - - -	54,859 ½	7,599	12,05,689	

APPENDIX, No. 8.

Referred to in the Chapter on Prison Discipline.

General Expenditure.

The whole cost of the year amounted to *Rs.* 7,95,109. 11 *a.* 7 ¼ *p.*, viz.:

	1858–59.				1859–60.			
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
1. Cost of rations - - -	4,98,444	12	8 ¼	- - - -	4,52,363	5	7 ½	
2. Money allowance - -	1,922	14	1 ½	- - - -	2,406	14	7 ½	
				5,00,367 10 9 ¾				4,54,770 4 3
3. Fixed establishment - -	1,50,870	9	5	- - - -	1,37,595	10	8	—
4. Extra ditto - - - - -	71,700	4	6 ¾	- - - -	61,694	3	2 ¾	—
				2,22,570 13 11 ¾				1,99,289 13 10 ¾
5. European medicines - -	5,131	6	8 ½	- - - -	4,133	12	5	—
6. Bazar - ditto - - -	5,860	10	4 ½	- - - -	4,542	12	4 ¾	—
7. Sick diet - - - - -	8,358	3	9 ¼	- - - -	6,419	14	5	—
8. Furniture, including bedding and extra blankets - -	831	8	8 ¾	- - - -	1,326	12	3 ¼	—
				20,181 13 7				16,423 3 6
9. Clothing, including bedding and blankets - - - -	-	-	- -	63,330 7 1	-	-	- -	63,033 6 11 ¼
10. Contingencies, including stationery - - - - -	-	-	- -	61,090 13 3 ¾	-	-	- -	47,592 — 4
11. Additions, alterations, and repairs by magistrates -	-	-	- -	16,377 14 6 ½	-	-	- -	14,000 14 8 ¼
Total - - - - - *Rs.*				8,83,919 9 3 ¼	-	-	- -	7,95,109 11 7 ¼
Against of the previous year - - - - - *Rs.*								8,83,919 9 3 ¼
Decrease - - - *Rs.*								88,809 13 8

APPENDIX, No. 9.

REFERRED to in the Chapter on PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Economical Gaols.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
The most economical Gaols were:			
Cuttack, in which each prisoner cost	25	15	9
Chumparun - - ditto - ditto	27	9	10
Midnapore - - ditto - ditto	31	4	6
Tipperah - - ditto - ditto	32	5	10
Hooghly - - ditto - ditto	32	10	11
Singbhoom - - ditto - ditto	33	4	3
Burdwan - - - ditto - ditto	35	6	4
Sumbulpore - - ditto - ditto	34	6	11
Lohardugga - - ditto - ditto	34	13	6
The most expensive Gaols were:			
Sandoway, in which each prisoner cost	51	14	9
Sylhet - - - ditto - ditto	54	4	10
Durrung - - - ditto - ditto	54	15	2
Nowgong - - ditto - ditto	61	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Debrooghur - - ditto - ditto	62	1	3
Ramree - - - ditto - ditto	62	9	$-\frac{1}{4}$
Kamroop - - - ditto - ditto	63	9	11
Darjeeling - - ditto - ditto	64	8	3
Akyab - - - ditto - ditto	65	14	3
Cossyah Hills - ditto - ditto	65	15	11
Maldah - - - ditto - ditto	74	5	4

APPENDIX, No. 10.

REFERRED to in the Chapter on PRISON DISCIPLINE.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Value of manufactured articles sold in the bazaar	2,76,425	2	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Value of articles consumed for public purposes	22,159	8	$2\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL Receipts - - - *Rs.*	2,98,584	11	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Value of articles in store at the close of the year	79,076	8	$3\frac{1}{2}$
GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	3,77,661	3	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the past year	51,614	10	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Gross Receipts	3,26,046	8	11
Charges incurred during the year	1,52,103	8	$10\frac{1}{4}$
Net Profit - - - - - *Rs.*	1,73,943	–	$-\frac{3}{4}$
Against of the previous year	1,05,377	11	$8\frac{1}{4}$
EXCESS - - - *Rs.*	68,565	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the DIVISIONS under the Lieutenant Governor of *Bengal*, for the Years 1857-58, 1858-59, and 1859-60.

	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
REVENUE:			
ORDINARY.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
Land Revenue	3,69,16,953 – –	3,72,12,820 – –	3,74,90,448 – –
Excise and Stamps	57,52,229 – –	63,88,535 – –	70,98,281 – –
Post Office	9,81,389 – –	11,27,564 – –	13,04,307 – –
Public Works	14,43,736 – –	15,13,875 – –	11,96,035 – –
Customs and Salt	2,32,52,438 – –	2,80,05,809 – –	3,36,12,827 – –
Opium	5,21,19,833 – –	4,66,51,652 – –	4,31,14,833 – –
Marine	6,63,832 – –	6,38,324 – –	6,14,224 – –
Miscellaneous	10,16,142 – –	12,27,606 – –	11,69,893 – –
Sayer	2,97,807 – –	3,73,279 – –	3,47,388 – –
Total Ordinary – – *Rs.*	12,24,44,359 – –	12,31,49,464 – –	12,59,48,236 – –
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Miscellaneous, including Public Works	9,40,500 – –	8,46,989 – –	7,78,755 – –
LOCAL FUNDS, VIZ.,			
Convict Labour Fund	59,314 – –	1,05,940 – –	1,16,370 – –
Miscellaneous	2,75,964 – –	3,95,695 – –	4,45,371 – –
Total Funds – – *Rs.*	3,35,278 – –	5,01,635 – –	5,61,741 – –
GRAND TOTAL – – *Rs.*	12,37,20,137 – –	12,44,98,088 – –	12,72,88,732 – –
EXPENDITURE:			
ORDINARY.			
General Department	25,11,933 – –	27,91,518 – –	34,55,065 – –
Post Office	10,20,917 – –	10,28,145 – –	13,30,437 – –
Public Instruction	10,33,514 – –	10,33,473 – –	10,38,468 – –
Pensions	18,07,825 – –	18,12,251 – –	15,56,393 – –
Judicial Department	70,93,939 – –	71,53,391 – –	73,60,617 – –
Revenue Department	32,40,966 – –	31,06,546 – –	30,84,338 – –
Excise and Stamps	4,12,890 – –	4,09,094 – –	4,01,711 – –
Customs and Salt	42,91,962 – –	45,37,954 – –	39,26,101 – –
Public Works	22,35,257 – –	37,62,652 – –	42,32,728 – –
Sayer	1,594 – –	1,118 – –	332 – –
Miscellaneous, General	1,38,291 – –	1,43,581 – –	91,886 – –
Opium	89,06,180 – –	76,93,580 – –	65,93,823 – –
Marine	37,05,809 – –	40,67,328 – –	42,68,397 – –
Total Ordinary – – *Rs.*	3,64,01,077 – –	3,75,40,631 – –	3,73,40,296 – –
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Public Works	28,06,645 – –	39,88,828 – –	11,06,586 – –
Miscellaneous	5,30,171 – –	1,70,023 – –	5,27,288 – –
Total Extraordinary – – *Rs.*	33,36,816 – –	41,58,851 – –	16,33,874 – –
LOCAL FUNDS, VIZ.,			
Convict Labour Fund	56,458 – –	64,113 – –	46,859 – –
Miscellaneous	2,05,701 – –	3,32,750 – –	3,31,444 – –
Total Funds – – *Rs.*	2,62,159 – –	3,96,863 – –	3,78,303 – –
GRAND TOTAL – – *Rs.*	4,00,00,052 – –	4,20,96,345 – –	3,93,52,473 – –
SURPLUS or REMAINDER – – *Rs.*	8,37,20,085 – –	8,24,01,743 – –	8,79,36,259 – –

(Errors excepted,)

Fort William,
Office of Accountant to the Government of Bengal,
30 December 1860.

F. Lushington,
Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

STATEMENT of the MONEYS or TERRITORIES that have been assigned to NATIVE CHIEFS and Others in Reward for the SERVICES rendered by them to GOVERNMENT during the MUTINIES.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	REMARKS.
Assam - - -	Pritram Chowdry -	Zemindar of Mechparah -	- - For constant and persevering exertions in bringing heinous offenders to justice, and general co-operation with the local authorities in the administration of the laws; conduct strikingly in contrast with that of the generality of his class.	- - The title of Roy Bahadoor and a khillut.	- - -	- - General Letter, No.5 of 1858.
Behar - - -	Shaikh Syudcoddeen	- - Koteghusht, darogah of Jehanabad.	- - The gallantry and devotion of Syudooddeen were very conspicuous. The *émeute* at Patna on the 3d July 1857 did not occur in his division; but on his hearing of it he immediately hastened to the spot, shot one of the insurgents himself, and, being deserted by his men, was desperately wounded. The insurgents carried a flag with a verse of the Koran inscribed on it, proclaiming a "Jehad," or holy war against all Christians. Though a Mahomedan, the darogah did not hesitate an instant between the calls of duty and fanaticism. He headed the attack on the insurgents with distinguished bravery, and died of wounds received in the faithful and intrepid execution of his duty.	- - Immediate promotion from the third to the second grade, and a donation of - - -	300 - -	Special Letter, No. 27 of 1857.
				On his death a pension to his widow of, per month - -	25 - -	
Patna - - -	Not given - -	- - Three men of Captain Rattray's Seikh Police Battalion.	- - They promptly seized a nujeeb of the Behar Station Guards, who attempted to tamper with them, and made him over to the authorities, thus discouraging others from similar attempts, when the desire prevailed throughout the town of Patna to shake the fidelity of their regiment by taunts, reproaches, and other means.	Donation of 50 rupees to each	150 - -	- - Special Letter, No.15 of 1857.
Sarun - - -	Ishendyal - -	- - Acting darogah of Sudder Thannah of Sarun.	- - When the disturbances commenced, the magistrate of Sarun, finding his sudder darogah wanting in zeal and energy, suspended him temporarily, and appointed Lalla Ishendyal to act for him. The Lalla performed his duties so efficiently, and was so zealous in his exertions, that the magistrate brought his services to the favourable notice of Government. He had served Government 17 years, and had frequently acted as a darogah.	- - He was promoted to the second grade of darogahs as a supernumerary.	- - -	- - ditto.
Ditto - - -	Sew Churn Shuttul -	- - Jemadar of Sudder Thannah Sarun.	- - This officer exerted himself equally with the Lalla, and his services were represented at the same time by the magistrate of Sarun as deserving special notice. He had served Government upwards of 20 years.	He received a donation of -	200 - -	- - ditto.
Hooghly - -	Bechu Sing - -	- - Nujeeb of the Dacoity Commissioner's establishment.	- - For disclosing a conspiracy to rebel against the State, incited by Pirag Dhobe, a nujeeb of the establishment of the Dacoity Commissioner.	He received a donation of -	150 - -	Special Letter, No. 18 of 1857.
Ditto - - -	Govindo Sing - -	Ditto - - - - -	For his evidence, which led to the conviction and punishment of Pirag Dhobe -	- - - ditto - - -	100 - -	
Marine Department	Not given - -	- - Native crew of steamer "Berhampooter."	- - For having steadily remained at their posts while proceeding from Allahabad to Cawnpore, constantly under fire of the rebels, and especially at Bithoor, where a large body of the enemy fired on the vessel.	- - Gratuity to the native crew of six months' pay to each.	- - -	- - Special Letter, No.25 of 1857.
Behar - - -	Mr. Alonzo Money -	- - Officiating magistrate and Collector of Behar.	- - When the abandonment of Gya, in common with other stations in Behar, was ordered by the Commissioner of the division, Mr. Money, in spite of the order, remained at his post, although the European and Seikh troops who had been sent to Gya some time previously had been withdrawn, and there remained only a few nujeebs, who were believed to be unworthy of trust, and to be prepared for mutiny at the first opportunity. Mr. Money's stay at Gya, at imminent personal risk, kept the Nujeebs in check until the arrival three days after of 80 men of Her Majesty's 64th, with whose assistance the Public Treasure, amounting to about eight lacs of rupees, was removed from the station, and, notwithstanding an attack by the revolted Nujeebs, and the prisoners in the gaol, to the number of 750, who had been liberated, was conveyed to Calcutta and deposited in the Treasury. Mr. Money's subsequent most valuable services on several occasions have been reported to the Supreme Government from time to time.	- - Appointed to be magistrate and Collector of Behar, on a salary of 24,000 rupees per annum, his substantive pay before these events being *Rs.* 1,916. 10. 8.	- - -	- - Special Letter, No.22 of 1857.

Ditto - - -	Mr. C. Hollings -	Sub-deputy Opium Agent	- - Mr. Hollings remained with Mr. Money at Gya, sharing the personal risk, and taking part in the measures adopted for the removal of the Treasure, and its conveyance to the Presidency. His services were almost gratuitous. He was not bound by any special responsibilities to remain at his post after having been recalled by the Commissioner, and in this point of view his conduct was peculiarly meritorious.	- - As Mr. Hollings had already attained the highest grade of uncovenanted officers in the opium department, on a salary of 750 rupees per mensem, he was appointed a deputy magistrate and Deputy Collector, as well as Sub-deputy Opium Agent, on 12,000 rupees per annum.	- - -	- - ditto.
Sarun - - -	Ramzan Ally - -	Kazee of Sarun - -	- - From the commencement of the disturbances he appeared willing to assist, and he several times supplied valuable information to the magistrate. When intelligence reached Chappra of the mutinies at Dinapore and Segowlie, he tendered his assistance to the magistrate, offering to remain at his residence. While in charge of the district under the Commissioner's authority, he displayed great energy and discretion; immediately on hearing of Major Eyre's success at Arrah, he proclaimed the news by beat of tom-tom, to encourage the well-disposed, and to intimidate the disaffected. The respectable inhabitants spoke of his courage, zeal, activity, and vigilance in terms of gratitude and the highest praise, and the officiating judge considered the preservation of order to be due chiefly to the exertions of Ramzan Ally and the other native officials who remained at their posts.	- - Appointed a deputy magistrate on 300 rupees per month, and received the thanks of Government.	- - -	- - Special Letters, Nos. 22 and 34 of 1857, and 10 of 1858.
Tirhoot - -	Not given - -	- - Native officers and men, to the number of 115, who formed the Nujeeb Guard at Mozufferpore.	- - When the detachment at Mozufferpore of the 12th Irregular Cavalry mutinied, and, after committing certain outrages, proceeded to the gaol to release the prisoners, the Nujeeb Guards, firmly resisting all the temptations held out to them by the Sowars and others who had joined them, refused to listen to their proposal to free the prisoners and plunder the Treasury, in which there was a sum of about four lakhs of rupees. Under the command of their chief native officer, they loaded their muskets and prepared to oppose the mutineers and insurgents. The latter, finding their attempts to seduce the Nujeebs unsuccessful, stealthily retreated; were fired upon by some of the Nujeebs, and had one of their number wounded. The escape of Mozufferpore from the horrors which followed mutiny at other stations, as well as the safety of the public buildings and treasure, were owing to the fidelity of the Nujeebs, which was doubly meritorious under the very trying circumstance of the station having been left by every European or Christian officer and resident, before the detachment mutinied.	- - Donation granted equal to two months' pay of each, the total disbursement being	1,579 - -	- - Special Letter, No. 36 of 1857.
Shahabad - -	- - - - -	Town of Sasseram - -	- - For loyal services rendered by the town-people during the disturbances in repelling the mutineers.	- - The honorary designation of "Nazir-ool-Kookkam Kusbah, Sasseram," or Sasseram, the supporter or aider of the rulers, and the restoration, at Government expense, of the tank surrounding the tomb of Shere Shah.	- - -	- - Special Letter, No. 29 of 1858. Separate Letter, No. 36 of 1858.
Ditto - - -	Not given - -	- - Detachment of Captain Rattray's Police Battalion, consisting of one jemadar, two havildars, two naicks, 45 privates, one bugler, one bheestie, and one cook, who formed part of the garrison of Mr. Boyle's house at Arrah.	- - When besieged in Mr. Boyle's house at Arrah by the mutineers of the 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments Native Infantry and the insurgents, they resisted every endeavour made by the enemy (and constantly maintained throughout the term of the siege, which lasted seven days) to induce them to abandon the garrison, and give up the Government officers. They treated every offer, even from their own countrymen amongst the insurgents, with derision, and evinced, during the whole of that trying time, perfect obedience and alacrity in arduous labour, as well as gallantry and fortitude beyond all praise.	- - Promotion to the officers and men of the detachment, according to the recommendations of the magistrate, Mr. H. C. Wake, and a gratuity of 12 months' pay each to the whole detachment.	- - -	- - Special Letters, Nos. 21 and 22 of 1857.

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs. a. p.*	REMARKS.
Shahabad - -	Huzrut Shah Kubeer-ooddeen.	- - Shazadeh Nassheen of Sasseram.	- - He did everything in his power to facilitate the march of troops along the Grand Trunk Road. He himself with great courage resisted Koer Sing, and by great exertions succeeded in inducing the villagers and townspeople to do likewise. After the departure of Koer Sing, he laboured strenuously to restore order around Sasseram, and was prompt and regular in communicating the movement of the rebels in his neighbourhood. He incurred considerable expense in maintaining fighting-men, messengers, &c. Throughout the disturbances he exhibited an active, steady, and devoted loyalty to the British Government, and rendered most valuable services.	- - Was appointed an honorary magistrate in September 1857. Received a Sunnud conferring the title of Huzrut, a perwannah of acknowledgments, and a khillut of the value of - -	10,000 0 0	Special letters, Nos. 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, and 36, of 1857, and Nos. 29 and 36 of 1858.
				Vested with special powers of an assistant magistrate in March 1858. Received for the maintenance of a hummaum for travellers, an allowance per month, of - - - -	50 - -	
				Also, pending arrangements for conferring a Jagheer out of the confiscated estates, an allowance from the rent of the same of, per annum - -	10,000 - -	
Rungpore - -	Diaram Doobey -	- - Sepoy of No. 6 Company, 73d Native Infantry.	- - For promptly disclosing seditious language on the part of a sepoy of the Sappers and Miners, and bringing him to punishment.	Promoted in his Regiment -	- - -	- - Special letter, No. 15 of 1857.
Ditto - - -	Not given - -	- - Certain sepoys of the 73d Native Infantry.	- - In August 1857 a plot was formed by three sepoys of the 73d Native Infantry at Julpigoree to murder their officers. Information being given to the military authorities, two of the plotters were quietly arrested. The third concealed himself, and when ordered to leave his hiding place, refused to do so, threatening to shoot the native officer who was required to arrest him. Soon after he rushed suddenly out into the open space between two rows of sepoy huts, and urged his comrades to rise in arms. Refusing to listen to the oft-repeated order to lay down his arms, a sepoy of the guard attending the officer who endeavoured to reduce the mutineer to submission, shot him dead on the spot, two others having also fired. Those sepoys who were most active in putting down the disturbance were immediately rewarded.	- - Promotion and presents; particulars not given.	- - -	- - Special letters, Nos. 21 and 23, of 1857.
Moorshedabad -	Not given - -	- - Guard, consisting of one havildar, one naick, and 24 men of the Nizamut troops.	- - For excellent behaviour while escorting, under the orders of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, a batch of 70 horses for the yeomanry cavalry, on the way from Berhampore to Soorie.	Donation of - - - -	100 - -	- - Special letter, No. 33, of 1857.
Ditto - - -	Not given - -	- - Guard consisting of one adjutant, one subadar, and 40 sepoys of Nizamut troops.	- - For excellent conduct and orderly behaviour while escorting, under the orders of the Nawab Nazim, a large number of Government horses, formerly belonging to the 11th Irregular Cavalry, from Berhampore to Raneegunge.	Donation of - - - -	150 - -	
Chota Nagpore -	Sumbhoonauth Sing -	Rajah of Ramghur - -	- - When the Ramgurh Light Infantry Battalion mutinied, and the European officers of the corps and of the commission at Chota Nagpore were compelled to abandon the station and to repair to Hazareebaugh, he visited them there, and placed at their command about 50 armed men. He constantly assisted the authorities, and did his best to repress crime on his large zemindaree. During the disturbances in Chota Nagpore, he displayed distinguished loyalty and devotion to the British Government, and promptly responded to all requisitions for means of conveyance for troops and their baggage.	- - Received the thanks of Government on several occasions, and a khillut of the value of - - - - -	2,981 - -	- - Special letters, Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 31 of 1857.

Singbhoom - -	Chuckerdhur Sing -	Rajah of Seraikellah -	- - By his loyal exertions the detachment at Chyebassa of the Ramgurh Light Infantry Battalion were restrained for a considerable time from mutiny and from removing the Government treasure in their charge. He protected the principal Assistant Commissioner and his family, and provided an escort of 250 men to guard them on the way to Calcutta. He advanced from his own funds one month's pay of the police in Singhbhoom and of the gaol establishment, and arranged for feeding the prisoners. When Chyebassa was abandoned in consequence of the mutiny of the Ramgurh Battalion at Dorunda, he took prompt measures for the preservation of the peace of the district, and for the protection of the Government treasury, gaol, and other property. In the operations against the rebel Rajah of Porahaut, he aided the authorities with armed men and supplies, promptly meeting all requisitions; and he evinced throughout the disturbances conspicuous loyalty to the Government.	- - Presented with 12 muskets and 240 rounds of ammunition, also a khillut consisting of 10 pieces (value not stated). Also a revolver rifle, value - Also as a rent free service tenure, pergunnah Koraikellah, of the confiscated Porahaut estate, excepting the attached Cole peers, and two villages otherwise bestowed, the annual jumma of the portion he received being -	- 400 700	- - - - - -	- - Special letters, Nos. 23, 25, 26, 29, 33, 37, of 1857, and No. 23 of 1858. - - (24th September 1857, 497-9.)
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Ennus Khan - -	- - Woordie Major, 5th Irregular Cavalry.	- - For good services rendered by him in tracing out and bringing to punishment three men of the 5th Irregular Cavalry concerned in the murder of Sir N. R. Leslie, Adjutant of the Regiment. On receipt of intelligence of the murder, a reward was offered of 1,000 rupees for each murderer apprehended and convicted. When told of his right to a share, he unhesitatingly and firmly declined it.	- - Presented with a sword of honour, value - - -	275	- -	- - Special letters, Nos. 15, 22, 29, and 33, of 1857.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Heera Sing - - Goinda Khan - - Humeed Khan - Syud Ahmed - Ali Shere Khan -	Duffadar - - - Nishanburdar - - - Lance Duffadar - - Sowars - - - -	For good services on the same occasion - - - - - - - - - -	A donation to each of - -	300	- -	- - Special letters, Nos. 15, 22, 29, and 33, of 1857.
Shahabad - -	Ram Killawan Misser	Chupprassie - - -	- - For conveying safely and speedily, at great personal risk, a letter from Mr. Wake, magistrate of Shahabad, to the commanding officer at Dinapore, giving an account of the situation of the party beleagured at Arrah.	Received a donation of - -	100	- -	- - Special letter, No. 24, of 1857,
Behar - - -	Jye Percash Sing -	- - Rajah of Deomoongah in Zillah Behar.	- - During the disturbances in his neighbourhood the Rajah did every thing which his means permitted to assist in preserving order; he readily gave the services of armed horsemen and peons to protect the Grand Trunk road, to strengthen the police, to convey information, and to facilitate supplies for the troops. Though his small resources did not permit his bringing a large body into the field at his own charges, his local and family influence, and the effect of his hereditary rank and position were of great service in guiding the popular mind over a large and important tract of country. His steady loyalty was of the more importance, because of his relationship to Koer Sing, who made many efforts, as is generally believed, to win him over to rebellion, and was vexed and astonished at his failure. When the insurrection broke out in Palamow, the Rajah was called upon to raise a temporary force and to march in person to the assistance of Lieutenant Graham, then beleagured by the rebels and in danger. The Rajah promptly and effectively complied; merely soliciting that, in consideration of his known poverty, the cost might be defrayed by Government. His arrival at Palamow was opportune. The force raised by him was variously employed in detachments, and rendered valuable service in guarding several posts which were then threatened; in assisting at the attack on the Palamow Fort and against the Bhogtah insurgents; in holding Ghauts; in the attack on Cheemoo; in scouring the hills; in capturing rebels; and recovering plunder. The Rajah was eager for an opportunity of distinguishing himself, and would have behaved well had he found it. He kept his force in good order. There were few complaints, and these he took care to have speedily redressed.	- - Received, in reimbursement of the cost of maintaining for three-half the force raised by him on the requisition of Government, a sum of - - Received also, out of confiscated estates a zemindaree with a net rental per annum of - To be held rent free for life, and afterwards by his heirs, subject to a permanent assessment of 5,000 rupees per annum. Presented with two maunds of powder and 1,000 percussion caps. Received also the title of Maharajah Bahadoor, and a khillut, consisting of seven pieces, value not stated.	19,692 12 - 10,461 4 4		- - Special letters, Nos. 24, 26, and 31, of 1857; Nos. 30, 40, and 58, of 1858.
Shahabad - -	Hookum Sing - -	- - Jemadar of the Seikh Police Battalion.	- - In furnishing a list of those Seikhs of the Police Battalion forming part of the garrison of Mr. Boyle's house at Arrah, who especially distinguished themselves, the magistrate of Shahabad reported as follows:—"First in the list I must place Hookum Sing, the Jemadar, whose conduct throughout was admirable and cannot be overrated." The detachment which was in the Arrah fortified Bungalow took part also in the action at Dullour, and in the capture of Jugdespore. Though harassed throughout the march with skirmishing through heavy ground in advance of the column, they were well forward in the attack, and many of them joined in the charge which finally dispersed the rebels. Hookum Sing commanded the detachment.	- - Promoted to the next superior grade as supernumerary, and admitted by G. O. G. G., No. 1216 of 1857, to the 1st class of the Order of Merit.	- - -		- - Special letters, Nos. 24, 26 and 29, of 1857.

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	REMARKS.
Shahabad - -	Sultan Bux - -	Havildar - - -	- - For distinguished gallantry and exemplary conduct on the occasions above mentioned.	- - Promoted each to the next superior grade as supernumeraries, and admitted to the 3d class of the Order of Merit.	-	-	-	- - Special letters, Nos. 24, 26, and 29 of 1857.
	Juswunt Sing - -	Sepoys of the same corps -						
Ditto - - -	Saheb Sing - -	Sepoy - - - -	- - For distinguished gallantry and exemplary conduct on the occasions above-mentioned.	- - Admitted to the 3d class of the Order of Merit.	-	-	-	
	Heera Sing - -	Ditto - - - -						
	Motee - - -	Ditto - - - -						
	Dewan Sing - -	Ditto - - - -						
	Nehal Sing - -	Ditto - - - -						
	Utter Sing - -	Ditto - - - -						
	Sunmut Sing - -	Ditto - - - -						
	Jamess Sing - -	Ditto - - - -						
	Saheb Sing - -	Ditto - - - -						
		(Same corps) - - -						
Patna - - -	Shaikh Hedayut Ali Khan.	- - Subadar of the Seikh Police Battalion.	- - When in the 8th Regiment Native Infantry he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Mooltan, in 1848, by capturing a noted rebel of the name of Oomrao Sing, who had been tampering with the British troops in hopes of withdrawing them to the standard of the enemy. Soon after the Bengal police battalion was raised, he was transferred to it in February 1856, and greatly assisted in drilling the corps. At Soorie, when the 32d Native Infantry showed signs of mutiny, he was the first to warn his commanding officer, and exerted himself zealously to counteract the attempts of the men of that corps to tamper with the police battalion. He was leader of the corps in volunteering for service against the rebels. At Patna he highly distinguished himself in assisting the local police to capture rebels. During the excitement in the three native regiments at Dinapore before their outbreak, he exhibited the most determined loyalty, and constantly exerted himself to preserve a good understanding between the men and officers of the 8th Native Infantry. He exercised for the best purposes his influence with the men of that corps, in which he himself had been brought up, and in which his father and grandfather had served in the rank of soobadar. His commanding officer reported of him, that "he is cool and determined in action, and has great influence over his men. If there is anything to do in the way of capturing mutineers or rebels, Hedayut Ali is the first to volunteer. Were I to write reams" (Major Rattray added) "in favour of this most deserving servant of the British Government, I could not say too much. I do not believe the Government has a more devoted servant in Bengal, and few who have done more good service. I consider him worthy of the highest honour the Government could bestow." Subsequently, Major Rattray wrote of him in these terms, "That the regiment not three years old has past through the difficult ordeal it has done with honour to itself, and all belonging to it is chiefly due to the unwearied zeal and exertions of Sirdar Bahadoor Hedayut Ali. "I cannot speak in too high terms of this noble officer. The time of difficulty and danger is his opportunity, and whether in battle, in times of difficulty on account of a scarcity of provisions, or when information is required, he is ever to the front. His conduct was most prominent on the occasion of the capture of the rebel chief, Sirnam Sing. He entered into all the arrangements with his usual zeal, and begged to be allowed to form one of the party; but I told him, and with truth, that the Government could not afford to lose so valuable a servant. I have to thank this officer for all information I have received of the movements and acts of the rebels; and it is owing to his exertions also, and to his justice in seeing the ryots duly paid, that my bazar was ever full of provisions, when others were empty."	- - He was admitted by the Supreme Government in G. G. O., No. 1427, dated 13th November 1857, to the 1st class of the Order of British India, with the title of Sirdar Bahadoor. He was subsequently admitted to the 1st class of the Order of Merit, by G. G. O., No. 1708, dated 23d December 1858. In January 1859, he was promoted to the rank of sublieutenant in the 1st Bengal Police Battalion, on a salary of 150 rupees per mensem.	-	-	-	- - Special letters, Nos. 29, 33, and 36 of 1857.

Ditto - - -	Uttum Sing - -	- - Sepoy in the Seikh Police Battalion.	- - For distinguished gallantry in the field in the engagement with the mutineers of the Ranghur Battalion at Chuttra.	- - Promoted as a supernumerary to the rank of havildar in his corps, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, and admitted to 3d class of the Order of Merit.	- - - - - Special letters, Nos. 32 and 35 of 1857.
Ditto - - -	Hazaroo - -	- - Havildar in the Police Battalion.	- - For distinguished gallantry in the field on the same occasion, and in consideration of his having had a portion of a thigh and the calf of one leg torn away by grape.	- - Promoted as a supernumerary to the rank of jemadar in the battalion.	- - - - - Special letters, Nos. 32 of 1857, and 4 of 1858.
Ditto - - -	Utter Sing - -	- - Subadar in the Police Battalion.	- - For conspicuous gallantry and exemplary loyalty to the State displayed on the 2d October 1857, in an engagement with the mutineers of the Ramghur battalion.	- - Admitted to 3d class of the Order of Merit.	
Ditto - - -	Nehal Sing - -	- - Subadar, Bengal Police Battalion.	- - When the rebels under Koer Sing established themselves in the Jugdespore jungle, a force of Europeans and Seikhs marched from Arrah to dislodge them. The Seikhs belonging to the Bengal police battalion were commanded by Lieutenant Waller, who was wounded at the commencement of the engagement. Nehal Sing mounted him on his own horse, deputed four privates to attend him, and keep him in the saddle, and so conducted him safely into the Arrah Fort. The force being out-numbered was compelled to retire. Under Nehal Sing, who took command in consequence of Lieutenant Waller being disabled, the Seikhs covered the retreat. When about three miles from Arrah they made a stand against the pursuing enemy, beat them back, and prevented the disastrous consequences which must have ensued had the enemy forced their way into the station after the enfeebled force in retreat.	- - Admitted to the 1st class of the Order of Merit, by G. O. G. G., No. 1150, dated 3d August 1858.	- - - - - Special letter, No. 28 of 1858, Narrative 42.
Ditto - - -	Sewdial Sing - -	- - Jemadar, Bengal Police Battalion.	- - For conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, and for saving the life of Mr. J. C. Colvin, assistant magistrate, by placing him on an elephant when overcome with heat and fatigue, and guarding him on the retreat.	- - Admitted to the 3d class Order of Merit, by G. O. G. G., No. 819, dated 25th May 1858.	- - - - - Special letter, No. 28 of 1858.
Ditto - - -	Mahomed Wazeer Khan.	- - Ressaldar, Bengal Police Battalion.	- - From the commencement of the mutinies he showed marked zeal, and was untiring in his exertions. He conducted himself so well under Colonel Corfield, that the latter intended to recommend him for some special reward, but was unable to carry out the purpose. Lieutenant Baker reported most favourably of his behaviour in the pursuit of the rebels from Bickramgunge to Buxar. Major Rattray reported that his conduct throughout the disturbances was most admirable, and that he was anxious to obtain for the Ressaldar some mark of the approbation of Government, more especially as he entered the police battalion, expecting to receive 150 rupees per month, and though he received only 100 rupees, and was of course disappointed, his conduct was most praiseworthy.	- - Admitted in G. O. G. G., No. 1552, dated 16th November 1858, to the 2d class of the Order of Merit, with the title of Bahadoor.	- - - - - Special letter, No. 40 of 1858.
Ditto - - -	Achaiber Pandy -	- - Sepoy in the Bengal Police Battalion.	- - When the notorious rebel Sirnam Sing, his brother and certain relatives, had established themselves in a difficult position on the Rhotas Hills, and had, for about 12 months, wasted the neighbourhood by robbery, plunder and destruction of villages and indigo factories, all endeavours to crush them by open attack having failed, owing to the advantages of their retreat, and their familiarity with the jungles, Major Rattray resolved to attempt the capture or destruction of the party by stratagem. As Seikhs could not be employed, their appearance and language rendering successful disguise hopeless, volunteers from among the Poorbeahs of the police battalion were called for. Achaiber Pandy and another promptly offered themselves, and with the aid of six others, who subsequently enlisted in the enterprise, they carried out the scheme with complete success, at imminent personal risk, capturing Sirnam Sing alive, and killing the remainder, 10 in number, on the spot. Major Rattray attributed this most satisfactory result chiefly to Achaiber Pandy and Havildar Meherban Tewarree (the next in this list), who executed the most difficult and dangerous part of the undertaking.	- - Promoted to the rank of jemadar in the Sasseram Levy.	- - - - - Special letter, No. 45 of 1858.

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs. a. p.*	REMARKS.
Patna - - -	Meherban Tewarree	-- Havildar, Bengal Police Battalion.	- - He joined Achaiber Pandy in offering his services on the first call for Volunteers, and, as stated above, had the most difficult part of the scheme to carry out. He was also one of the Garrison of the besieged Bungalow at Arrah.	-- Admitted in G. O. G. G., No. 1483, of 30th October 1858, to the 2d class of the Order of Merit.		
Ditto - - -	Sewdial Sing - -	-- Jemadar, Bengal Police Battalion.	- - When he joined the expedition against the rebels he had a dislocated shoulder; yet he killed two of them. He also was one of the Arrah Garrison.	-- Promoted in G. O. G. G., No. 1484, dated 30th October 1858, from 3rd to 2d class of the Order of Merit.		
Ditto - - -	Luchmun Sing -	Havildar - - -	- - These men assisted in the capture of Sirnam Sing, and in the destruction of the rest of the gang.	- - Admitted by the same G. O. G. G. to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.		
	Sheik Ibrahim -	Naick - - - -				
	Mohun Sing - -	Privates, Bengal Police Battalion.				
	Ramoter Sing - -					
	Gungaram Sing -					
Ditto - - -	Mahomed Wazeer Khan.	- - Ressaldar, Bengal Police Battalion.	- - For excellent conduct while serving with a column under command of Lieutenant Colonel Turner, C.B., engaged in operations against the rebels at Dellabagh, on the Nusseergunge road, where the rebels had established a thannah in the name of the noted rebel chief Ummur Sing. By his untiring energy and persevering exertions, two bodies of rebels were surprised, sixteen cut up, and eight captured. Of the detachment of the Bengal Police Battalion engaged on the occasion, it was reported that, though exposed to very severe weather, and with very scant rations and rest, they did their work heartily, zealously, and cheerfully.	- - Admitted in G. O. G. G., No. 493 of 1858, to the 1st class of the Order of British India, with the title of Sirdar Bahadoor.		
Ditto - - -	Akber Khan - -	Duffadar - - -	- - For their gallant conduct on the occasion above referred to, and in the action against the rebels at Suhejnee, near Peeroo, on the 27th.	- - Admitted in G. O. G. G., No. 493 of 1858, to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.		
	Kala Khan - -	Lance Duffadar - -				
	Shabaz Khan - -	Troopers, Bengal Police Battalion.				
	Gholab Sing - -					
	Hakim Sing - -					
Ditto - - -	Thakoor Sing - -	- - Havildar, Bengal Police Battalion.	- - For conspicuous gallantry, in having, at the imminent risk of his life, proceeded to the camp of the rebels at Jugdespore, and from thence procured information of their movements.	- - Promoted in G. O. G. G., No. 256, dated Allahabad the 6th July 1858, to the rank of Jemadar, and presented with a gratuity of - - - -	200 - -	
Ditto - - -	- - - -	- - The Bengal Police Battalion.	- - In reporting the defeat of the rebel Joodhur Sing and his party at Kusma, in Behar, on the 4th July 1858, the Commissioner of Patna observed :— "The chastisement inflicted on this body of rebels has already had an excellent effect throughout the District of Behar, where people, looking to the impunity with which the rebel bands previously traversed the country and loaded themselves with plunder, had begun to doubt the power of the Government to protect them. This is the last of many valuable services rendered by Captain Rattray and his battalion. The corps was in the Sonthal Pergunnahs when the mutiny commenced. "They immediately volunteered for service against the rebels, and proceeded by forced march to Patna, where they arrived in time to secure the place against the probable consequences of the mutiny at Dinapore. Since then they have held all the districts of the division; often, for many months together, wholly unaided, and have rendered most valuable assistance to the magistrates. A small party of the corps composed, with the European residents, the garrison of Arrah; where, besieged in a small house of no strength by three disciplined regiments and a host of Rajpoots, with but faint hope of succour, they nobly spurned all the inducements offered to them by the rebels to secure their own safety by abandoning the Europeans, and held out until relieved. Another party fought under Colonel Rowcroft with distinguished gallantry in all the actions in which that officer was engaged in Goruckpore. In the neighbourhood of Gya, at Dunchooa, at Jugdespore, and at Kusma, the main body of the battalion engaged the enemy, and always with the same distinguished gallantry which rendered the victory at Kusma so rapid and decisive.	- - Received a donation of six months' batta of a corps of the line.	- - -	- - Special letters, No. 30 of 1857, Nos. 33, 41, 42 of 1858.

			"In both the disastrous retreats which Arrah witnessed, this noble corps set a bright example of steadiness, and by their conduct contributed mainly to the salvation of the few Europeans who escaped. It is impossible to over-rate the services rendered to Behar. Almost constantly on the move, separated from their bedding and spare clothes, now called on to protect one extremity, then hurried off to the other, they have always stood ready to confront danger, and to maintain the peace of the division."				
Ditto	Captain T. Rattray	-- Commandant, Bengal Police Battalion.	- A representation of Captain Rattray's services is embraced in the foregoing narratives of the services of the battalion he commanded.	-- Received the Brevet rank of Major, and the appointment of inspector of police battalions.			
Sarun	Brijonath Pundit	-- Second grade darogah of police at Sewan.	-- For valuable assistance rendered to the deputy magistrate of Sewan in June 1857, in preserving the peace of the sub-division while the neighbouring districts were disturbed, and re-assuring the population of the town, then under great excitement and alarm.	-- Promotion as a supernumerary from 2d to 1st grade.	- - -		
Ditto	Enayuth Hossein	-- Third grade darogah of police at Sewan.	-- For similar services on the same occasion; and for further valuable services during the subsequent disturbances, especially on the occurrence of a riot at a place called Punjwar, in assisting to quell which he was wounded.	-- Promotion as a supernumerary from 3d to 2d grade, and again from 2d to 1st grade.	- - -		-- Special letter, No. 15 of 1857.
Behar	Baboo Anund Coomar Roy.	Assistant overseer	-- When Shergotty was for a time abandoned by the European and Christian officers and residents, these two men, by their exertions, preserved order in the place, and induced the inhabitants of the city to prepare to repel any attack by the rebels. When it was reported that a large number of escaped prisoners and others were on the way to sack the place, a large body turned out to oppose them, and though the surrounding country was entirely disordered, no disturbance took place at Shergotty - - - - - - - - - - - - -	-- Baboo Anund Coomar Roy's conduct was reported to the Public Works Department of the Government of India for recognition.	- - -		
	Rujeeb Ali	-- Foujdary Darogah of Shergotty.		-- Rujeeb Ali was appointed a supernumerary police darogah on 50 rupees per month, and subsequently advanced to the 2d grade.	- - -		-- Special letter, No. 24 of 1857.
Monghyr	Sye Mungul Sing	Rajah of Monghyr - -	-- For material assistance rendered by him in placing spies on the track of the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry; keeping the Government officers informed of their movements; sending armed men to aid the civil authorities, and to intercept the mutineers of the 32d Native Infantry; and assisting the military officers at Deoghur to procure needful supplies.	-- A pair of handsome silver mounted pistols, value - -	340 - -		-- Special letter, No. 24 of 1857.
Burdwan	Not named	-- Deputy magistrate of Cutwa and parties of police at Culna and Burdwan.	-- For capturing, in June 1857, 29 deserters from native infantry regiments then in Calcutta and Barrackpore.	-- 50 rupees for each deserter, according to Circular Order, dated 20th June 1857.	1,450 - -		-- Special letter, No. 24 of 1857.
Ditto	Juggurnath Sing	-- Jemadar in the employ of the Zemindar of Pergunnah Futteh Sing -	-- For capturing, in June 1857, 13 deserters from the 43d Light Infantry, stationed at Barrackpore - - - - - - - - - - - -	-- 30 rupees for each deserter, according to the proclamation of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 10th July 1857.	390 - -		-- Special letter, No. 33 of 1857.
	Jeeboon	-- Pidda in the employ of Zemindar Juggernath Dhoba - - - -					
Ditto	Moorye Sheikh	-- Jemadar of police, Moorshedabad.	-- For capturing, in June 1857, 13 deserters from the 43d Light Infantry, stationed at Barrackpore - - - - - - - - - - - -	-- 30 rupees for each deserter, according to the proclamation of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 10th July 1857.	390 - -		-- Special letter, No. 33 of 1857.
	Junrut Singh	-- Burkundauz of police, Moorshedabad.					
	Hefaut Sheikh	Ditto - ditto -					
	Nakoree Khan	Ditto - ditto -					
	Kootub Khan	Ditto - ditto -					
	Meer Tameejooddeen	Ditto - ditto -					
	Podarut Sing	Ditto - ditto -					
	Luchmun Sing	Ditto - ditto -					
	Sunkur Sing	Ditto - ditto -					
	Benee Sing	Ditto - ditto -					
	Toylucko Sing	Ditto - ditto -					
	Nundkissore Tewary	Ditto - ditto -					
	Than Sing	Ditto - ditto -					

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued*.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	REMARKS.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Not given	Messenger	-- When the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry left Bhaugulpore on the night of the 14th of August 1857, this messenger conveyed a letter from the Commissioner to Colonel Burney, commanding 32d Native Infantry at Bowsee, apprising him of their departure. As he could not proceed by any road other than that which the Sowars had taken, it was only by exposing himself to imminent danger that he gained the chief object of the errand, in reaching Bowsee half an hour before the Sowars came in sight. He very narrowly escaped capture by the mutineers.	Received a donation of	1,000 – –	-- Special letter, No. 24 of 1857.
Ditto	Not given	Messenger	-- This man conveyed, on the same occasion, a letter to Deoghur to warn the officers of the detachment, 32d Native Infantry, at that place. He incurred no risk, but walked 80 miles in 30 hours.	Received a donation of	100 – –	As above.
Lohardugga	Juggut Pal Sing	Pergunite of Pittorea	-- When the mutineers of the 8th Native Infantry from Dinapore assayed to march on Lohardugga, the Pergunite closed the Pittorea Ghat, and held it against them, frustrating their designs. When the Ramghur Battalion mutinied in August 1857, he sheltered and assisted the Europeans, who were compelled to abandon the station of Dorundah. He exerted himself to furnish information of the movements of the mutineers, and in providing supplies for the British troops sent to re-occupy the division. Though within 10 miles of the mutineers when in possession of Dorundah, he steadily refused all intercourse with, or assistance to them, and when threatened with an attack, he retreated with his family into the jungles. His whole conduct was represented to be conspicuously loyal, and deserving of some special and substantial mark of the approbation of Government.	-- Received the title of Rai Bahadoor. A khillut of a double-barrel rifle, value And a life pension per annum, of Received also a shawl, value	280 – – 313 – – 375 – –	-- Special letter, No. 35 of 1857, and No. 4 of 1858.
Ditto	Baraik Hurry Sing Emanbux Khan Baraik Jubboo Sing Thakoor Bheem Sing Chummar Sing Bichem Misseer	Landholders of Lohardugga	-- For their loyalty, and the valuable assistance to Government rendered by them in oposing the mutineers of the Ramgurh battalion at the Teko and Chundwah Ghats.	-- They received each an English double-barrel gun	150 – –	-- Special letter, No. 35 of 1857, and No. 4 of 1858.
Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.	-- Guddadhur Naraine Bhunj Deo Bahadoor.	-- Rajah of Killah Keonjore.	-- This Rajah, with perhaps one exception, is the most powerful of the tributary Mehal chiefs, and on the breaking out of the rebellion at Ranchee, Hazareebagh, and Purulia, frequent and strenuous efforts were made by the mutineers to induce him to join in the insurrection, and to assist in the overthrow of the Government. But he steadily refused to entertain any such proposals; unhesitatingly declared his intention to remain firm in his allegiance; and neglected no opportunity of testifying by his conduct the sincerity of his professions. His exertions were active and exceedingly useful during the disturbances. On the departure of the Senior Assistant Commissioner from Chyebassa, the Rajah sent a force of 500 men to guard the treasury at that station, and posted detachments at the several passes and roads leading into his territory to oppose the entrance of the mutineers. He subsequently sent 500 Paiks to Jyutgurh to assist in the operations against the rebel Rajah of Porahaut, and all along maintained, at his own expense, a considerable force, amounting at one time to 1,000 men, to act against the refractory Coles in the Singbhoom district. On the outbreak of rebellion in Sumbulpore, the Rajah again promptly came forward to aid in its suppression, and 500 of his Paiks had proceeded 10 or 12 marches towards that district, when they were recalled by the Commissioner, who considered it imprudent to remove from Keonjore so large a portion of its means of defence, while the Coles in its neighbourhood were in insurrection.	-- Received the title of Maharajah; a remission in perpetuity of 1,000 rupees per annum, out of the Peshcush paid by him to Government, and a khillut of the value	- - -	-- Special letters, Nos. 26, 27, 29, and 37 of 1857.

Ditto - - -	Chunder Seekur Roy	Dewan of the Rajah of Killah Keonjore.	- - A considerable share of the credit of the Rajah's services is due to this individual, who materially influenced his master by sound and proper advice. He led the force sent by the Rajah into Singbhoom, and his exertions contributed greatly to the speedy restoration of peace and order in the south of the district, and to the surrender of the rebel Rajah of Porahaut.	- - Received the title of Rai Bahadoor, a khillut, and a life pension, per mensem of - -	200 - -	
Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.	Dhurronee Dhur Bhunje.	Bahoo of Keonjore - -	- - He accompanied Lieutenant Birch in command of the Keonjore contingent during the operations which resulted in the capture of the ex-Rajah of Porahaut, and rendered valuable services on the occasion.	- - Received a handsome sword, value - - - - - -	350 - -	
Sumbulpore - -	Shaik Paunch Cowrie	- - Senior subadar of the Ramgurh Battalion, in command of detachment at Sumbulpore.	- - When the detachment at Ranchee, of the Ramgurh battalion, mutinied, the subadar in command of it wrote to Shaik Paunch Cowrie, subadar, desiring him to march for Ranchee with the treasure at Sumbulpore, and if carriage for it should not be procurable otherwise, to release the prisoners and make them carry it. He immediately communicated the contents of the letter to the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Sumbulpore, and it was by his constant exertions, and the proper use of his influence, as the senior subadar of the Ramgurh battalion, that the detachment at Sumbulpore were kept together and well-behaved.	- - Admitted in G. O. No. 1274, dated 9th October 1857, to the 3d class of the Order of Merit.	- - -	- - Special letters, Nos. 25, 27, and 31, of 1857.
Singbhoom - -	Meerdloll - -	- - Sherishtadar of the Court of the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Chyebassa.	- - He was mainly instrumental in staving off the mutiny of the Chyebassa detachment of the Rumgurh battalion by borrowing and advancing money for their pay and allowances, when they showed signs of disaffection in consequence of their pay having fallen into arrear. By the same means he retained the gaol establishment, and during the absence of the Senior Assistant Commissioner from Chyebassa, he was very active in his exertions to preserve order at the sudder station, and to keep the surrounding authorities informed of what was taking place. He greatly assisted the Government officers by his local knowledge, experience, and zeal.	- - Received a pair of shawls of the value of - - -	500 - -	- - Special letters, Nos. 29 of 1857, and 28 of 1858.
Shahabad - -	Rachmurn - -	- - Formerly Duffadar of the Soane Ghat, now Subadar 2d Bengal Police Battalion.	- - He remained at his post throughout the disturbances, and prevented the arrangements of the Soane Ghat from falling into confusion, greatly facilitating thereby the passage of European troops to the north-west. He continued the toll collections notwithstanding all difficulties; and on the return of the Government officers to Shergotty, he supplied them daily with correct information of the movements of Koer Sing and his followers. He subsequently attended Mr. Nolan, of the Department Public Works, with 200 men, and acting under his directions, captured a number of prisoners and budmashes, Wazeer Khan, a ringleader of insurrection, amongst them. He also recovered a lot of arms of different kinds, and in various ways rendered valuable services to Government. After he entered the Sasserim Sebundy levy, he volunteered with 23 recruits to capture the rebel chief Nishan Sing, then encamped in a dense jungle, and he displayed great courage und intelligence in the successful performance of this undertaking.	Received a donation of - -	100 - -	- - Revenue Narrative, No. 7, of 1858, paragraphs 43-4.
				Received also a silver mounted sword, and 100 beegahs of land to be held rent-free for life, and afterwards by his heirs, at a moderate assessment.		
				Was appointed a jemadar in the Sasseram Levy, and promoted to the rank of Subadar.		
				For the capture of Nishan Singh received - - -	50 - -	
				The inspector of police battalions has been consulted on the question of promoting the subadar to a sub-lieutenancy.		
Moorshedabad -	Not given - -	- - A guard of Nizamut troops, consisting of one jemadar, one naick, and 15 sepoys.	- - Under the orders of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, they safely escorted from Berhampore to Kishengunge, on the way to Darjeeling, a quantity of ammunition required for the use of the convalescent depôt at that place.	Donation to the Jemadar of -	20 - -	- - Special letter, No. 30, of 1859.
				Distributed among the rest -	50 - -	
Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.	Denoobundoo Mahunty.	Tehsildar of Boad - -	- - He was formerly employed in the Madras Presidency as duffadar of the sebundy establishment at Ganjam, and for good services was promoted to the important office of head of police of Poornaghur. In 1854-55 he contributed greatly to the success of the operations for the suppression of the outbreak in Upper Goomsoor, by his intelligence, sagacity, judicious advice, and local experience. For these qualifications he was selected to fill the post of Tehsildar of Boad, and he distinguished himself by indefatigable and very successful efforts to clear the place of rebels and marauders. In 1855, when the officer in charge of the Meriah agency was attacked by the rebels, Denoobundoo Mahunty hastened to his relief with the greatest promptitude, and rendered all the assistance in his power. In 1857 he again distinguished himself by his activity and zeal in retaking 16 out of 32 prisoners released from the Hazareebagh gaol. Learning from them that disturbances were likely to arise at Sumbulpore, he hastened across country a considerable distance, and arrived at the station with 48 men. He made himself so useful to the Senior Assistant Commissioner, that he was detained for the benefit of his services. The superintendent, Tributary Mehals, stated, that he could not conduct the management of the Khond Malias without the aid of Denoobundoo Mahunty, or an officer of his stamp. His head quarters are at a distance from Cuttack, the best available means of communication, occupying no less than 14 to 16 days, so that, without an efficient local subordinate, tranquillity could not be ensured for a single day.	- - Received a life Jagheer in Ganjam yielding annually -	400 - -	- - Special letters, Nos. 33 and 35, of 1857, and Nos. 37 and 45 of 1858.
				And was vested with the powers of deputy magistrate.		

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	REMARKS.
Chittagong	Not named	Three Chittagong ryots	For catching and restoring to the authorities, two Government elephants abandoned by the mutineers of the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry stationed at Chittagong.	Received	30	–	–	
Patna	Not given	A servant of the Darogah of Arrah, and two Buhelias of the Thannah.	During the operations against the rebels in Shahabad, when Colonel Walter was requested to report on the fitness of Belountee as an outpost for troops, the rebels taking advantage of his absence from Arrah, entered the town, and released the prisoners. In the encounter between them and the townspeople with part of the police, these persons distinguished themselves, killing one and capturing two other rebels who were shot.	The darogah's servant received The Buhelias 30 rupees each	50 60	– –	– –	Special letter, No. 48, of 1858.
Chota Nagpore	Shaikh Mowla Bux	Naib Resseldar, Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry.	During the disturbances in August 1857, he commanded a detachment of the Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry posted on the Grand Trunk Road, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, as well the Government officers, represented him as deserving of high commendation for his constant and zealous exertions to preserve order and to inspire confidence along the Grand Trunk Road within his charge.	Promoted to the rank of ressaidar and again to that of ressaldar.	–	–	–	Special letter, No. 22, of 1857, and 35, of 1858.
Patna	Achaiber Panday Meherban Tewaree Sewdial Sing Luchmun Sing Sheik Ibraham Mohun Sing Ramoter Sing Gungaram Sing	Sepoy Havildar Jemadar Havildar Naick Privates of the Seikh Police Battalion.	For the capture of Surnam Sing, and the destruction of the following: Radhey Sing, brother to Surnam Sing Rammonorut Sing, son of Surnam Sing Jamath Sing, son of Radhey Sing Burwut Sing, son of Radhey Sing Bishnut Sing, son of Radhey Sing Rungoo Sing, grandson of Surnam Sing Darie Sing, grandson of Surnam Sing Indrojeet Surnam Sing's pundit Surnam Sing's servant	Received a reward of	1,100	–	–	
Shahabad	Mr. Nolan Not given Ram Churn Not given	Deputy superintendent, Sasseram Levy. Darogah of Sasseram Jemadar, Sasseram Levy 6 Villagers of Buddree 1 Havildar 1 Duffadar 2 Naib duffadars 1 Naick 16 Sowars 23 Privates of the Sasseram Levy. 2 Burkundauzes 3 Chowkedars 4 Matchlockmen	For the capture of the notorious rebel chief, Nishan Sing	Received a reward of	1,000	–	–	
Sarun	Not given	The guard of nujeebs stationed at Sarun.	For their loyalty, prompt obedience, and steady discharge of their duties at a very trying time, during the disturbances in Shahabad.	Received a donation of	500	–	–	Special letter, No. 34, of 1857.
Behar	Mewa Loll	Nazir of Foujdaree Court of Gya.	In June 1857, when Gya was in danger of serious disturbance, and later when the district was traversed and unsettled by the mutineers, Mewa Loll, a very old servant of the Government, and the most intelligent and active native officer of the Foujdaree Court, rendered great assistance to the magistrate and collector, Mr. Money. His zeal was indefatigable, his information always correct, and his services very valuable.	Received a handsome sword, value	262	–	–	Special letter, No. 30, of 1858.

Ditto - - -	Moonshee Jeennut Hossein.	- - Government pleader at Gya.	- - Of *Moonshee Jeenut Hossein* the magistrate of Gya stated: "He is a gentleman of great influence in the district, both among the zemindars and gywals, and this influence he has always exercised in favour of Government. He is a thorough well-wisher to the Government, and has been of great service to the public cause. His well-known zeal for the Government has made him many enemies; but straightforward, honest, and courageous, he has never swerved from the line of his duty, and has been of the greatest assistance to me."	- - Received a pair of shawls, value - - - - -	242 - -	- - Special letter, No. 30 of 1858.
Sylhet - - -	Not given - -	- - Detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	- - For excellent services rendered by them in an engagement with a portion of the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, when they took three armed mutineers, and subsequently shot them in attempting to escape.	- - Received a reward of 50 rupees for each mutineer.	150 - -	Special letter.
Ditto - - -	- - - -	- - The Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	- - For the conspicuous loyalty and good services of the regiment during the disturbances. The corps had heard of the events in the North-Western Provinces, and the rumours then in circulation of the approaching dissolution of the British Empire in India; no doubt the usual traitorous attempts had been made to seduce them from their allegiance, yet they remained faithful and obedient, and did their duty, not as by constraint, but in a manner that would have been most creditable to them in the palmiest days of British power. They were known to be eager to volunteer for service against the mutineers, and they would have done so had they been encouraged. The battalion fought two actions, and had five skirmishes with the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry and their armed associates. Though the latter always had the advantage in numbers, and often in position, they were repeatedly defeated, and eventually dispersed or destroyed, without doing any serious mischief in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar. Nothing could have been better than the bearing of the men of the battalion of all grades on every occasion.	- - The corps was placed on the same footing, with respect to pay, as the regiments of the Punjab Irregular force.	- - -	- - Special letter, No. 26 of 1858.
R Ditto - - -	Poorun Sing - -	- - Subadar Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	- - He commanded the detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion which escorted two half lacs of Government treasure from Sylhet to Dacca in October 1857, and faithfully discharged a duty with which few native officers in the army could have been trusted at that period of general disaffection.	- - Admitted to the 2d class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadoor.	- - -	- - Special letters, Nos. 26 and 53 of 1858.
Ditto - - -	Ajoodeah Sing -	- - Subadar Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	- - He commanded a large detachment of the battalion at Sylhet for three months at the commencement of the outbreak, when no European officer was available. The large civil jail and Treasury were guarded entirely by the men of the detachment, and the subadar exercised his command at that critical time with such judgment and discretion, that not a single occasion was found for complaint against any sepoy of the detachment. For gallant conduct in resisting an attack on the north-east frontier in 1837. He had before received a sword and belt, and the special thanks of Government.	- - Admitted to the 2d class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadoor.	- - -	- - Special letters, Nos. 26 and 53 of 1858.
Ditto - - -	Byrow Tewary -	- - Subadar Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	- - He commanded the detachment of the battalion at Cachar, and afforded the highest satisfaction by keeping his men throughout the disturbances in a high state of discipline and order. For long and faithful service, and as bearing the highest character among all classes and grades, he was especially recommended to the favourable notice of Government.	- - Admitted to the 2d class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadoor.	- - -	- - Special letters, Nos. 26 and 53 of 1858.
Behar - - -	Teepnarin Sing -	- - Tekait of Mouzah Ektara.	- - Charged with a Perwannah from the deputy magistrate of Nowadah, he went with some of his own followers, and others obtained from a neighbouring zemindar to a distant village in the Hazareebaugh district, the hiding place of Muckhoo Bhookta Rajwar, a noted rebel and sirdar dacoit, who had committed many depredations, and long evaded justice, for the purpose of apprehending him. Being opposed, the party attacked the rebel and his followers, killed the former, and captured his relative Jhuman Rajwar, another rebel and sirdar dacoit.	- - Received a sword of the value of - - - -	200 - -	
Shahabad - -	Not given - -	- - Two men of the hills near Rhotas.	- - For communicating information of the hiding place in the Jugdespore jungle, of Ummer Sing and his followers, and for guiding a party of the Seikh police battalion sent to seize him. The rebel narrowly escaped, but the detachment seized all his personal property, two elephants, two horses, and a number of matchlocks.	Received a reward of - -	50 - -	- - Special letter, No. 4 of 1858.

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	Rs. a. p.	REMARKS.
Cachar - - -	Poorun Sing, Chouleah	Scouts of Munneepore -	- - For valuable services rendered by them while employed in the Intelligence Department in Sylhet and Cachar. They followed the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry through the densest jungles; frequently entered their camp at great risk, and were most zealous and faithful in the discharge of their difficult and dangerous duty.	Received each 100 rupees -	200 - -	
Sarum - - -	Baboo Bishnauth Panday.	Road superintendent -	- - For the valuable assistance rendered by him in the construction of a bridge of boats across the river Gunduck, which greatly facilitated the passage of the Goorkha forces in April 1858. The joint magistrate of Chumparun reported that "the whole credit of the success is due to Baboo Bishnauth Panday, who gained the thanks of Government for his valuable assistance in December last." Notwithstanding the novelty of the work, the difficulties caused by the strength of the current, and the distance from which materials and labour were procured, the Baboo's exertions were completely successful, the cost was trifling, and the saving of expense by expediting the passage very considerable.	Received a donation of - -	500 - -	
Ditto - - -	Chooneeloll - -	Ex-Darogah of Bagha -	For the assistance rendered by him on the same occasion - - - - - -	Received a donation of - -	100 - -	
Ditto - - -	Radhey Doobey -	- - Servant of the Rajah of Bettiah.	For the same - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Received a donation of - -	100 - -	
Ditto - - -	Not given - -	- - Darogah of Thannah Bhunjurrea in Sarun.	- - On the passage across the river Guuduck in December 1857, of the army of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, the Darogah exerted himself unremittingly to expedite the passage of the carts, baggage, &c., and made himself generally very useful on the occasion.	Received a donation of - -	100 - -	
Ditto - - -	Mahomed Wajid -	- - First Grade Moonsiff of Sewan.	- - When the European officers quitted Sewan on the approach of the mutineers of the Irregular Cavalry from Segowlie, he remained at his post; and having obtained the assistance of a few men from the rajah of Hutwah, he exerted himself to prevent the bad characters of the district from breaking out. From that time, until the return of the deputy magistrate, he performed all the duties of the Sub-Division, and daily supplied the Commissioner with clear and intelligent reports of the state of affairs in Sewan and Goruckpore.	- - Promoted to the office of Principal Sudder Ameen.	- - -	- - Special letter, No. 10 of 1858.
Tirhoot - - -	Baboo Nundiput Mahto.	- - A wealthy Mahajun of Mozufferpore.	- - He exerted himself most conspicuously, when the Sowars at Mozufferpore mutinied after the departure of the authorities, to keep the Nujeebs faithful; he paid them a sum of money from his own private funds, and used his influence with the towns-people to keep them true to the Government. He subsequently rendered valuable assistance to the collector and the magistrate, furnishing the former with funds to a large amount, and aiding the latter to maintain the peace of the district.	- - Received the title of Rai Bahadoor, and a gold watch of the value of - - -	538 - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Hyder Buksh - -	- - Nazir of the Foujdaree Court of Tirhoot.	- - For faithful conduct on the same occasion. He rallied the town police, and opposed the mutinous Sowars, effectually preventing them from plundering the place. He had also distinguished himself on former occasions, not particularised.	- - Received a handsome sword, value - - - - - and a donation of - - -	259 - - 500 - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Mohesh Loll - -	- - Jail Darogah at Mozufferpore.	- - He exerted himself on the same occasion in maintaining order in the jail during the absence of the authorities from the station.	- - Received a handsome sword, value - - -	259 - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Mahomed Takee Khan	Resident of Mozufferpore	- - He manifested a good spirit during the excitement at Mozufferpore, which had an excellent effect on his co-religionists. After the return of the authorities he co-operated with them very heartily, and also with Baboo Nundiput Mahto in his efforts to keep the people quiet.	- - Received a gold watch, value - - - - -	370 - -	Ditto.

Sarun - - -	Luchmun Sahoy -	- - First Grade Darogah of Burrowly.	- - Mr. Lynch, the deputy magistrate of Sewan, and Mr. M'Donnell, sub-deputy opium agent, were indebted for their lives to the timely intimation of the approach of the mutinous sowars from Segowlie given them by this thanadar.	- - Received a handsome sword, value - - - - -	259 - -	Ditto.
Tirhoot - - -	Shah Khyrut Hossein and Shah Ahmud Hossein.	Residents of Tirhoot -	- - They showed great kindness and attention to Messrs. Lynch and M'Donnell on the occasion of their quitting Sewan during the disturbances in 1857, and they protected the persons of those officers, as well as their property, from being plundered by the disaffected villagers and zemindars.	- - Received each a gold watch, value - - - - -	520 & 498	Ditto.
Behar - - -	Mahomed Furreed-oddeen.	- - First Grade Moonsiff of Jehanabad in Patna.	- - He exerted himself very creditably in the cause of Government when the Rajput villagers in the neighbourhood of Jehanabad broke out in rebellion and joined Koer Sing. He also rendered great assistance to the assistant magistrate of Patna during the disturbances.	- - He was promoted to the next grade superior of native judges.	- - -	Ditto.
Darjeeling - -	Bhikum - - -	- - Burkundauze of Police at Darjeeling.	- - He apprehended Munboodh Sing, sepoy, of the 2d company, 9th battalion, Artillery, who deserted from the detachment of that battalion stationed at Dacca, on the mutiny at that place in November 1857.	Received a donation of - -	30 - -	
Singbhoom - -	Juggernauth Sing -	- - Brother of the Rajah of Seraikellah.	- - He commanded the force furnished by his brother, the Rajah of Seraikellah, in the operations against the rebel Rajah of Porahaut, and for the suppression of the disturbances in Singbhoom. He also commanded the body of the Seraikellah Rajah's retainers who escorted Captain Sissmore and family from Chyebassa to Raneegunge, and he accompanied that officer's successor, Lieutenant Birch, when proceeding to join his appointment at Chyebassa. Until the restoration of tranquillity, he continued to co-operate with the authorities, and assisted in several engagements with the rebels.	- - Received the title of "Koonwer," and, as a rent-free service tenure, a village in the confiscated Porahaut estate of Koraikellah, with an estimated jumma of - - - -	- - -	- - Special letter, No. 37 of 1858.
					76 11 6	
				Also a shawl - - - -	392 - -	
				And sword - - - -	200 - -	
Ditto - - -	Bullobhudder Sing -	- - A relative of the Rajah of Seraikellah.	- - Before the mutiny broke out at Ranchee, he was one of the first to warn the authorities of the designs of the sepoys, and urged them to leave the station; after the mutiny, he went, at some personal risk, from Ranchee to Chyebassa, in two days to warn the senior Assistant Commissioner at the latter place; and he showed himself ready on all occasions actively to assist the authorities as far as lay in his power.	- - Received the grant of a pension of, per annum - -	300 - -	Ditto.
				Also a sword of the value of -	200 - -	
Ditto - - -	Lokenauth Sing -	Baboo of Keyrah - -	- - From the time of Lieutenant Birch's arrival at Chyebassa, he maintained constant communication with him, and he acknowledged that officer's authority when his chief, the Rajah of Porahaut, was traitorously attempting to raise the Colehan. For his loyalty he suffered the loss of much property, his house having been burnt by the rebels. He furnished a small contingent which was always actively employed.	- - Received the title of "Thakoor;" the assessment on his estate, amounting to - - was remitted, and he was permitted to hold it as a rent-free service tenure. He was also presented with a sword,* and a shawl† - - - -	- - -	Ditto.
					164 5 -	
					*200 - -	
					†392 - -	
Ditto - - -	Baboo Ojoynauth Sing	Uncle to the above - -	- - He conducted himself very creditably during the disturbances, and always gave good counsel to his nephew, the Baboo of Keyrah. Subsequent to the restoration of tranquillity, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore reported concerning him:—"Amongst the native gentlemen of Singbhoom I had no more active, intelligent, or efficient coadjutor than this Baboo. He, too, lost all his property at the burning of Keyrah by the rebels."	- - Received lakhiraj to be held for two lives, a village in the Porahaut zemindaree, containing about nine hals of land. The limitation was subsequently removed, and the village granted in perpetuity to direct heirs male, and liable to conditions of service. A sword was also presented to him, value - - - - -	- - -	- - Special letter, No. 37 of 1858, also Revenue Narrative, No. 6 of 1859.
					200 - -	

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs. a. p.*	REMARKS.
Singbhoom - -	Gungaram Sing -	Thakoor of Kursowan -	-- In the earlier reports of the good services rendered by the various chiefs in the Singbhoom district, this zemindar's name was omitted, because it was believed he had wilfully or negligently allowed two emissaries from the Ramgurh mutineers to cross the ghats between Ranchee and Chyebassa. Though blameworthy in that respect, his whole conduct otherwise evinced zeal and loyalty. He prevented the Chyebassa mutineers from going to Ranchee, and since September 1857, he constantly attended on the authorities; lent his elephants; furnished men; performed himself, or through agents, whatever service was required of him; and lost no opportunity of manifesting a firm adherence to Government. He supplied a contingent large in comparison with his means, for the operations against the Rajah of Porahaut.	Received a pair of shawls, value Also, as a rent-free service tenure, four villages of the confiscated Porahaut Estate, with an annual estimated jumma of - Likewise a sword of the value of	580 – – 273 2 – 250 – –	-- Special letter, No. 22 of 1858.
Patna - - -	Peer Beg - - -	-- A sowar of the extra police temporarily entertained at Patna.	-- During the *émeute* at Patna on the night of the 3d July 1857, he behaved with great gallantry. He cut off the right hand of one of the rebels, and wounded several others.	Received a donation of - -	200 – –	
Lohardugga - -	Loll Soorujbhan Sing Daboo Dhunee Sing - Baboo Persad Narain Sing. Baboo Rugghoonauth Sing. Baboo Futteh Hossein Khan. Baboo Radhey Sing - Baboo Rukeer Sing - Baboo Meyhal Sing - Rundun Kour - - Baboo Meharwan Sing Roshun Ali Khan - Myam Ali Khan - Bheechookh Khan -	Zemindar of Bhogwanpore Zemindar of Umeerpore - Zemindar of Tooree - Zemindar of Mussaih - Dewan of Baree - - Chowdhree of Koylaspore Chowdhree of Ramgurh - Chowdhree of Quoindee - Chowdhree of Surreyah - Chowdhree of Jydepoor - Dewan of Nogurrah - ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	-- Throughout the disturbances in Palamow these zemindars behaved remarkably well; affording cheerful aid to the authorities, and turning out to oppose the rebels whenever they were called upon to do so. When Mr. Bingham, an indigo planter of Nogurrah Factory in Chynepore, was obliged to quit his house and fly to Benares, they took charge of all his property, mounting guard over it in person, and restored it to him on his return after a considerable absence, in perfect order, without the loss of a single rupee, or the displacement of a single article. They assembled in the Jumma Musjid, and by the zealous exercise of their influence, joined with threats of punishment, they kept the disaffected in check, and maintained the peace of the district. A cart conveying Mr. Bingham's baggage to Benares having been plundered on the road, the zemindars sallied after the robbers, recovered the property, and forwarded it to Benares under a guard of their own retainers. The mutineers of the 32d Native Infantry, in passing through Palamow, encamped twice near Chynepore. The people, encouraged by the Maliks, opposed them so boldly, that they were compelled to retire without plunder, or an attack on the factory, and owing to the exertions of the zemindars, no rebels or budmashes were allowed to remain in the Chynepore Hills. For the column which proceeded to the Hills in search of Ummer Sing, the Maliks furnished in one day complete carriage, rations for 10 days, and a contingent of 300 armed men - - - - - - - -	-- Under express instructions from Government, they were all allowed, in consideration of their services, a preference in the settlement of the estates confiscated in Chynepore. Lall Soorajban Sing received the title of Rajah, and a gold watch. Subsequently land yielding to Government a jumma of 5,000 rupees per annum was settled upon him at half rental for two lives, viz., that of the present rajah and that of his next heir. Dewan Futteh Hossein Khan, Chowdhry Radhey Sing, and Dewan Roshun Ali Khan, received, each, a gold watch - The rest received, each, a double barrel English gun -	- - - 600 – – 214 – –	-- Special letters, Nos. 58 and 72 of 1858. -- Each, or 1,800 rupees for three. Each.
Shahabad - -	Shah Hiltaf Hossein -	-- A Mahomedan priest of Chynepore.	-- He did much in restraining the poor and turbulent population of Chynepore, in the commencement of the disturbances. He assembled the principal Mussulman inhabitants in the Jumma Musjid, and made them swear, on the Koran, to maintain order, with such good effect that, though there was no civil or military authority in the district, peace was not broken to any serious extent, and the thannahs of Bubbooah and Hatta, as well as the chowkee at Chynepore, were maintained. -- In bringing to notice the services of certain zemindars of Behar, the Commissioner of Patna stated as follows, in regard to the Baboos of Chundergurh, after proposing rewards for others:—"They deserve a still more substantial acknowledgment from Government. They are now with their	-- Received a gold watch - and a pair of shawls, value -	610 – – 300 – –	-- Special letter, No. 72 of 1858; General letter, No. 36 of 1859.

Behar - -	Moheepnarain Sing - Hetnarain Sing - Luchmenarain Sing -	Zemindars of Chundergurh in Behar - -	retainers in the field with the British troops." When called upon by the magistrate of Behar, they promptly crossed over into the Shahabad district to the aid of the authorities, and rendered valuable assistance, on one occasion beating back a body of rebels. At great expense they maintained an armed body for several months at Ackberpore for its protection. They accompanied Colonel Mitchell in the operations in Shahabad with 100 of their own retainers, and zealously afforded him every assistance in their power. During six months they were away from their zemindaree, assisting to hold the fortress of Rhotas, and it was owing mainly to their exertions that the entire garrison was regularly and liberally furnished with supplies. Throughout the disturbances their conduct evinced the most conspicuous loyalty and devotion to the Government.	-- They received a life jagheer of - - - - - - The title of Rai Bahadoor, and a khillut were also conferred upon each of them.	3,000 - -	-- Special letters, Nos. 58 and 72 of 1858.
Ditto - - -	Rajkoomar Sing - Rampertab Sing -	Zemindars of Tendooah in Behar - - -	-- These zemindars took part generally in the services rendered by the Baboos of Chundergurh; and they also displayed throughout the disturbances conspicuous loyalty and devotion to the Government - - - - - - - - -	-- They received a life jagheer of - - - - - - The title of Rai Bahadoor, and a khillut were also granted to each of them.	2,000 - -	-- Special letters, Nos. 58 and 72 of 1858.
Purneah - -	Mr. Featherstonehaugh and Mr. Proby.	Indigo planters in Purneah	-- In 1857, when the Dacca mutineers had crossed the Berhampooter River, and were reported to be only a few miles from, and marching upon, the Sudder Station of Rungpore, the Collector thought it necessary to remove the Government treasure, amounting to about 74,000 rupees (in silver), to a place of safety. These gentlemen volunteered to escort it, and accordingly did so as far as Toolseeghat, a distance of 36 miles, and back again to Rungpore, when they were recalled six days after.	They received each a sum of -	500 - -	
Chittagong - -	Abdool - - -	-- Coachman in the service of the Officiating Commissioner.	-- He safely and expeditiously conveyed to Tipperah a message from the Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, apprising the authorities of the mutiny of the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry, stationed at the latter place. This was done at considerable risk, the main road being in possession of the mutineers.	Received a donation of - -	100 - -	
Seebsaugor - -	Hurnauth Parbuttea Booroöah.	-- 1st Grade Darogah of Jorehaut.	-- At considerable risk of life and property he rendered eminent and most valuable services to the State during the period of excitement and threatened disturbance in Assam. It was mainly owing to his seasonable warning at first, and his untiring exertions afterwards, that success crowned the measures of the local authorities to counteract the treasonable intrigues and evil designs of the disaffected in the province. The Principal Assistant Commissioner testified, in emphatic terms, to his zeal and industry, his perseverance and energy, his integrity and attachment to the Government; and this testimony was corroborated by the Commissioner of Assam. The European tea planters of the district, 14 in number, voluntarily addressed the Principal Assistant Commissioner, desiring him to convey to Hurnath Parbuttea their acknowledgments for his zealous and unvaried exertions, and their sense of obligation to him, as the primary means of saving their lives and property.	-- He was promoted to the office of Sudder Ameen of Golaghat; he received a grant of 50 acres of waste land, to be held rent free in perpetuity; and the title of Rai Bahadoor.	- - -	-- Special letter, No. 41 of 1858.
Sumbulpore - -	Not given - -	-- A detachment at the Khond Mal Sebundies, consisting of one havildar, two duffadars, one naick, one lance naick, 20 privates.	-- The detachment being suddenly ordered by the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to afford protection to Dr. Moore and Mr. Hanson, then on their way to the district, marched 18 miles the first day, and on the following morning came up with Mr. Hanson, who was flying for his life from the insurgents, who had murdered Dr. Moore. They rescued him, and steadily refusing to yield to the demands of the insurgents for his surrender, they conveyed him safely to Rampore, firing on the enemy when pressed, and hastening their retreat when opportunities offered.	They received a donation of -	100 - -	

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	REMARKS.
Behar - - -	Mr. J. Curton - -	- - Head Writer in the Office of the Collector of Gya.	- - On the night of the 8th October 1857, when the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry entered Gya, and the residents had shut themselves up in a fortified house, Mr. Curton volunteered to convey a message to the city darogah. He did so, and on his way back captured the notorious rebel, Hyder Ali Khan and another, both of whom had been released from jail by the sowars. He also brought in the horse and arms of one of the sowars, whom (as he alleged) he had shot. In this service, performed at great personal risk, Mr. Curton displayed much courage and public spirit, and he greatly benefited the State by preventing the return to Behar of a dangerous rebel.	Received a donation of - -	200 – –	
Sylhet - - -	Mr. G. N. Dodd -	- - 4th Class Executive Engineer, Sylhet Division.	- - At the request of Mr. W. J. Allen, Member of the Revenue Board, on deputation to Sylhet, Mr. Dodd undertook to superintend the intelligence department organized for the purpose of ascertaining the movements of the mutineers of the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry, stationed at Chittagong, who were then reported to be marching towards Sylhet. On the morning of the 17th December 1857, Mr. Dodd rode out towards the quarter whence the mutineers were said to be approaching, and returned at 5 p.m. the same day with intelligence of their having plundered several villages, and afterwards taken the route to Munneepore. By a forced march, made in consequence of the receipt of this information, the Sylhet Light Infantry overtook the mutineers at a place called Latoo. This was entirely owing to the unsurpassed zeal, energy, and activity of Mr. Dodd, who behaved with the most determined gallantry in the engagement that followed, in which the enemy were overthrown, and almost entirely destroyed. He led one of the companies into action, and was slightly wounded by a musket ball in the ear. His personal daring was conspicuous.	- - His promotion to the 3d Class of Executive Engineers was recommended to the Government of India, Public Works Department.	- - -	- - Special letter, No. 29 of 1858.
Cuttack, Goomsoor	Not given - -	Ex Zemindar of Hatgurh	- - Hearing that elephants were wanted by Government, he voluntarily placed two at the disposal of the Commissioner of Cuttack, declining to receive any price for them, although not in a position to afford such a gift.	Received a donation of - -	1,600 – –	
Hazareebagh - -	Not given - -	- - Certain pensioned Native officers and men of the Ramgurh Battalion.	- - When the station of Hazareebagh was re-occupied after the mutiny, these pensioners assisted in maintaining order there, and guarding the property recovered. They showed great alacrity in coming forward, and were very useful when the authorities had a very small force at their disposal.	- - The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore was authorised to disburse among them a sum of -	335 12 –	
Sumbulpore - -	Muthoora Panday and Mathabeer Khan.	- - Sepoys, Ramgurh Battalion.	- - In February 1858, when Captain Woodbridge was killed in an attack on the Sumbulpore insurgents, and his body left on the scene of action, the detachment of the Ramgurh Battalion which he commanded, determined, in order to retrieve the disgrace of such an error, to recover the bodies of their commander and of two comrades who had also fallen. These men distinguished themselves on the occasion, and were wounded in bringing off the bodies.	- - Promoted to the rank of Havildars, by G. G. O. No. 463, dated 19th March 1858.	—	
Patna - - -	Elahee Bux - -	Not given - - -	He apprehended the noted Antee rebel Mehndee Ali Khan - - - - -	Received a donation of - -	200 – –	- - Special letter, No. 27 o 1858.
Sumbulpore - -	Damoo - - -	- - Gurhotia of Baisee, in Sumbulpore.	- - Of the 16 zemindars in Sumbulpore nearly all rebelled: this zemindar is one of the few who did not. He not only remained faithful to Government, but throughout the disturbance furnished a body of armed men in aid of Government troops. He suffered for his loyalty, part of his principal village having been burned down by the rebels.	- - Received a present of an ornament called a pudduck, with chains, prepared at Cuttack, at a cost of - - - -	200 – –	- - Special letter, No. 52 of 1858.
Ditto - - -	Dusruth - - -	- - Gountia of Chucercund, in Sumbulpore.	- - By the Gountias, or village headmen of Sumbulpore, even among those who were not positively unfaithful, very little assistance was rendered to Government. This Gountia, however, always aided the troops with men, guides, and supplies, and he also suffered for his loyalty by having his village burnt to the ground by the rebels.	- - Received a similar present of the value of - - -	100 – –	Ditto.

Shahabad - -	Mr. Kenneth Macleod	-- Proprietor of the Nowsaugor Indigo Concern in Shahabad.	-- Regarding the agency for the supply of carriage for troops proceeding to the North-West Provinces during the disturbances, voluntarily undertaken by Mr. Macleod, the Commissioner of Patna, stated in April 1858. The agency is now closed, and I cannot allow the connexion which has subsisted between Mr. Macleod and the authorities of Patna for the last six months to be dissolved without recording my sense of the very efficient manner in which Mr. Macleod has discharged the duty which he undertook at a very critical period. Every requisition for the supply of carts and bullocks, whether for the army in the Central Provinces, for the force of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor and Colonel Rowcroft, or for the troops at Dinapore, has been promptly met; the carriage furnished has been of excellent quality; the arrangements for forwarding it where required have been good; the cost to Government moderate; and large as the quantity supplied has been, the whole has been obtained without compulsion; and that Mr. Macleod should receive the thanks of Government for the public spirit and success with which he devoted his time and energies to the assistance of Government in a very important department.	-- He received a gold watch and chain, value - - - - The Commissioner of Patna was also informed of the desire of Government that Mr. Macleod should be allowed, in special recognition of his services, a preference, according to his just claims, in the settlement of the confiscated estates in Shahabad.	765 - -	-- Special letters, Nos. 22 and 28 of 1858.
Sarun - - -	Heat Khan - - Shamut Khan - - Brijonath Roy - - Mahboob Khan - Mozuffer Khan -	-- Sowars furnished in aid of Government by Zemindars of Chynepore, Moongah, and Hutwah.	-- Without any pay from Government, they rendered zealous, active, and faithful services with the Sarun Field Force, from October 1857 to April 1858, and were frequently exposed to danger in acting as videttes to Colonel Rowcroft.	-- They received donations, the three first of 50 rupees each, and the other two of 30 rupees each, total - - - - -	210 - -	-- Special letter, No. 29 of 1858.
Cachar - - -	Manjihow - -	Kookie Rajah - - -	-- For conveying a message from the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar to the Soochai country, notifying the approach from Tipperah of the Chittagong Mutineers, and prescribing the manner in which they should be dealt with.	Received a donation of - -	50 - -	
Ditto - - -	Kalleem Med - Kalla Med -	Cacharees - - -	For information regarding the mutineers while yet in Sylhet - - - -	Received a donation of - -	4 - -	
Ditto - - -	Ferai Patni - -	Ditto - - - -	For leading the troops to the position of the mutineers at Mohunpore - - -	Received a donation of - -	50 - -	
Ditto - - -	Nagah - - -	Ditto - - - -	For information regarding the movements of the mutineers at Bimeacandy - -	Received a donation of - -	15 - -	
Ditto - - -	Not given - -	Cacharee woman - -	For leading the police to the hiding place of two mutineers - - - - -	Received a donation of - -	10 - -	
Ditto - - -	- - - -	-- Cacharees not in the employ of Government.	- - For the under-mentioned services, rewards, as detailed in the proper column, were disbursed by the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar, with the sanction of this Government. The names and designation of the recipients are not given.			
			For assisting to apprehend a mutinous sepoy - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - -	15 - -	
			For ditto, ditto, six ditto - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - -	100 - -	
			For apprehending 20 armed mutineers - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - -	1,000 - -	
			For ditto 60 unarmed ditto - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - -	1,800 - -	
			For ditto one mutinous camp follower - - - - - - - -	- - - - - -	20 - -	
			For ditto six Chittagong convicts - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - -	180 - -	
			For the recovery of 10 muskets, accoutrements, &c. - - - - - -	- - - - - -	14 - -	
			For the recovery of Government treasure, amounting to *Rs.* 736. 4. 6. - -	- - - - - -	147 4 -	
			For the recovery of Government treasure, amounting to *Rs.* 12,213. 5. 3. - -	- - - - - -	1,221 - -	
Ditto - - -	Govind Ram -	-- Head scout to the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar.	-- He distinguished himself for zeal and fidelity, and although he apprehended many mutineers and recovered much of the Government treasure, he was precluded from receiving any of the rewards above detailed by his being a Government servant. He followed the trail of the Chittagong mutineers from the time of their entrance into Cachar, and rendered very valuable services throughout the operations against them.	Received a donation of - -	300 - -	
Balasore - -	Shaikh Kurreem Bux	- - Town Darogah (first Grade) of Balasore.	-- In the matter of one Annond Manjee, who, in the latter part of 1857, endeavoured to raise the Pergunnah of Futteabad, in the district of Balasore, as well as the Moharbhunge territory in rebellion, this darogah greatly distinguished himself. On information of Annond Manjee's proceedings being received at Balasore, he started at a moment's notice on a duty that might have been attended with considerable danger; he tracked the traitor from village to village, both in Balasore and the Moharbhunge jungles, and lost not a moment in apprehending him. His energy and judgment contributed mainly to the conviction and punishment of Annond Manjee, as well as the prevention of the mischief he laboured to bring about.	-- Received a chain * and gold medal,† value - - -	*150 - - †100 - -	

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	REMARKS.
Balasore	Karoo	Sonthal	-- On hearing of the proceedings of Annond Manjee (mentioned in the foregoing case), Karoo Sonthal sought him out, and kept him in sight for three days, while Limb Sonthal went to report the circumstance to the authorities. Both afterwards assisted the town darogah of Balasore in tracing and arresting Annond Manjee	Karoo Sonthall received	50	–	–	
	Limb	Ditto		Limb Sonthal	25	–	–	
Sarun	Baboo Dhoondur Loll	Zemindar of Sendhwara	-- On the 29th April 1858, the Dâk from Chupprah to Moteeharee was plundered by four men about 20 miles from the former station. On the alarm being given, the zemindar turned out with his servants in pursuit of the robbers, and overtaking three of them, cut down one who resisted, and drove the other two into a jheel, where they were taken the next morning, the Dâk-wallets also being recovered with their entire contents, excepting three skeins of gold fringe of trifling value. The two robbers captured were tried and sentenced to transportation for life, and forfeiture of property. These satisfactory results were owing to the promptitude and energy displayed by the zemindar on the occasion	-- The zemindar received a gold watch	400	–	–	-- Special letter, No. 31 of 1858.
	Durbiga Rae, Harunjun Raool, and others not named.	Servants of the zemindar		Durbiga Rai	50	–	–	
				Harunjun Raool	50	–	–	
				Among the rest (number not given)	50	–	–	
Tirhoot	Baboo Kooldeepnarain Sing.	-- Zemindar of Ghur in Tirhoot.	-- When the sowars of the 11th Irregular Cavalry mutinied at Mozufferpore he sent his servants and dependents to aid in guarding the treasury and gaol. He also maintained for about one month, at his own cost (subsequently reimbursed by Government), 50 extra burkandazes for the service of the State, and showed himself anxious on all occasions to co-operate with, and to assist the authorities during the disturbances.	-- Received the appointment of a Deputy Magistrate, on a salary per mensem	200	–	–	
Jessore	Barodakaunt Roy	Rajah of Jessore	-- He exerted himself zealously to assist the authorities in procuring carriage for public service; he made over for that purpose the only elephant he possessed, and had always manifested a firm attachment to the British Government.	-- Received the title of Rajah Bahadoo (with exemption from the usual Nuzzerana) and a khillut consisting of 7 pieces.	–	–	–	-- Special letter, No. 31 of 1858.
Sumbulpore	Baboo Roop Sing	-- Rai Bahadoor, Moonsiff of Sumbulpore.	-- Of this officer the Commissioner of Sumbulpore reported as follows: "I cannot omit this opportunity of mentioning the name of Baboo Roop Singh Rai Bahadoor, whose untiring zeal, activity, and general influence are manifest, and who has rendered me much valuable assistance in arduous duties in which I have been engaged for the past two months." Soon after the Commissioner again brought to notice "the energetic and unwearied perseverance of Baboo Roop Sing, whose indefatigable activity ever since he went out into the district, his example and influence have proved of the highest value to me in carrying out measures for the pacification of the country, and to whose excellent conduct I feel bound to bear such testimony."	-- Six villages in the Sumbulpore District, attached on account of the rebellion of the Gounteahs, were made over to him at an assessment of 2,345 rupees per annum, fixed for 40 years.	–	–	–	-- Special letters, Nos. 33 and 45 of 1858.
Shahabad	Mahadeo Loll	-- An extra Burkundauz of Thannah Doomraon.	-- In May 1858 he conveyed a letter from Arrah to Sasseram, and on his return with the answer was seized by the rebels, beaten and carried into the jungles, and there brutally mutilated, his nose and hand having been cut off.	He received a donation of And a life pension of 5 rupees per month.	100	–	–	-- Special letters, Nos. 34 and 70 of 1858.
Behar	Mr. G. Nolan	-- Assistant Supervisor, Department Public Works.	-- In August 1857, he accompanied the Executive engineer of the 2d Division, Grand Trunk Road, at Shergotty, to Gya, going with the detachment, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, under Captain Thompson, and assisted in removing the treasure. Soon after he started for the Soane, and collecting a body of men he seized the Dacoit leader. Wazeer Khan, and thereby restored order and confidence in that part of the district, at a critical time, when the minds of the people were greatly unsettled. He then accompanied the detachment of Seikhs sent from Shergotty to Dehree, to protect the crossing of the Soane; and on two 6-pounder guns being sent from Calcutta, to be posted at Dehree, he trained 20 of the Seikhs to work them. So long as that place was threatened by the rebels, he exerted himself most usefully in every way. He, subsequently, in charge of the guns above-mentioned, accompanied the	-- Appointed in March 1858 to command a police force, for the occupation of Fort Rhetas, on a salary of, per month Promoted to be Deputy Superintendent of the Sasseram Sebundy Levy, and allowed 250 rupees per month from date of joining the Levy. He was offered the appointment of lieutenant and adjutant of the 2d	– 200	– –	– –	-- Special letter, No. 34 of 1858. -- Narratives 48, 49, 56, 57, 60, 65.

			Pharee under Captain Rattray, and at the action at Dunchooa behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Returning, then, to his duty on the Grand Trunk Road, he frequently organized small bodies of men, and with them captured, at different times, several mutineers and rebels. After his appointment to the Sasseram Levy he greatly distinguished himself by capturing Nisham Sing, the noted Rebel and Commander in Chief of Koer Sing's army.	Bengal Police Battalion, which he declined, preferring to apply for an unattached commission in the army. He received for the capture of Nisham Sing - -	300 - -	
Patna - - -	G. C. Baker - -	- - Lieutenant and second in command, 1st Bengal Police Battalion.	- - In reporting particulars of the action at Kissma, on the 4th July 1858, between the Seikh Police Battalion and the rebels under Joodhur Sing, Captain Rattray noticed the conduct of Lieutenant Baker in these terms :— "The cavalry behaved splendidly, most ably led by Lieutenant Baker. They alone cut up 50 of the rebels." Again, in reporting the action at Suhujne, on the 27th September 1858, Captain Rattray wrote :—"I beg permission to bring especially to the notice of the commanding officer (Colonel Turner, C. B.) the gallant and excellent conduct displayed by Lieutenant Baker on this occasion, the command having devolved upon him. "All the officers concerned are of opinion that but for him the charge would not have been effected, which ended in such a happy result. I have before had occasion to speak of Lieutenant Baker's gallantry, and consider him well worthy of honourable mention." In commenting on the report of the action at Suhujnee, furnished by Colonel Turner, C. B., the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief drew attention "to the brilliancy of the exploit performed by Lieutenant G. C. Baker, which is deserving of the highest encomium, on account both of conception and execution," and Lord Clyde expressed the opinion that the Victoria Cross should be awarded to him.	- - As a special reward he received the appointment of Commandant, 1st Bengal Police Battalion, an exception in his case being sanctioned by the Government of India, to the rule that the command of police battalions shall be held only by commanding officers of the army The question of granting him a commission in the army is under the consideration of the Government of India in the Military Department, and the Commander in Chief recommended him for the honour of the Victoria Cross.	- - -	- - Special Letters, Nos. 41 and 61 of 1858.
Ditto - - -	W. Campbell - -	- - Lieutenant 1st Bengal Police Battalion.	- - The services of this officer do not appear to have been specially brought to notice; but he was appointed to the Seikh police battalion when it was first raised, and continued with it throughout the disturbances, until January 1859, taking part, doubtless, in most, if not all, the operations in which the regiment was engaged, and in the highly valuable services for which the corps was so frequently commended.	- - Promoted to be 2d in command of the 7th Bengal Police Battalion. In this case also the Government of India in the Military Department have under consideration the expediency of granting a commission in the army.	- - -	Ditto.
Lohargugga - -	Koonwar Bhikaree Sing.	Jagheerdar of Manika -	- - Koonwar Bhikaree Sing, a petty Jagheerdar, proved himself a truly loyal and deserving subject. He was the only one of the Cheroe Yeomanry who, from first to last, stood boldly aloof from all conspiracy against Government, and exerted himself in every way to check disorder and disaffection. He was one of the first to join Lieutenant Graham, and his information was of great service. In consequence of this his house at Manika was attacked and burnt, and his family escaped slaughter only by the good offices of some friendly Coles.	- - In July 1858 Government sanctioned the bestowal of a Khillut and a small confiscated jagheer of five villages, paying an annual rent of 30 rupees. In May 1859 Government authorised an addition to his jagheer, so as to increase his income by 100 or 150 rupees per annum.	- - -	- - Special Letter, No. 49 of 1858.
Sumbulpore - -	Undo Baboo and others	- - Izardar ryots of Russrah, a village in Sumbulpore.	- - They captured and made over to the authorities at Sumbulpore two followers of the rebel chief Manour Sing, one of the leaders of the insurrection in that district.	- - Received amongst them a sum of rupees - - - -	50 - -	- - Special Letter, No. 41 of 1858.
Sarun - - -	Mr. E. Macdonell -	- - Sub-deputy opium agent of Sewan.	- - Regarding this officer, the Commissioner of Patna reported thus in July 1858 :—"During the past year I have repeatedly had occasion to notice the praiseworthy conduct of Mr. E. Macdonell. When the Sarun Frontier was threatened last year by the Goruckpore rebels, Mr. M. was always ready to assist Mr. Lynch and the military authorities in devising means for the protection of the district. "He took a warm interest in the formation of the Sewan Levy, and while Mr. Lynch was employed in Goruckpore with Colonel Rowcroft, took the entire management of the Levy : of the credit of its present efficiency a large share is due to Mr. Macdonell. When the Sarun District was invaded, Mr. Mangles, the Joint Magistrate of Sewan, was laid it up with fever, and Mr. Macdonell, at my request, at once assumed his duties, joined the Levy in the field at a most trying period of the year, and exerted himself most successfully to maintain order. It is chiefly owing to his influence with the people, and to his judicious measures, that so little commotion was excited in the Sewan Sub-Division, by the presence of the rebels. Mr. Macdonnell continued with the Levy after Captain Miles took the command, and was present at the affairs of Ekma and Lohaee."	- - He was vested with the full powers of a Deputy Magistrate, and placed in charge of the subdivision of Sewan, with an increase of 200 rupees per month to his salary, the Government of India sanctioning the measure expressly as a recognition of his valuable services. The Lieutenant Governor has also signified his willingness to recommend a pension on more favourable terms than the rules authorised, in case of Mr. Macdonell desiring to retire.		

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs. a. p.*	REMARKS.
Sarun - - -	Mr. W. F. Macdonell	Magistrate of Chuprah -	- - When Mr. W. F. Macdonell rejoined his appointment as magistrate of Chuprah, after having acted as civil officer with Sir Edward Lugard's column, during the operations in Shahabad, the Commissioner of Patna reported thus:— " His personal exertions in facilitating the movements of troops, especially their passage of the Ganges, and in conducting the onerous civil duties of the camp during a season of unusual heat, were most conspicuous, and elicited the marked approbation of all the military authorities with whom he came in contact. His management of the Intelligence Department was all that could be desired. On no occasion did he fail to give the general accurate information of the numbers, position, and general movements of the enemy, and his reports to me were always clear and full." Sir E. Lugard himself wrote to the Commissioner about Mr. Macdonell in these terms: " I positively know not what I should have done without him; full of intelligence and energy, and with the spirit of his race, he was ever with me, whether in the camp, or in the field, under fire, and always useful. " Independent of official thanks and eulogium, he has secured my sincere regard and esteem, indeed not only mine, but that of all my staff." Though suffering from illness, brought on by exposure in Sir E. Lugard's camp, he joined the force under Major Beamish the moment it entered the district, and conducted it to Sewan. He then joined Captain Miles, and continued with him until the rebels fled towards the Gogra, when he rode 22 miles through the rain to Major Beamish, to lead his detachment in pursuit." During the retreat of the force which attempted the relief of Arrah, in July 1857, Mr. Macdonell, who accompanied it as a volunteer, distinguished himself by an act of great personal daring. On the retreat the force had to cross a nulla swollen by heavy rain. Mr. M. and 35 soldiers embarked in a boat without an oar, the rudder of which was so lashed to the side, that soon after it was launched, it returned to the shore it had just quitted, which by that time was lined by the rebel sepoys, who had opened fire on the retreating party. Mr. Macdonell climbed outside the boat up to the rudder, and with considerable difficulty cut through the lashing, entirely exposed whilst so employed to the enemy's fire. Two bullets passed through his hat, and his escape from instant death was quite marvellous, the rebels being so close. After unfastening the rudder, Mr. Macdonell turned the boat, which drifted across, and 35 soldiers were saved from certain death.	- - He received, by express sanction of the Government of India, a special allowance for his services with Sir E. Lugard's force, of 300 rupees per month, and this Government have recommended him for the distinction of the Victoria Cross.		
Dacca - - -	Not given - -	A native of Dacca - -	- - When the gun-boat sent from Dacca was on the watch for the Chittagong mutineers, this man engaged to procure the necessary information respecting their exact position at the time, and performed the service in a very satisfactory manner.	Received a donation of - -	50 - -	
Chittagong - -	Joshoda Coomar Pyne	- - Manager of the zemindaries of the Rajahs of Bullooah, and of other extensive estates in Chittagong.	- - As the chief manager of extensive estates in the Chittagong Zillah, the baboo possessed great influence with the mass of the population. Throughout the period of excitement in Chittagong, and especially at the time of the mutiny of the 34th Native Infantry, he exerted his influence in aid of the authorities, and assisted them in every possible way. He kept them informed of all the movements, and signs of uneasiness, among the Mahomedans, in all parts of his charge. When the sepoys of the 34th Native Infantry mutinied, he collected a large body of his tenantry to oppose them; provided a place of retreat for the Government officers, and laid in stores to serve for all who might have needed protection, for a considerable time. His whole conduct evinced the utmost zeal and loyalty towards the Government.	- - Received a gold watch and chain, value - - - -	518 - -	- - Special Letter, No. 45, of 1858.
Dacca - - -	Baboo Jugobundho Bose.	- - Nazir of the magistrate's office.	- - By the exertions and detective ability of the Nazir, the authorities at Dacca were kept informed of all that occurred in the lines previous to the mutiny, and of the movements and designs of the sepoys. He patrolled the town every night for months, and worked only as an officer will work who desires to bring himself to the notice of Government by good conduct.	- - He received a gold watch and chain, value - - -	572 - -	

Lohardugga - -	- - Rughooberdyal Sing and Kishendyal Sing.	Thakoorais of Palamow -	- - Throughout the disturbances in Palamow, the conduct of these zemindars was most exemplary, and deserving of the highest praise. In regard to personal exertions, the Government could not have been better served by the most zealous of its own officers; and the assistance rendered entailed very heavy expense on the zemindars. They entertained for their means large bodies of men; co-operated with the Government troops in every possible way; on several occasions attacked and otherwise acted against the rebels, and never for a moment wavered in their allegiance. But for their hearty and indefatigable assistance, the operations in Palamow would have been neither so completely nor so speedily successful as they were. They were almost the only zemindars who were heart and soul with the authorities, and spared neither men, money, nor personal exertions in the service of the State.	- - They received each the title of Rai Bahadoor and a Khillut, including a double-barrel rifle. Also in equal shares a jagheer, consisting of 32 villages, to be held at a small quit-rent, which has been assessed at *Rs.* 90. 10. 9. rupees on each share.	307 - -	Each.
Ditto - - -	1. Sewchurn Sing - 2. Debeebux Sing - 3. Debnarain Sing - 4. Mohur Surubjeet Sing. 5. Akhoree Gowree Churn Ram. 6. Rampertab Sing - 7. Runjeet Sing - 8. Deonauth Sing -	of Ladee - - - of Naundag - - - of Bamundy - - - of Monatoo - - - of Sutgawa - - - of Runka - - - of Gurwah - - - - - - - -	- - These petty zemindars conducted themselves remarkably well throughout the disturbances, manifesting a steady adherence to the Government, furnishing men and supplies according to their means, and personally assisting the authorities in the operations against the rebels - - - - - - - - - -	- - Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive, receiving each a double-barrel gun and a shawl. No. 5 received a pair of shawls; No. 6 and 7 one shawl each; and No. 8 a double-barrel gun - -	- - -	*Guns.* *Shawls.* 210 - 600 210 - 500 210 - 450 210 - 400 210 - 400 210 - 400
Shahabad - -	Shew Shunker Sing -	Malik of Roop Saugor -	- - In August 1858 a body of about 30 or 40 rebels took possession of the village of Roop Saugor, in Sahabad, and established a thannah there. Shew Shunker Sing himself informed the officer commanding at Doomraon of the circumstance, and so guided the party sent to dislodge the rebels, that the latter were surrounded before day-light, 15 of them killed, and the rebels Thannadar and Jemadar captured and made over to the authorities. His loyal conduct so enraged the rebels, that they soon after plundered the village, and burnt Shew Shunker Sing's house and property.	- - He received the grant of a village, with a net annual rental of rupees, subject to payment of the sudder jumma during his life, and to moderate assessment when settled with his heirs afterwards.	500 - -	- - Special Letters Nos. 48, 49, and 63 of 1858.
Cuttack - -	Not given - -	1 Jemadar - - 3 Havildars - - 3 Naiks - - 65 Sepoys of the Orissa Paik Companies	- - During the disturbances in Sumbulpore, a detachment of the Orissa Paik Companies was sent to that district on service. A portion soon after returned to Cuttack; but these were retained by the Commissioner of Sumbulpore, and rendered very excellent service at the Station, at out-posts, and in the field. In serving at Sumbulpore they exceeded their engagement, and performed duties equal to if not more than those of regular troops. They were not admissible to pension if disabled by sickness or wounds, and in case of death, their families would have received no support. They thus incurred the risks without enjoying the advantages of the regular military service - - - - - - -	- - They received among them a donation of - - -	500 - -	- - Special Letter, No. 52 of 1858.
Ditto - - -	Not given - -	1 Duffadar - - 2 Naib, ditto - - 1 Naick - - - 23 Sepoys of the Khond Mal Sebundies	For similar service, and on the same considerations - - - - - -	They received among them a sum of - - - -	198 8 -	- - Special Letter, No. 52 of 1858.
Seebsaugor - -	Doorgapersaud -	Jail Darogah of Seebsaugor	- - During the excitement in Assam he rendered the greatest assistance to the Principal Assistant Commissioner at Seebsaugor, in the transportation of important papers; in writing out all the confidential instructions to the Darogah of Jorehaut, keeping inviolable secrecy at a time when it was all-important; and aiding zealously in watching the disaffected at Seebsaugor.	- - Promoted to be a first grade Darogah of Jorehaut Thannah.		
Ditto - - -	Surmnauth - -	- - Police Mohurrir of Jorehaut Thannah.	- - He rendered every assistance to the Jail Darogah, and his conduct throughout the period of excitement was most exemplary.	- - Promoted to the grade of 2d mohurrir, and marked for further advancement.		

STATEMENT of the Money or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs. a. p.*	REMARKS.
Seebsaugor - -	Ratee - - - Monie - - - Jatee - - -	Burkundauze - - - Ticklahs of the Jorehaut Thannah.	- - Being men of tried fidelity, the Principal Assistant Commissioner stationed them for three months, during the rains, in a jungle on the road between Golaghat and Jorehaut, to be ready to cast adrift the bridges over the deep nullahs (the fastenings of which had been cut), in case of the Sepoys at Golaghat, making for Jorehaut, as they intended. In this important service they endured much hardship, and constantly supplied the police officers in the confidence of the authorities with information of the occurrences at Golaghat.	- - They received each a gratuity of six months' pay, the whole disbursement being - - -	42 - -	
Sarun - - -	Not given - -	Nujeebs of the Sewan Levy	- - These men, though perfectly raw and undisciplined, behaved with great steadiness in the affair with the rebels at Ekma, which took place in June 1858, and as an incentive to future exertion, the officiating Collector of Sarun granted them on the spot a small reward, which was subsequently sanctioned by Government.	A gratuity among them of -	157 - -	
Behar - - -	Ameer Ally Khan -	- - Rassalder, Behar Irregular Cavalry.	- - In May 1858 the Tehseelee and Thannah of Kaemgunge, in the Furruckabad district, was attacked by a body of rebels, estimated at from 100 to 300 foot and horse. On the first intimation of their approach, Ameer Ally Khan (who happened to be in the district, engaged in recruiting for the Behar Irregular Cavalry) volunteered his services. He planned and executed the defence of the Tehseelee, and with the aid of the police and some Chupprassies of the establishment, he managed, by great personal exertions, after a fight of four hours, during which he displayed conspicuous bravery, to repulse the enemy, thereby saving Government treasure amounting to about 4,000 rupees.	- - Admitted, by G. O. 1281 of 6th September 1858, to the 2d Class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadoor.		
Tirhoot - - -	Heola Put - -	3d Class Darogah of Paro -	- - When Tirhoot was threatened by the Goruckpore rebels, this officer was stationed at one of the Ghâts on the Gunduck, by which the rebels were expected to attempt a passage over the river, to control the arrangements made for opposing them, and he exerted himself very creditably on the occasion.	Received a donation of - -	100 - -	- - Special Letter, No. 42 of 1858.
Ditto - - -	Ram Churn Loll and Heola Pershad.	Jemadars of Police, Tirhoot	- - These two officers were stationed at two other Ghâts on the Gunduck, and exerted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the authorities.	- - Both were promoted to be Naib Darogahs - - - - -	- - -	- - Special Letter, No. 42 of 1858.
Ditto - - -	Dumree Loll - -	- - Naib Nazir of the Fouzdaree Court.	- - Dumree Loll had general charge of the arrangements for guarding the Ghâts, and of the Intelligence Department. He obtained speedy and accurate intelligence of the movements of the rebels; was constantly on the move from post to post, and discharged his duties with the greatest promptitude and judgment.	Received a donation of - -	150 - -	Ditto.
Shahabad - -	Sewchurn Baghat -	Butcher - - - - -	- - This man supplied sheep for the use of the troops during the operations at Jugdespore, and because he had rendered service to the State, the rebels seized him, when General Sir E. Lugard's force retired, and brutally murdered him.	- - Twenty-five beegahs of land were granted to his widow, rent-free for life; or in case of her death, until her two sons, aged 10 and 12, attained the ages of 25 and 23; the land to be afterwards moderately assessed - -	- - -	- - Special Letter, No. 58 of 1858.
Patna - - -	Not given - -	- - Two native servants attached to the gunboat.	- - During the operations of the steam gunboat "Teak Naaf" on the River Soane, undertaken for the purpose of destroying the boats collected by the rebels, in order to cross and recross the river, these men were severely wounded by the fire of the enemy from the village of Khyra.	- - They received as compensation between them - - - -	50 - -	
Sumbulpore - -	Nurseea, and Bhagoota and Natheena.	- - Havildar Sebundy Levy, Jemadars Zemindaree Police.	- - In September 1858, when a band of 60 rebels made a descent on Sumbulpore, from the Bara Pahar Hills, a party of Zemindaree Police and a detachment of the district Sebundy Levy, rapidly and cautiously marching from their posts, surprised the enemy at a village named Cheetakhai. Attacking them with great vigour and determination, they	- - They were presented with silver ornaments and fancy head dresses, at a cost of - - -	100 - -	- - Special Letter, No. 59 of 1858.

			succeeded in killing Monohur Sing, the noted ringleader of rebellion in Sumbulpore; his two principal followers, Bhago Boee and Dunnaro Boee; besides 17 other rebels. They also took a lot of arms, utensils, &c., and a horse. This satisfactory result was entirely owing to the tact and courage of the native officers named, who commanded the attacking party.			
Tipperah - -	Baboo Bungsheelochun Mitter.	- - Manager of the Gunga Mundel Estate.	- - In November 1857, when Tipperah was threatened by the sepoys of the 34th Native Infantry, who mutinied at Chittagong, the Baboo was applied to for assistance in removing the ladies, children, and non-official residents of the station to Dacca. These, forming a large and very helpless party, were forwarded to the Baboo's residence on very short notice, and he promptly supplied them with boats, supplies, and a guard of 50 men to escort them to Dacca. He also provided 30 armed men to guard the station, who were very useful to the authorities. Without being asked to do so, he kept two or three boats at Juffergunge, ready to convey away the officials of Tipperah, in case of their being compelled to quit the station for safety; and he maintained constant communication with them by runners stationed along the road, and paid from his private funds. Hearing that the despatch of European troops to Chittagong was contemplated, he collected, in anticipation, large supplies for their use, and despatched them with palkees, bearers, and 300 coolies, to the place where the troops, if sent, would most probably land.	- - He received the title of Rai Bahadoor (with exemption from the customary Nuzzerana), and a gold watch with chain - -	755 - -	
Lohardugga - -	Indernauth Sahee -	Thakoor of Govindpore -	- - The services of this individual have not been specially reported. He was represented by the Commissioner to be "one of the most deserving of the Chota Nagpore Family;" and in conferring the grant mentioned in the next column, it was expressly declared to be in "acknowledgment of his loyal behaviour and services during the disturbances."	- - The estate in Chotah Nagpore, called "Khettunga Puttee," confiscated in consequence of the rebellion of Tekait Oonerso Sing, was conferred on him - -	- - -	- - Special Letter, No. 61, of 1858.
Patna - - -	Mr. W. Brown - -	- - Commander of the steam gunboat "Benares."	- - He rendered important and most valuable services to Government in the operations of the gunboat "Benares," against the rebels in the Kurumnassa Creek, on the Ganges, between Buxar and Ghazeepoor; and in the Shahabad district. In several instances he distinguished himself greatly by the judgment, energy, and perseverance, which marked his proceedings. Many of the rebels were killed, and all their boats either captured or destroyed, while the vessel sustained but trifling injury, and there was not a single casualty on board.	- - He received a special allowance of batta at 3 rupees, per day, for one month; and the post of commander of the flotilla, with an increase of salary from 150 rupees to 500 rupees per month - -	- - -	- - Special Letters, Nos. 60 and 64, of 1858.
Ditto - - -	Mr. W. A. Ducasse -	Engineer of the above vessel	- - He rendered very valuable assistance to Mr. Brown during the operations above mentioned, and exerted himself most zealously throughout.	- - He received for the same period a special allowance of batta of his rank - - - -	- - -	
Sarun - - -	Brijonauth Roy -	- - Sowar, furnished in aid of Government, by zemindars of Chynepore.	- - Among others, this man received on a former occasion (*see* page 135 of this statement), a sum of 50 rupees for good service with the Sarun Field Force in 1857-58. The Deputy Magistrate of Sarun having represented that he had rendered excellent service since the payment of the first reward, a further donation was authorised.	Received a further sum of -	50 - -	- - Special Letter, No. 73, of 1858.
Patna - - -	Not named - -	- - Amlah belonging to the factory of Mr. Eddis, indigo planter of Hizlahut.	- - In June 1857, while the steamer "Charles Allan" was coaling at Comercolly, on her downward trip, the khalashees of the vessel disposed of a large quantity of Government stamp paper, and other articles. Mr. Eddis took upon himself the responsibility, in the absence of any police officer, to cause a search of the houses of the parties who were suspected of having purchased the stamp paper, &c.; and this led to the recovery of property to the value of upwards of 1,000 rupees. This satisfactory result was owing to the exertions of the amlah of Mr. Eddis' factory, who were employed by him in tracing the property which had been plundered at Allahabad.	- - As a remuneration for their exertions, they received amongst them a sum of - - -	110 - -	
Shahabad - -	Not given - -	Certain Seikhs and others -	- - They recovered from the rebels, and made over to the magistrate of Shahabad, a number of Government muskets.	- - A sum of - - - - was distributed among them.	45 - -	
Behar - - -	Baboo Nundokissore Sing.	Zemindar of Donah - -	- - During the disturbances in Behar, in the latter end of the year 1857, he distinguished himself by rendering important assistance to the Deputy Magistrate of the sub-division of Nowadah. He kept him constantly and correctly informed of the movements of the rebels, and actively co-operated in the measures adopted for checking riot and disorder, and restoring tranquillity. With the aid of his retainers, he resisted an attempt at dacoiety, by a band headed by the noted Sirdar Jowahir Rajwar, who, with five of his followers, was killed in the encounter.	- - He received a handsome sword, value - - - - -	350 - -	

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	Rs. a. p.	REMARKS.
Bograh - - -	Not given - -	- - Two Duffadars, and three Burkundauzes of the Gaol Guard.	- - For good conduct on the occasion of an outbreak of the prisoners in the Bograh Gaol, in December 1858. These men only, out of the whole gaol establishment, opposed the prisoners. They twice drove them back, though only five men against 18, but were forced back at last, and the prisoners escaped.	- - They received each a gratuity of three months' pay, total	72 - -	- - General Letter, No. 36 of 1859, paragraphs 57, 58.
Ditto - - -	Mr. Davies - -	- - Superintendent of the District Roads.	- - Happening to be near the gaol at the time of the outbreak, he promptly repaired to the spot, and assisted in opposing the escape of the prisoners, encouraging the small number of the guard, who were at their post, by his presence and example.	- - He was presented with a case of surveying instruments, value -	300 - -	Ditto.
Shahabad - -	Foorman Sing - -	- - Jemadar, Arrah Ferry Fund Establishment.	- - In October and November 1858, he conducted Lieutenant Colonel Walter's column through the district of Shahabad. He was invariably foremost in every service required; did more in procuring guides, intelligence, and supplies, than all the rest of the establishment entertained for such services, and was always regardless of danger.	He received a sword, value -	350 - -	- - Special Letter, No. 7 of 1859.
				And a purse of - - -	200 - -	
Ditto - - -	Bisassur Sing - -	Zemindar of Unnawat -	- - He displayed conspicuous loyalty, and rendered good service to Government during the disturbances in Shahabad. He was the only man of the middle class in the district who was known to have actually resisted the rebels. He opposed them in person, and captured four of them with arms, whom he made over to the authorities. In consequence of this the rebels sought him out, destroyed his property, and inflicted on him every possible injury.	- - He received in farm some of the confiscated villages, for armed rebels captured, a sum of - -	100 - -	
				Also a sword - - - -	350 - -	
				And a pair of handsome shawls, value - - - -	315 - -	
Cuttack - -	Kishnoo Sing - - Ramchunder Sing - Chintamun Sing -	Relatives of the Rajah of Keonjhur - - -	- - In February 1858 they were sent by the Officiating Commissioner of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom to the rebel Rajah of Porahaut, to try and induce him to surrender to the authorities - - - -

Sarun - - -	Baboo Hursara Narain	- - Zemindar of Chynepore, in Sarun.	- - When the rebels entered the Sarun District he joined the British troops in the attack and pursuit, and exhibited much loyalty and courage.	- - Two villages in Pergunnah Arrah, yielding a yearly rental of have been settled with him in perpetuity, ata reasonable jumma.	5,560 - -	
Shahabad - -	Muthoora Loll - -	- - Mooktear and Zemindar of Arrah.	- - Mr. Money, the Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, reported thus:—"I would add the expression of my own thanks to Muthoora Loll for the assistance he has given me since I have been Magistrate and Collector of this district. Through him and the men employed by him, I have derived most of the information I have been enabled to furnish to the troops in the field. He accompanied me when I went with Brigadier Douglas in the expedition which terminated in the ejection of the rebels from Jugdespore. Through him I was enabled, first, to inform Brigadier Douglas of the rebels having been successfully driven in on the 14th October 1858, from Burahpoor, Chowgin, and Peeroo; information upon which the Brigadier's ultimate plan of attack was based. Muthoora Loll's men, on several occasions, carried letters from the Brigadier to distant outposts, through tracts entirely held by the rebels. His services have been of a very valuable kind, by day and night. At all times I have found him willing to do anything required from him at any inconvenience to himself. He has, by his prominent adherence to the cause of order, and the valuable assistance he has given it, gained the ill-will of all the disaffected in the district, and has suffered very severely in the destruction of his property." This testimony was confirmed in all essential points by Sir Edward Lugard; Mr. W. F. Macdonell, Magistrate of Sarun; Mr. M. Brodhurst, Officiating Magistrate of Shahabad; and by the Commissioner of Patna.	- - On the settlement of the confiscated estates of Koer Sing, he is to receive a Jagheer in perpetuity, yielding a gross rental per annum of - - - -	3,500 - -	
				meanwhile, he has been awarded a reduction to the extent of - in the jumma payable by him, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860, for certain villages held by him under a summary settlement.	3,500 - -	
Sarun - - -	Ummernauth Pundit -	Nazir of the Collectorate	- - At the commencement of the disturbances in the Patna Division, when the regiments at Dinapore were in open mutiny, he conveyed the Government treasure, amounting to one lakh of rupees, in sight of the rebels, from Sarun to Patna, in safety; and while the authorities were away at Dinapore, he guarded it, as well as other Government property, with the aid of 50 peons. At the same time he also provided 250 hackeries and 500 bullocks, and despatched them, under escort of his own people, to Benares for the use of the troops then assembling there. He also provided carriage to Bustee for ammunition and provisions urgently required for the use of the Naval Brigade stationed there. When Sarun was threatened by Koer Sing and his followers, the Nazir was ordered to fortify the town, and he contrived, with the utmost labour, to complete the necessary works in a very short space of time. The Collector represented that the services of the Nazir throughout the disturbances were most exemplary; and that his untiring energy and assiduity in the performance of very arduous and responsible duties deserved the favourable notice of Government.	- - He received a handsome sword, value - - - - -	350 - -	- - General Letter, No. 36 of 1859, paragraph 101.
Shahabad - -	Pursan - - -	Not given - - -	- - During the operations against the rebels in Shahabad, he furnished valuable information regarding their movements, &c.	He received a donation of -	70 - -	- - General Letter, No. 37 of 1859, paragraph 5.
Ditto - - -	Shaik Hossein Feelban	- - Ditto - - -	- - He became obnoxious to the rebels on account of his adherence to the Government, and was severely wounded by them while engaged in the public service.	He received a donation of -	100 - -	- - Ditto.
Behar - - -	Choky Loll - -	Burkundauze - - -	He was severely wounded in the execution of his duties by rebel Sowars in June 1858 -	He received a donation of -	60 - -	
Ditto - - -	Bakur Ally - -	Chuprassy - - -	He was killed by the rebels in September 1857, while in the execution of his duty -	His family received a gratuity of	50 - -	
Ditto - - -	Chunoor Dosadh -	Ditto - - - -	He was killed by the rebels in September 1857, while in the exeeution of his duty -	His family also received - -	50 - -	
Sarun - - -	Ruchpaul - -	Burkundauz, Tauzpore Thannah.	- - He was severely wounded in a hand-to-hand conflict with a mutineer, whom he was attempting, with the aid of some others, to apprehend. During the disturbances in Singbhoom, some of the Cole Mankees of the Government Cole Peers, in the neighbourhood of Chybassa, were pre-eminently distinguished for unflinching loyalty and devoted zeal towards the British Government. Through their instrumentality mainly, the mutinous detachment at Chyebassa was first opposed and prevented from joining the head quarters of the mutineers at Ranchee. The Mankees were the first to welcome back the authorities to Singbhoom, and their loyalty enabled Lieutenant Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner, to assume charge of his appointment, without military aid. Though continually tempted by emissaries from the Porahaut insurgents, they never wavered.	He received a gratuity of - -	100 - -	

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	REMARKS.
Singbhoom - -	Dukroo - - -	- - Mankee of the village of Korsee.	- - Is the first of the Mankees referred to above. He was for many years a faithful adherent of the Government, and was rewarded for his services during the Cole War of 1836-37.	- - The village of Koorsee, annual rent about - - - was conferred on him, rent-free, to be held by himself and the heirs male of his body in the male line.	78	–	–	
Ditto - - -	Seeboo - - -	- - Mankee of the village of Poorneah.	- - Another of the Mankees above referred to. His fidelity brought down upon him the hostility of the rebels, and he was obliged to fly with his family to Chyebassa for protection. Subsequently, when restored to his village, he made himself most useful to the authorities in procuring information by every practicable means, and was very conspicuous for the active assistance he rendered whenever called on.	- - The village of Poorneah, with an annual jumma of - - was conferred on him rent-free, to be held by himself and the heirs male of his body, in the male line.	128	–	–	
Ditto - - -	Mychrye - - -	Mankee - - - -	- - Is the last of the Mankees referred to in the foregoing report. He was among the first who attended on Lieutenant Birch after his arrival at Chyebassa, and he distinguished himself ever after by promptly meeting all calls on him for service. The high road most used by troops passes through his village, and he and his ryots were subjected to much trouble and annoyance, which he bore very cheerfully.	- - The village of Garracheeroo, paying a jumma per annum of - was conferred on him on the terms mentioned in the foregoing case.	20	–	–	
Shahabad - -	Mr. E. B. Godfrey -	- - Head Master of the Arrah School.	- - He was one of the garrison of the house at Arrah besieged by the three mutinous regiments from Dinapore and the insurgents. After the defeat of the force sent for their relief from Dinapore, the garrison wished to inform the authorities at that place of their situation. Mr. Godfrey volunteered to sally out in disguise and convey a letter to Dinapore. He had completed his preparations, and was about to attempt his most hazardous adventure when it was rendered unnecessary by the news of Major Eyre's victory.	- - He was appointed a Deputy Magistrate on a salary of - -	200	–	–	
Ditto - - -	Mr. George Field -	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent -	- - As one of the Arrah garrison, of which Mr. Field became a member, in consequence of his having remained in the district purely from a sense of duty, he shared in that defence; in all its perils and privations; and individually contributed materially to its success by his skill in rifle practice. When on the third day of the siege the enemy attempted to set fire to the Arrah house, Mr. Field volunteered to dislodge a party of the rebel sharpshooters, who commanded the only point on the besieged house from which the purpose of the incendiaries could be opposed. In this he succeeded with extreme difficulty, and at imminent personal risk; thus averting the greatest of the dangers that threatened the garrison during the siege. Mr. Field contributed also very materially to the maintenance of order and authority during the season of panic and danger that preceded the mutiny of the three native regiments at Dinapore; and he rendered special good service in his own department, in having realised the entire opium provision of seasons 1857-58, and 1858-59, of Shahabad, viz., 7,800 maunds, without any loss or injury, under extraordinary difficulties, constant alarms, disturbance, and danger.	- - As a special case he has been allowed the privilege of retiring whenever he may choose, on a pension of 5,000 rupees per annum, and a gratuity of six months' pay has been sanctioned.				
Singbhoom - -	Peetamber Sing - -	- - Third Brother of the Rajah of Seraikellah.	- - He constantly accompanied the contingent furnished by the Rajah of Seraikellah in the operations in Singhboom, and performed the services required of him admirably, and with commendable zeal. He continued until the end of the disturbances to co-operate with the authorities in restoring order, and assisted in several engagements with the rebels.	- - He received as a rent-free service tenure a village of the confiscated Porahaut estate, with an estimated annual jumma of -	32	1	6	
				also a shawl - - - -	392	–	–	
				and a sword - - - -	200	–	–	
Ditto - - -	Rammohun Sing -	- - Brother of the Seraikellah Rajah.	- - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - - -	He received a shawl - -	392	–	–	
				and a sword - - -	200	–	–	
Ditto - - -	Puddolabh Sing -	Ditto - - - -	- - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - - -	He received a shawl - -	392	–	–	
				and a sword - - -	200	–	–	

Ditto - - -	Juddoonath Sing -	- - Cousin of the Seraikellah Rajah.	- - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - -	Received a sword - - -	200	- -
Ditto - - -	Runjit Sing - -	- - Ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	200	- -
Ditto - - -	Urjoon Sing - -	- - Ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - - - - *ditto* - - - - - ditto - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	200	- -
Ditto - - -	Baboo Jugjeebun Sing	- - Cousin of the Thakoor of Kursowan.	- - The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore and Lieutenant Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner, both testified that this gentleman was deserving of the consideration of Government for the zeal and fidelity he displayed throughout the disturbances, and his earnest endeavours to serve the State.	He received a shawl - - And a sword - - - -	392 200	- - - -
Ditto - - -	Ramchunder Perdham	- - Headman of the village of Assuntulea.	- - His village was burnt in consequence of his loyalty to the Government, and he procured for the authorities much useful information.	- - He was granted for his life a remission of the revenue of the village under his charge, the annual rent being - - -	112	2 -
Ditto - - -	Gungadhur Perdham -	- - Headman of the village of Rajgaon.	- - His father and brother were murdered by the rebels, because they had rendered good service to the authorities.	- - He was granted a similar reward, the annual rent of his village being - - - -	130	- -
Ditto - - -	Samoo Moondah -	- - Headman of the village of Nukdee.	- - He was the best and boldest spy acting in aid of the authorities, and once very narrowly escaped death at the hands of the rebels. He possessed considerable influence amongst the Porahaut Coles, and used it very much to the advantage of the officers of Government.	- - The rent of his village, amounting annually to - - was remitted in perpetuity.	41	13 6
Sarun - - -	Syud Hossein Ally -	- - Assistant to the sub-deputy Opium Agent at Sewan	- - When the mutinous sowars of the 12th Irregular Cavalry arrived from Segowlie, at Sewan, in July 1857, he adopted every possible means to preserve order in the district. By his influence and example he restrained many whose faith in the cause of order wavered, and by untiring exertions he constantly procured and transmitted to the authorities correct intelligence of current events. His forethought, tact, and judgment, undoubtedly benefited the public interests in Sewan. From the commencement of the outbreak, until its close, he laboured incessantly for the good of the State, and his exertions were conspicuous for the maintenance of a good spirit among the better classes in the sub-division of Sewan.	He received a donation of - - and was appointed, on account of his good services, to be a Deputy Magistrate, on a salary of -	300 200	- - - -
Shahabad - -	Sheochurn - -	- - Ryot of Paramanpore, in Shahabad.	- - In April 1859, a band of rebels, passing through Shahabad, was pursued by a small detachment of the European mounted police and others, under command of the Magistrate, and surrendered at a village named Paramanpore. During the negociation, which terminated in the surrender of the rebels, numbering 23, a sepoy, fully armed, attempted to escape. The ryot pursued and seized him with naked hands, holding him fast till he dropped his musket, bayonet, and sword, when he broke loose and rejoined the rebels, carrying information, which prevented any further attempt to make a way. This ryot rendered other assistance also to the Magistrate on the occasion in question.	He received a donation of - - and permanent employment in the police of the district.	100	- -
Lohardugga - -	Junuk Sing - -	Zemindar - - -	- - This zemindar was associated with his brother, Pergunnite Jugget Pal Sing, Rae Bahadoor of Pittooreah, in the services for which the latter was rewarded, as mentioned in a previous part of this statement. During the latter operations in the district, the brothers attended the Senior Assistant Commissioner with a body of 60 armed men, accompanied him to Chickaree, and occupied that pergunnah until the restoration of order permitted their return.	He received a shawl - -	375	- -
Ditto - - -	Loll Gokoolnauth Saha, Loll Moheep Narain Sahee, and Bhya Lutchmun Sing - -	Zemindars - - -	- - These zemindars also joined the Senior Assistant Commissioner, accompanied him with their armed retainers throughout the operations, and made themselves most useful on all occasions, in procuring information and furnishing supplies - - - -	They received each a shawl -	350 350 250	- - - - - -
Sirgoojah -	Loll Bindessury Persaud Sing Deo.	- - Brother of the Maharajah of Sirgoojah and manager of the estates.	- - During the general operations against the Palamow insurgents, this chief exerted himself as well as he could, considering that his own district was infested by rebels, to co-operate with the authorities. Subsequently, when Sirgoojah was clear of mutineers, he led a force against the insurgents in pergunnah Odeypore, in co-operation with two other friendly chiefs, and their combined movements resulted in complete success, the country having been entirely cleared of rebels, and some of their principal leaders captured. In carrying out the part assigned to him in these operations, this chief met with resistance in different places, but he drove the enemy from Ghât to Ghât, and pushed on to their retreat. After the expulsion of the rebels he collected a considerable portion of the revenue then due; and he supplied a body of trustworthy men to remain with the tehsildar for two months, to keep in check any of the people who might be disposed to be troublesome.	- - Proposed to bestow on him the title of Bahadoor and a Khillut.		

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs. a. p.*	REMARKS.
Jushpoor - -	Pertab Narain Sing Deo.	Rajah of Jushpoor - -	- - In reporting the result of the general operations in Palamow, the Senior Assistant Commissioner observed regarding this chief:—"The conduct of the Rajah of Jushpore is deserving of special commendation. He himself joined me with a large body of men at Checharee, in November, and was with me till we occupied Chemo Sunni in December. He was then compelled to return to his own district, but he sent to my assistance his dewan, with a large body of men, who continued to assist in the occupation of the Bhogta country, till the surrender of the rebel chiefs; subsequently, when requested to operate against the Oodeypore insurgents, he responded with meritorious alacrity. Having collected a large force on the boundary, he first endeavoured to induce the heads of villages and people to join him, but in this he failed, owing to the counteraction of the rebels, who had got into Oodeypore from Palamow. He then forced his way through, notwithstanding the resistance offered, but was compelled to retreat for the protection of his own territory." Soon after he again advanced, having the co-operation of the chiefs mentioned in the foregoing case, and the result of their movements has been already stated.	- - Proposed to bestow on him the title of Rajah Bahadoor and a Khillut.		
Sarun - - -	Baboo Sao Golam Sah	Merchant of Goldinggunge -	When the district of Sarun was disturbed, he displayed steady and conspicuous loyalty, and gave all possible assistance to the authorities. The Officiating Magistrate and Collector stated that, but for this Baboo's assistance in supplying carts, &c., on several emergent occasions, he would have failed to meet indents. For several weeks by means of his armed dependents, this Baboo guarded the banks of the River Ganges along many miles, thus rendering the Goldingunge Police available for employment elsewhere. The services he constantly and cheerfully rendered were very meritorious.	- - The title of Rai Bahadoor was conferred on him.		
Shahabad - -	Mr. J. W. Garstin -	- - Deputy Magistrate of Buxar.	Soon after his appointment to be Deputy Magistrate of Buxar, the three Native Infantry Regiments at Dinapore mutinied. For the purpose of joining his appointment, he accompanied as a volunteer the force sent from Dinapore on the 29th July 1857, for the relief of the garrison besieged in Mr. Boyle's house at Arrah. He was wounded in action with the enemy during the retreat of the relieving force, and while the wound was yet unhealed, he took charge of his sub-division. In December 1857 he proceeded with a detachment of a naval brigade and some sowars and matchlockmen of the Doomraon Rajah, to punish some refractory villagers out of his jurisdiction, which was effectually done. As civil officer he accompanied and rendered valuable services to the expeditions under Brigadier Douglas to Guhmar, under Major Carr to Bhojpore and Doomraon, and in the attempt to capture Meggar Ray, and under Colonel Dunsford to Jugdespore.	- - His application for a gratuity is under consideration.		
Cuttack - - -	Jodoonath Bhunje -	Rajah of Moharbhunje -	- - In his private and confidential letters to the ex-Rajah of Porahaut, which were found in the residence of the latter after his escape, the Rajah of Mohurbunje not only refused to join his son-in-law in his treasonable designs, but he also laboured to dissuade the Porahaut Chief from his rebellious purposes. On the first appearance of symptoms of disturbance in Singbhoom, he made preparations for defending his own territory, and placed himself in communication with the authorities, to obviate all doubt of his loyalty and attachment to Government; he regularly furnished men for the protection of the treasury and station of Chyebassa at a very critical period, and he attended to all requisitions for supplies, &c. He subsequently furnished a contingent, and personally co-operated in the measures adopted for the suppression of rebellion in Singbhoom. He volunteered to bring about the surrender of his son-in-law, and though he did not succeed by negotiation, he took part in the coercive measures which eventually led to Urjoon Sing's submission.	- - He received a Khillut and the title of Maharajah Bahadoor.	- - -	- - Special letters, Nos. 26, 27, and 31 of 1857, and No. 35 of 1859.
Patna - - -	Not given - -	Certain residents of Benares	For the capture of the Rebel Hurkissen Sing - - - - - - - - -	- - They received the proclaimed reward of - - - -	3,000 - -	
Benares Agency -	Jumyut Lall -	- - Gomashta of the Opium Kotee at Etawah.	- - He continued resolutely faithful to the Government in times of very great trial during the disturbances at Cawnpore, and by great exertions he saved the treasure of his opium kotee, amounting to 3,622 rupees, as well as the records.	- - He received a donation of - and a gold watch of the value of - - - - -	250 - - 300 - -	- - Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative No. 3 of 1858, paragraph 47, and No. 5 of 1859, paragraphs 43-5.

Ditto	Gowreepershad Buldeo Sohye Jowahir Loll	Gomashta of Kotee Cawnpore Ditto - Bellah Ditto - Akberpore	- - These Gomashtas also remained faithful throughout the disturbances at Cawnpore, and rendered valuable service to Government in preserving the records of their respective Kotees	- - Each received a gratuity of three months pay	- - -	Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 5 of 1859, paragraphs 43-5.
Sarun	Ahmud Hossein	- - Native Assistant to Sub-deputy Opium Agent at Chuprah.	- - Throughout the disturbances, and especially during the period that Chupra was threatened by the rebels under Koer Sing, he rendered very great assistance to his immediate superior, and relieved him of much anxiety by undertaking and most satisfactorily discharging the onerous and important duty of superintending the daily removal of the weighed opium from the godown to the boats, a distance of three miles. By extraordinary energy and vigilance which he never relaxed, notwithstanding the intervention of the long and trying Mahomedan feast called the Ramzan, he prevented any loss, damage, or confusion occurring. He also rendered most important service in preventing, by great tact and self-possession, the flight of the cultivators under advances on the occurrence of a panic.	He received a donation of - -	200 - -	- - Micellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 37-9.
Ditto	Nirput Pershad Misser	Gomashta of Kotee Musruck	- - The ability and energy with which he executed the orders of the Sub-deputy Agent, relieved that officer of much trouble and anxiety during a very trying time. Owing to the Gomashta's untiring activity and efficient superintendence, more work was done in his kotee generally than in any other, and that with most creditable order, regularity, and punctuality. From first to last his duties were conducted in a manner deserving the highest praise, notwithstanding the extreme difficulty and danger attending the operations for the disposal of property of so much value during the excitement then prevailing, and when the weighing houses were daily surrounded by several thousand persons, including sepoys and their relatives.	He received a donation of - -	100 - -	Ditto.
Ditto	Not given	- - The subordinate Amlah and guard of the Chuprah Sub-deputy Agency.	- - Though these did not render any special service, their conduct was satisfactory, and they were considered deserving of encouragement for having remained at their posts and performed their duties during a very trying period	- - They received among them a sum of	248 - -	Ditto.
Ditto	Golam Ahea	- - Gomashta of Kotee Gopalgunge.	- - His loyalty was prominently manifested on all occasions during the disturbances. On the 3d June 1858, when Sewan was threatened with an attack by the rebels, the Gomashta held an advanced post with a body of fighting men, and on the 4th he accompanied Mr. Macdonell, Sub-deputy Agent, in an expedition with the Sewan levy. At Ekma he fought in the front ranks, and the commandant of the levy highly commended his conduct on the occasion. Again at Seheyjee he was well to the front, constantly encouraging the men of the levy to do their duty. Although 64 years of age, he exerted himself both at Ekma and Seheyjee with extraordinary vigour and energy. He afforded the utmost assistance to the Sub-deputy Agent in the opium weighments, and was always in that officer's confidence respecting the movements of the rebels.	He received a donation of - -	200 - -	Ditto.
Behar	Sivdyal Kooar Hurkoo Sing Dookit Patuck Wajid Hossein Tehja	Naib Nazir Jemadar Naib ditto 3d Mohurrir Bearer 16 Burkundauzes of the Tehta Sub-deputy Opium Agency	- - When the opium kotee at Belkurrah was destroyed by the rebels under Joodhur Sing, in June 1858, and the Sub-deputy Opium Agency at Tehta was in danger of an attack, though the rebels were encamped within three miles distance, and reports were rife that they meditated a march on Tehta, these officers, encouraged by the Naib Nazir, remained steadily at their posts, having armed themselves for defence. The rebels were three times in the neighbourhood of Tehta, and that the Government buildings and property escaped destruction is attributed to its being known in the district that the Sub-deputy Agency guard were armed and resolved to defend the place	- - They received the following donations: Naib Nazir - - - 100 - - Jemadar - - - 60 - - Naib ditto - - - 30 - - Mohurir - - - 10 - - Bearer - - - 10 - - Burkundauzes - - - 240 - -	- - Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 41-2. - - Financial Narrative, No. 2 of 1859, paragraph 7.
Sarun	Achaiber Loll	- - 2d Mohurir of Sub-deputy Agency at Allygunge.	- - He was deputed to superintend the transhipment of the Allygunge opium from dinghees to large boats. In the intermediate passage of two or three days along a winding nullah, there was great risk of the opium falling into the hands of the rebels, and the Mohurir was selected for the duty on account of his pluck and judgment. The Ghât at which the large boats lay, where the opium was daily transhipped, was the point at which the rebels first crossed the Gogra. They had reached the opposite bank, when the Mohurrir, with the aid of coolies furnished by a neighbouring zemindar, speedily put on board all the opium then at the Ghât, and started off the boats before the rebels crossed. This officer's post was one of considerable danger, and he held it steadily and manfully throughout the disturbances, and always furnished correct and valuable information to the authorities.	He received a donation of - -	100 - -	- - Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 37-9.

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs. a. p.*	REMARKS.
Sarun - - -	Not given - -	- - Zillahdars and Kottee Burkundauzes of the Allygunge sub-agency.	- - They exerted themselves most zealously during the opium weighments; and throughout the disturbances they rendered very useful service, not easily specified. They carried letters to and fro, and obtained information when no others could be induced to act, and they kept the authorities constantly informed of the movements of the rebels.	- - They received among them a sum of - - - - -	150 - -	- - Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 37–39.
Ditto - - -	Not given - -	1 Jemadar - - - 1 Naick - - - - 9 Burkundauzes, being the guard of the Allygunge sub-agency.	- - These men rendered excellent service throughout the disturbances. They preserved the records and the godown where they were stationed, when the other bungalows and the property in them were pillaged and destroyed. While Goruckpore was in the hands of the rebels, these men were trusted and behaved well. When the Sewan levy was raised, they were employed to drill the recruits; they subsequently took the field with the levy, and in the actions at Ekma and Seheyjee, they served as native officers. One of them was cut down by the rebels while bravely holding an advanced post at Ekma. Owing to the levy being without native officers or any experienced soldiers, the duties of the opium guard were very harrassing, and were throughout cheerfully performed. During the weighments, also, their duties were extremely onerous, part being constantly on picket, the rest as constantly in rapid movement to and from Chuprah, with treasure, of which they conveyed about three lakhs in one month.	- - Each received a donation of six months' pay, in the aggregate	354 - -	Ditto.
Shahabad - -	Lalla Ajoodeah Pershad	Gomashta of Kotee Koelwar	- - The services of this individual are not specially reported in any document on record in this office. The sub-deputy agent at Shahabad represented him to be deserving of special notice and reward for good conduct and assistance during the opium weighments, and assigned to him the largest of the rewards recommended for his subordinates; observing as follows :— "The excellent conduct of this officer I have already brought prominently to your (Behar Opium Agent's) notice in my letters, reporting the completion of the weighments in April and June last. I would suggest that he be presented with 200 rupees in cash, and a written acknowledgment of his services in the form of a nekhnamee perwannah, as a reward for his most exemplary conduct."	He received a donation of - -	200 - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Lalla Hurry Pershad -	Gomashta of Kotee Shahpore	- - This officer was most active and energetic throughout the weighments, and on the 23d April 1858, when the troops were beaten back from Jugdespore, and the rebels were expected to attack the station, the Gomashta went of his own accord, with his zillahdars, to guard the opium store godown during the night.	He received a donation of - -	100 - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Hursahye Sing - -	Jemadar - - - -	- - These behaved admirably throughout the weighments in April 1858, during a very trying time, when hesitation or desertion of post by any one of them would most certainly have occasioned very heavy pecuniary loss to Government. They also escorted treasure from Buxar to Arrah, guarded the opium in transit to the boats, and the latter while at the Ghâts. Those whose names are given likewise guarded the store godown on the night of the 23d April 1858, when the rebels from Jugdespore were expected to attack the station.	- - The eight men named received each three-months' pay, aggregate - - - -	132 - -	Ditto.
	Chutterdharee Sing -	Duffadar - - -				
	Sew Golam Sing -	Burkundauze - - -				
	Hossein Buksh - -	Ditto - - - -				
	Issury Sing - -	Ditto - - - -				
	Shewthul Sing - -	Ditto - - - -				
	Bissessur Misser -	Ditto - - - -				
	Balkhera Sing - -	Ditto - - - -		The other six received each two months' pay, aggregate -	60 - -	
	Not given - -	- - And six other burkundauzes, all forming a sub-agency guard - - -				
Ditto - - -	- - - -	- - Twelve zillahdars and two burkundauzes of Kotees Dhungaen and Ghurhuuny.	- - These men aided in guarding the store godown on the night of the 23d April 1858, and behaved well under very trying circumstances during the disturbances in Shahabad.	- - They received each one month's pay, aggregate - -	56 - -	Ditto.

Sarun - - -	Mr. J. G. Pughe - -	- - Sub-deputy opium agent at Chuprah.	- - Mr. Pughe at Chuprah was exposed to much danger during the opium weighments, extending from the 1st of April to the 1st May, when 4,069 maunds were taken from 42,000 cultivators, at an outlay of 2,27,380 rupees, the disbursement of which occupied 32 days. Chuprah was then unprotected by European troops, and equally with Sewan open to incursion of rebels flying from Azimgurh, and there were, in fact, two panics during the weighments, caused by a rumour that some sowars were coming down on the godowns. In one instance, it was only by resolute exertion, and the aid of his native assistant, who rode round and headed the flying crowd, that Mr. Pughe was enabled to continue the weighments. Notwithstanding all the difficulties, the duty, always arduous and trying to health, strength, and temper, was conducted to a close with all the usual checks and minute entries requisite for final adjustment with each individual cultivator or his representative. His conduct evinced a very high degree of courage, tact, and sense of duty, and was regarded as deserving of the highest praise and consideration.	He received a donation of -	1,500 - -
Shahabad - -	Mr. R. V. Boyle -	- - Engineer in the East Indian Railway Company's Service.	- - He was primarily the means of saving the lives of 15 Europeans and East Indians, principally Government officers, also of a native deputy collector, and 52 men of the Seikh police corps, who when the mutineers from Dinapore were marching upon Arrah, took shelter in a bungalow belonging to Mr. Boyle, which, with great forethought, he had previously fortified and furnished with weapons and supplies. He was himself a a member of the garrison; he shared in the arduous exertions, perils, and privations of that memorable defence, and prominently distinguished himself for the high courage, gallantry, and endurance displayed by the whole of the little band who sustained that trying siege. The whole of his property was destroyed, and though he received compensation, the proportion was only about one-seventh of the aggregate of his losses. After the relief of Arrah, he served as field engineer with Major Eyre's force, until disabled by an accident. Throughout the disturbances he was conspicuous for alacrity, and zeal in rendering valuable assistance to the authorities, and providing for the general welfare by every means in his power, and he rendered further special service in fortifying the Arrah Collectorate, a work which he voluntarily undertook, and executed with signal efficiency and expedition. This fort afforded protection to the remnant of Captain Le Grand's party, who were repulsed by the rebels at Jugdespore in April 1858, and it was of great utility during the operations in Shahabad, in providing security for the sick, the ammunition, treasure and baggage of the troops, while the latter were engaged with the enemy.	- - The grant has been sanctioned of a jagheer, yielding 10,000 rupees a year gross jumma, to be held by Mr. Boyle, rent-free for life, and by his heirs in perpetuity, at an assessment of 5,000 rupees a year.	
Tirhoot - - -	- - Baboo Sheonundun Sing.	Zemindar of Sewhar -	- - Throughout the disturbances he afforded willing and hearty aid to the Government on all occasions. He provided and forwarded large supplies for the force stationed at Segowlee and Moteeharee, also a number of elephants, carts, kahars, and banghydars, which he sent so far as Lucknow and other places. His loyal and zealous exertions were noticed and much commended by the local authorities.	- - The title of Rajah Bahadoor and a khillut were conferred upon him.	- - - - - Political Narrative, No. 1 of 1860, paragraphs 23–25.
Sarun - - -	- - Rajenderkishwar Sing.	- - Brother of the Raja of Bettiah.	- - For the excellent and valuable services rendered by his brother, the Rajah of Bettiah, during the rebellion.	- - He received the title of Bahadoor and a khillut.	- - - Ditto.
Tirhoot - - -	Rughoonundun Sing - Bishenprokash Sing - Hurperkash Sing -	Zemindars of Soorsun -	- - They signally distinguished themselves by marked loyalty and forwardness to aid the authorities by every means in their power. Though residing at the extremity of our territores, and therefore removed from the immediate influence of Europeans and officials, they, from the commencement of the disturbances, took our side openly; placed their fortune at the disposal of the Government; offered rewards for the capture of rebels, and deposited funds for the payment of the same; conduct which would have ensured the destruction of themselves and their families had any rebels entered the district. They gave up, unasked, their private elephants for the public service, furnished cattle, hackeries, and supplies in profusion for the army; kept the authorities regularly informed of all events in the Napaul Terai, and, had the rebels entered the district, they would doubtless have joined our troops with all the force they could muster.	- - The first-named received the title of Rajah Bahadoor and a khillut, and the other two received a khillut each.	- - - - - Political Narrative, No. 1 of 1860, paragraphs 26–29.

PENSIONS and GRATUITIES to Relatives of Government Servants, who lost their Lives in consequence of the Mutinies.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs. s. p.*	REMARKS.
Behar - - -	Ramdellal Sing - -	- - First Toomun of the Behar Station Guards.	- - He belonged to the detachment of the Behar Station Guards which was sent in October 1857 towards Urwal, for the purpose of arresting the noted rebel Joodhur Sing, and was killed in the assault on the strongly-fortified and loop-holed house in which the rebel had shut himself.	- - A pension of two rupees per month was granted to his son, commencing from the 9th October 1857, the date of his father's death.	- - -	- - Special Letter, No. 35 of 1857.
Ditto - - -	Ramphal Sing - -	- - Darogah of Thannah Jehanabad.	- - A party of Nujeebs under Mr. Colin Lindsay were proceeding from Gya to relieve the Tehta sub-deputy opium agency reported to be under siege. When near Jehanabad they encountered a band of 200 armed rebels. The Darogah joined Mr. Lindsay, and in the fight he behaved like the rest of the party with great gallantry. He was severely wounded; his leg was amputated; and he subsequently died in consequence of the wound.	- - A pension of 29 rupees per month was granted to his widow, commencing from the date of her husband's death, and to cease on her re-marriage.		
	Mr. Arthur Coupar -	- - In the service of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company, and chief officer of their steamer "Bombay."	- - He accompanied, as a volunteer, the force sent from Dinapore in July 1857, under command of Captain Dunbar, Her Majesty's 10th Foot, to relieve Arrah, and was killed in the action with the rebels which took place on the 30th July.	- - A pension of 32 rupees per month was granted to his widow, commencing from the 30th July 1857, and to cease on re-marriage.		
Sylhet - - -	Souban Ruttrie -	- - A pensioned Sepoy of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	- - When the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion was ordered on field service, he insisted, although aged and a pensioner, on accompanying his commanding officer, Major the Honourable R. B. P. Byng, and took an active part in the engagement at Latoo between the head-quarters of the battalion and the three companies of the 34th Native Infantry that mutinied at Chittagong in November 1857. He was mortally wounded with a bayonet in hand-to-hand conflict with a powerful Hindoostani sepoy, and died soon after.	- - A pension of two rupees per month was granted to his daughter, commencing from the date of her father's death, and to cease on her marriage.	- - -	- - Special Letter, Nos. 7 and 31 of 1858.
Sonthal ergunnahs-	Mr. R. F. Ronald -	- - Assistant Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.	- - He was murdered by the sepoys of the 32d who mutinied at Deogurh, and all his property was destroyed. He lost his life in consequence of his having remained firmly at his post, well knowing the danger he was exposed to, and actuated by a sense of duty.	- - Pensions were granted to his widow and five children; to the former, 64 rupees per month, commencing from the date of her husband's death, and to cease on re-marriage, and 22 rupees per month to each child, to cease in the case of the sons on their attaining the age of 18 years, and in the case of the daughters on marriage.	- - -	- - Special Letter, No. 26 of 1858.
Behar - - -	Mr. F. B. Barber -	- - Head Assistant of the Executive Engineer's Office, Patna Branch-road.	- - He died of apoplexy brought on by anxiety of mind occasioned by the disturbances at Gya. He had lost all his property, and was obliged to secrete himself and his family in the house of a native, who lodged and fed them for some time. His wife then fell ill, and his infant died, and these circumstances, weighing on his mind, hastened his death. He had served Government 24 years.	- - Pensions were granted to his widow and two children. To the former, 32 rupees per month, to cease on re-marriage; and to the children, 16 rupees each, to cease in the case of the daughter on her marriage; and in the case of the son on his attaining the age of 18 years.	- - -	Ditto.

Lohardugga - -	Boodhoo Ram - -	- - Native Doctor of the Charitable Hospital.	- - When the mutiny broke out at Lohardugga, the native doctor could not quit the station, having a wife and a young family. His house being attacked by the rebels, one of them, a faqueer and released convict, received a wound. The following day Boodhoo Ram was taken to the thannah, accused of having wounded the faqueer, and cruelly murdered by the mutineers. He had served Government for 30 years with a very high character.	- - Pensions were granted to his widow and children. Six rupees per month to the former, and two rupees to each of the latter (number not stated), to cease in the case of sons on their attaining the age of 18 years, and in the case of daughters on their marriage.	- - -	- - Special Letter, No. 50, of 1858.
Monghyr - -	- - Miss Georgiana Anderson.	Refugee from Humeerpore -	- - Her parents, two brothers, and two sisters were all massacred at Humeerpore in June 1857, and she herself was left for dead, having received two severe wounds, one of which disabled her right arm for life. Her father was a pensioned soldier, totally blind.	- - A pension was granted to her of eight rupees per month (equal to what her father received from the Military Orphan Fund), commencing from June 1857, and to cease on her marriage.	- - -	- - Special Letter, No. 69, of 1858.
Behar - - -	Banee Pershad - -	- - Acting Third Grade Darogah of Thannah Jehannabad.	- - He became obnoxious to the rebels by his activity in apprehending mutineers, and was killed at Jehanabad on the 23d June 1858, while honestly and bravely doing his duty.	- - A pension of 29 rupees per month was granted to his widow.	- - -	- - Special Letter, No. 4, of 1859.
Sarun - - -	Byjnauth Pundit -	- - First Grade Darogah of Thannah Durrowlee.	- - He had served in the police with activity and zeal for 17½ years, and was raised to the first grade in July 1857, in recognition of his services at the commencement of the rebellion. He excited the enmity of the rebels by apprehending several mutineers, and the notorious rebel Purgass Bhuggur. This man afterwards escaped, and was probably the instigator of the Darogah's murder, for the rebels on reaching Durrowlee made a strict search for Byjnauth Pundit; they seized him at a village about two miles distant from the thannah, and carrying him across the Gogra, murdered him in the Azimgurh district.	- - A pension of 32 rupees per month was granted to his widow, to cease on re-marriage.		
Ditto - - -	Punah Ali - -	- - Third Grade Darogah of Thannah Tajpore.	- - He had served in the police for seven years and eight months. He was a good officer, and had become obnoxious to the rebels in consequence of his having apprehended several mutineers and deserters. He was waylaid on the night of the 2d June 1858, and murdered.	- - A pension of 29 rupees per month was granted to his widow, to cease on re-marriage.		
Ditto - - -	Choolun Khan - -	- - Extra Burkundauz of Thannah Tajpore.	- - He was appointed an extra burkundauz soon after the disturbance commenced, and was at his thannah when it was attacked and destroyed by the insurgents. They dragged him from a house in the village where he was concealed, and murdered him.	- - A pension of three rupees per month was granted to his widow, to cease on re-marriage.		
Ditto - - -	Mohur Sing - -	Pensioned Soobadar - -	- - He was killed by the rebels on the 3d July 1858, for having given information to the magistrate of Sarun, which led to the capture of two sepoys, one of whom was hanged and another transported. He was the only pensioner in the district who came prominently forward to assist the Government officers.	- - His pension of 25 rupees per month was continued to his son for life.		
Chittagong - -	Amrit Sing - -	- - Burkundauz of the Chittagong Jail.	- - He was on duty at the main gate of the Chittagong Jail when the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry went to liberate the prisoners, and was killed while in the faithful discharge of his duty. His body was found pierced by three musket balls.	- - A pension of five rupees per month was granted to the deceased's mother and two children, one rupee to be deducted on each child attaining the age of 12 years.	- - -	- - Special Letter, No. 4, of 1859.
Sarun - - -	Balkaru Singh - -	- - Burkundauz of the Sewan Opium Guard.	- - At the request of the deputy magistrate of Sewan he accompanied the portion of the Sewan levy which was taken out into the district in June 1858 to operate against the rebels, and he was subsequently with others placed at the disposal of the commandant of the levy to act as a non-commissioned officer. He was on picquet duty on the night of the 22d June when the rebels surrounded the force under Captain Miles at Ekma, and he seized an armed rebel who had approached the picquet. At daylight, on the morning of the 23d, the post was attacked, and though the assailants were beaten back, Balkaru Sing was killed while fighting bravely in the encounter.	- - A pension of three rupees per month was granted to his widow.	- - -	Ditto.

PENSIONS and Gratuities to Relatives of Government Servants and others, who lost their Lives in consequence of the Mutinies—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs. a. p.*	REMARKS.
Shahabad - -	Unwar Moossulman -	Resident of Shahabad -	- - While assisting the troops in repelling the rebels in Shahabad in August 1858, he was accidentally shot through the knee by one of the European soldiers. The wound was so severe that amputation was found necessary, and he was thus disabled from earning a livelihood.	- - A pension of three rupees a month was granted to him for life.		
Ditto - - -	Rambaree Rae - -	- - Resident of Belawor, a village near Arrah.	- - In July 1858 a party of cavalry was sent on duty from Shahabad to a village a few miles south of Arrah. Rambaree Rae accompanied the cavalry to point out the way and supply certain information. On the return of the cavalry, after accomplishing their object, Rambaree Rae happening to fall somewhat in the rear was overtaken by some of the inhabitants of the village, and killed. He had, on several occasions, given evidence against parties charged with rebellion, and supplied the authorities with information regarding the movements of the rebels.	- - A pension of three rupees per month was granted to his mother.		
Behar - - -	Meghun Koeree -	- - A dependent of the Zemindar of Soonter.	- - His master had been desired to watch the ghâts in the Rajgeer Hills to prevent the passage of rebels. In February 1859, when a party of about 80 sepoys attempted to cross to Shahabad, the Zemindar opposed them, and this man was killed in the encounter.	- - A pension of five rupees per month was granted to his widow.		
Ditto - - -	Mungur Dosadh -	Resident of Behar - -	- - He accompanied a party of police, sent in November 1857 by the authorities in Behar, to arrest some budmashes. The rebels attacked the police, and Mungur Dosadh was killed in the fight.	- - The grant of a gratuity of 50 rupees to his family has been sanctioned.		
Ditto - - -	Jhengoory Tewaree -	Ditto - - - -	- - He rendered good service to Government in March 1858, by pointing out concealed guns in the Fort of Tekaree. When the rebels subsequently entered the district, and on asking for the guns, were told how they were discovered and removed, they searched for Jhengoory Tewaree with the intention of killing him, but not finding him, they killed his son.	- - The grant to him of a gratuity of 50 rupees has been sanctioned.		
Ditto - - -	Bhuttun Gwalla -	Ditto - - - -	- - He was deputed by the Zemindar to accompany a party of police sent in October 1857, to arrest some offenders at Lukhawur, in the Behar district. Resistance was offered, and Bhuttun Gwalla was killed in the contest.	- - A gratuity of 50 rupees to his family has been sanctioned.		
Ditto - - -	Fukeera Sing - -	Ditto - - - -	- - He was killed while assisting the police to arrest a rebel named Thakoor Kirpal Sing, in Nowada.	- - A gratuity of 50 rupees to his family has been sanctioned.		
Ditto - - -	Jowahir Kahar - -	- - Servant of the Sonepoorah Rajah.	- - Under orders of the Rajah of Deo, he accompanied a party of police, sent in June 1858, to arrest a budmash named Futteh Sing. In the engagement which took place, Jowahir Kahar was killed.	- - A gratuity of 50 rupees to his family has been sanctioned.		
Ditto - - -	Akbar Ally - -	- - Digwar of Choonunrah, Sheerghotty.	- - When the Futtehpore Thannah was attacked by the rebels in August 1857, and the officers had concealed themselves, he was asked to point out their hiding place. On his refusing, the rebels cut off his right arm.	- - A gratuity to him of 50 rupees has been sanctioned.		
Patna - - -	Lall Khan - -	- - Burkundauz of Chowkee Mussowree in Patna.	He was killed in the attack made by the rebels on his chowkee in June 1858 - -	- - His situation was given to his son on his engaging to support the family, and his widow received a gratuity of - -	10 - -	
Ditto - - -	Ramloll - - -	Ditto - - - -	He was severely wounded on the same occasion, and died the same day in consequence -	- - His situation was given to a younger brother, and his widow received a gratuity of - -	12 8 -	

Sarun	Nukechaid Khan Nutha Khan	Zemindaree Sowars	- - These men were placed by the zemindar at the disposal of the magistrate to assist the police, and were posted at the Durrowlee Thannah to convey information thence to Chuprah. - - When the rebels reached the thannah, these sowars were in the Serai. They were seized and carried off to the banks of the little Gunduck, and there murdered. They had served with the regular police throughout the disturbances.	- - A life pension of three rupees per month each has been granted to their widows.		
Shahabad	Mahomed Tokee	- - Burkundaz of Chowkee Nasreegunge.	- - On the 3d June 1858 he was despatched from Nasreegunge on an ekka, to convey a letter from Captain Rattray to the officer commanding at Judgespore. At a place called Suhejnee, in purgunnah Peeroo, he fell into the hands of the rebels and was murdered.	- - A life pension of three rupees per month has been granted to his widow.		
Singhboom	Bhurta	Cole Mankee	- - He was mankee of villages on the road between Chybassa and Chuckerderpore, and though he was subjected to considerable annoyances from the troops moving between those places, he was always ready to afford them every assistance in his power. In October 1858, when a camp-follower of the Naval Brigade was carried away by the stream in attempting to cross the Sunjye River, Bhurta plunged in to save him. The camp-follower grappled with the mankee and sunk him, but saved himself.	- - A gratuity of rupees was granted to his family	150	- - Second Quarter Narrative for 1859, Non-regulation Provinces.
Shahabad	Kulupnath Sing	- - A discharged Sepoy of the 52d Native Infantry.	- - When Mr. Bingham accompanied, as civil officer, the force under Brigadier Douglas in the hill campaign against the rebels, Kulupnath Sing was employed on secret service and furnished valuable information. He was captured by the rebels and escaped; but unfortunately fell into their hands a second time and was no doubt killed, as he has never been heard of since.	- - A pension was granted to his father of seven rupees per month, of which four rupees per month will, on the father's death, be continued to the widow of the deceased.		
Sumbulpore	Girdharee Doss	- - Police Mohurir of Pharee Bheermo under Thannah Burgur.	- - He was killed by the rebels on the 27th March 1858, when they attacked the Burgur Thannah in Sumbulpore, while serving the Government at his post.	- - A gratuity of rupees was granted to his widow.	30	
Lohardugga	Cheetoo Jolha	- - Matchlockman belonging to a contingent furnished by Rai Rughoober Dyal Sing Bahadoor.	- - He assisted in the attack on the Palamow insurgents collected in the Palamow Fort, and was killed in action on the 22d January 1858.	- - A pension of *Rs.* 2. 8. per month has been granted to his son for life.		
Ditto	Damoo	Chuprassee	- - He was killed by the insurgents during the disturbances in Singhboom, while in the execution of his duty.	- - A pension of two rupees per month has been granted to his widow for life.		
Ditto	Rugghoo and Seekhoree	Chuprassees	- - They served Government for upwards of 20 years, from the first establishment of the Singbhoom Office, and always displayed great fidelity and prompitude in the discharge of duties of an arduous or dangerous nature. While employed in collecting men for the construction of public buildings at Chuckerderpore, they fell into the hands of the insurgents and were decapitated.	- - A pension of three rupees month each has been granted to their widows for life.		
Shahabad	Ahmud Ally	- - Distraint Commissioner, Shahabad.	- - He had long and faithfully served the Government in the different offices of head mohurir, nazir, jail and police darogah in the districts of Monghyr, Noacolly, and Shahabad, and was then appointed distraint commissioner in Shahabad, which post he held for only two months. It is generally believed that his well-known probity excited the enmity of the zemindars and others in the district, and his long service and attachment to the Government brought down upon him the vengeance of the rebel followers of Koer Sing, by whom he was murdered during the siege of the Arrah garrison.	- - A pension of 30 rupees per month has been granted to his widow.		

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in Reward for the Services rendered by them to Government during the Mutinies.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	*Rs. a. p.*	REMARKS.
Shahabad - -	Tirlook Pandy - -	- - - - - -	- - When Major Eyre, in 1857 after relieving the Arrah Garrison pursued the rebels to the Judgespore Jungles, Tirlook Pandy assisted in getting supplies for the troops, and in procuring information of the movements of the rebels. He subsequently accompanied the British troops throughout the operations of Sir E. Lugard, in the summer of 1858, in the Shahabad district. He supplied correct intelligence of the rebels' movements, acted as a guide, and led the troops on more than one occasion to the camp of the rebels.	- - Certain villages were leased out to him during the mutiny as a reward for his services, but these bordered on the Jungle and did not turn out as profitable as had been expected. In April 1860, therefore, villages yielding a sudder jumma of 2,000 rupees annually were settled with Tirlook Pandy in perpetuity.	2,000 - -	
Ditto - - -	- - Kessub Chunder Chatterjee.	Sircar - - -	- - At a critical moment he rendered valuable assistance to several Europeans who required his aid. At some risk and considerable trouble Kessub Chunder saved the lives of Mr. Thomas Victor, his wife, and children.	- - A gold watch bearing a suitable inscription was presented to him.		
Singbhoom - -	Chithressur Dhull -	- - Rajah of Dhulbhoom in the Singbhoom district.	- - He was on one occasion thanked by the Government of Bengal for his liberal attention to the wants of European troops passing through the zemindary. He was of great service, furnishing supplies and lending elephants during the Singbhoom disturbances, and when called on to do so he also furnished a contingent which were employed in escorting provisions, &c.	- - A khillut was presented to the Rajah.		
Singbhoom Colehan -	Sao Mankie - -	- - - - - -	- - When Lieutenant A. C. Birch, principal assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom, arrived at Chyebassa, he found that all his predecessor's property, except what must have been taken by his servants, was intact, and it is well known that the Government and private buildings at Chyebassa remained unharmed during the absence of any responsible officer. For this satisfactory state of affairs, credit should be given to Sao Mankie, who rendered besides other services to the State during the mutiny.	- - The village of Dowbey Shabee, paying a rent to Government of 17 rupees yearly, was bestowed on Sao Mankie, and the heirs of his body.	17 - -	
Gya - - -	Sharafut Hossein -	Zemindar - - -	- - He aided the Foujdaree Serishtadar in quelling disturbances in Village Lakowa in October 1857. His house at Mallattee was attacked and plundered of 30,000 rupees. And he apprehended Nadir Ally a rebel sepoy.	- - The thanks of Government were conveyed to him in Letter No. 1,908, dated 25th April 1860.		
Shahabad - -	- - Lalla Rajcoomar Lall Sircar.	- - - - -	- - On the re-occupation of Arrah by Major Eyre's forces, in August 1857, and in its subsequent march towards Judgespore, Lalla Rajcoomar Lall accompanied that force, and procured valuable information regarding the rebels from time to time throughout the disturbances. When Koer Sing took refuge in the Judgespore Jungle, the troops found it impossible to penetrate into it, unless a portion of it were cleared. This was a task both hazardous and arduous. Still the Lallah undertook, and with the assistance of wood-cutters, procured with difficulty, accomplished it. On the arrival of the Dinapore mutineers at Arrah, Lalla Rajcoomar Lall assisted and conducted Mr. Mylne, (a railway officer) and his family safely to Dinapore.	- - Received the present of a gold watch.		

Shahabad - -	Ramboojawun Chowbey	- - - -	- - He rendered valuable service at Cawnpore in 1857, and subsequently in the secret intelligence department, both at Lucknow and Shahabad. These services were highly appreciated by the officers under whom he was employed. Ramboojawun appears to have been in several actions with the enemy, going boldly into heavy fire, and when shut up by the insurgents in Lucknow he proved himself useful in getting men to convey letters; a very difficult task at that time. On one occasion Ramboojawun conducted our artillery so as to surprise a band of rebels, of whom 21 were killed; and on this occasion the firing caused Ramboojawun's horse to throw him, by which accident his arm was fractured. So conspicuous was Ramboojawun's loyalty that the rebels destroyed his house and all his property.	- - The Governor General was pleased to authorise the Commissioner of Patna to settle with Ramboojawun Chowbey, of Shahabad on half rental, and in perpetuity, a village or villages yielding a gross jumma of 2,000 rupees per annum - - -	2,000 - -
Ditto - - -	Urdheen Roy - -	- - - - -	- - He gave information to the magistrate of Shahabad of certain mutineers being in his village, and assisted the troops in marching to the said village.	- - The village of Demchooah, in Shahabad, was settled with him at a reasonable jumma for his own lifetime.	
Ditto - - -	Bunsi Dhur - -	- - - - -	- - He gave warning to a small party of 40 Seikhs of the approach of a large force, which enabled this small outpost to repulse the enemy, by making timely preparations for encountering them.	- - The Commissioner of Patna was desired to endeavour to obtain for him such a situation under the local authorities as he is qualified to fill. Being a paid spy he was considered to be entitled to no other reward.	
Ditto - - -	Names not given -	- - - - -	- - They had received the fire-arms and ammunition belonging to Government, which had been carried off by Sepoys, when they mutinied.	- - The sum of 33 rupees was paid to them.	
Ditto - - -	Bhugwan Sing - -	- - - - -	- - He conveyed safely to Arrah four men of Her Majesty's 84th foot, who had lost their way in the Jugdespore Jungle, and thereby probably saved their lives. He also brought, on several occasions, information of the rebels' movements.	- - The villages of Doomun Debra, Kumba Dehra, and Soogrehul, in the district of Shahabad, were settled with him in perpetuity at a fair and reasonable jumma.	

EAST INDIA.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION

OF

INDIA,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

India Office,
14 May 1861.

T. L. SECCOMBE,
Secretary, Financial Department.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 21 *&* 22 *Vict. c.* 106, *s.* 53.)

PART III.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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265—II.

STATEMENT exhibiting the MORAL and MATERIAL PROGRESS and CONDITION of *India*, during the Year 1859-60.

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CHAPTER IX.

MADRAS.

ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY, during the Year 1859-60.

REPORT.

IT was mentioned at the commencement of the last Report, that shortly before the close of the year 1858-59 Sir Charles Trevelyan succeeded Lord Harris in the Government of the Madras Presidency. Within a few weeks of the close of the year forming the subject of the present Report, His Excellency Sir Henry Ward replaced Sir Charles Trevelyan, whose administration may thus be considered as comprised within the period included in the following narrative of events:—

In September 1859 Sir Charles visited the tract of country under the operation of the great Godavery and Kristna Irrigation Works, and proceeded up the former river for some distance.

His attention was directed to the improvement of the town and port of Cocanada and of the important station of Daulaishwaram, to the development of the system of irrigation works, to the plans for opening the navigation of the Godavery, to the establishment of salt depôts at the highest navigable points on its banks, to the best means of utilising the public buildings and land at the once important station of Masulipatam, and to the introduction of more economical arrangements in connexion with it as a military post and arsenal; also to the settlement of the assessment on the newly irrigated tracts of land, to the working of the Inam Commission, for which the country is in great measure indebted to him, and to the progress of education.

On all these points he recorded many valuable remarks and suggestions, and many of these last have since been carried out.

In January 1860 he again quitted Madras on a tour to the South, in the course of which he visited Cuddalore, the French Settlement at Pondicherry, Negapatam, the coast terminus of the Great Southern India Railway, Combaconum, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, the Pulney Hills, Dindigul, Coimbatore, and the Neilgherries, and returned to Madras by way of Salem and the Madras South West Railway early in March.

On this occasion, also, the improvement of towns and harbours, the despatch of public business, the condition of the landholders, the system of irrigation works, the use to be made of the advantages afforded by the Pulney and Neilgherry ranges as *sanitaria* for troops, the assessment on land taken up for coffee in the Wynaad and on the Neilgherry and Shervaroy ranges of hills, the state of the gaols, and of the communications of the country, received his attention, and were the subject of a series of interesting minutes.

On neither occasion was any opportunity lost of directing the trial in favourable localities of the newly introduced system of selling building sites on freehold tenure, which has received the approval of the Home Government.

Such periodical tours cannot fail to benefit the country, both by improving the knowledge of those who administer the Government, and by infusing additional activity into the local officers.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. This Report being based on the ordinary Annual Returns, no opinion can yet be formed of the extent to which the new Civil Procedure Act, which only came into operation in this Presidency on the 1st January 1860, will facilitate the trial of suits, and serve to prevent the accumulation of arrears on the files of the courts.

Statistics of litigation.

The progressive increase of litigation, however, must tend, in a great measure, to neutralise the advantages derivable from more simple forms of procedure in the investigation of disputed claims; and the effects of the Act in question on the annual returns may not, therefore, be so marked as they might otherwise be.

3. During the last five years the number of suits instituted has advanced from 105,577 in 1855 to 163,269 in 1859, *i. e.*, 64 per cent.; the increase having been at the rate of from 15 to 20,000 a year, excepting only the eventful year 1857, in which it was but little more than 5,000. The additional suits instituted during the last year appear to have been mainly connected with debts, wages, and the like.

Suits Instituted.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
105,577	121,670	126,105	143,389	163,269

Suits pending.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
54,287	53,528	57,646	63,735	88,132

The only augmentation to the Judicial Department that has taken place during the same period, consists in the creation of five new district moonsiff's courts, and the temporary appointment of three principal sudder ameens. In 1855 and 1856 there was one assistant judge, and in 1857 two of these judicatories; but after that period their courts were abolished. There were, therefore, as an unavoidable consequence, no less than 88,132 original suits remaining unadjudicated at the close of the year under review, being 24,397 in excess of the balance of the previous year. The value of the matter in dispute in these undecided suits amounted to (2,14,58,221 rupees) two crores, fourteen lakhs fifty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-one rupees.

Had not the question of judicial reform been taken up on other grounds, there would have been in the circumstances now described sufficient cause for bringing the whole subject under the consideration of the Government; for a tardy system of administering justice cannot but entail hardship upon individual suitors, and lead to serious abuses.

It will readily be understood, that even such excellent provisions as the new Civil Procedure Act contains, for the speedy determination of disputes (generally at a single hearing), must be rendered wholly nugatory if the suits instituted in a court be so numerous that they cannot each be inquired into within a reasonable period, or if the hearing has to be repeatedly adjourned.

That no exertion has been wanting on the part of the judicial officers to perform the onerous duties devolving upon them, is shown by the fact that their decisions upon the merits, that is, the suits in which they delivered judgment after a full investigation of the facts, were 5,967 in excess of those of the previous year.

Suits decided on Merits.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
43,659	47,043	46,888	48,181	54,148

* *Vide* Table B. Appendix No. I.

The proportion of actual appeals to the number of decrees from which an appeal might have been preferred amounts to 24 per cent.* Considering the litigious character of the people, the circumstance of their having acquiesced in 18,077 out of 24,008 appealable decrees, may be taken as conclusive evidence that substantial justice is administered by the present judicatories. The additional fact, that 86 per cent. of the judgments were in favour of the plaintiffs, seems to indicate that fraudulent litigation, though it undoubtedly exists, does not prevail to the extent generally supposed.

Results of Original Suits.

In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
47,437	6,711

† Results of appeal suits. *Vide* Table B. Appendix No. I.

Of the 5,931 decrees appealed from, 2,776, or 64 per cent.,† were affirmed by the appellate court, while only 1,560, or 36 per cent., were modified or reversed out of the number (4,336) remaining, after deducting those remanded or disposed of without a judgment. This seems to afford further proof of the generally satisfactory nature of the decisions of the courts.

Effect of Act VIII. of 1859 on number of appeals.

It may be here noticed that the provision in Act VIII. of 1859, which requires all applications for the admission of special appeals to be presented in the sudder court, and deprives the parties of the option of presenting them through the lower appellate court, has had the effect of reducing the number of such applications, up to the 30th of April of the current year, from 395 to 257. With the facilities which exist for the employment of pleaders, this provision cannot be considered hard upon suitors, and the actual effect of it will probably be to exclude merely litigious appeals.

Construction of the law by the Sudder Court affecting refunds of Stamp Duty.

4. Two important constructions have been circulated bearing upon the laws relating to the refund of stamp duty, the effect of which must be either to place a wholesome check upon appeals or in some measure to increase the stamp revenues.

The first of these constructions laid down that refunds could only be granted under Act XVII. of 1848, where the application for the dismissal of the suit was made by both parties, *i. e.*, by both plaintiff and defendant, a principle which has been adopted in Act VIII. of 1859. The practice which had before prevailed of refunding stamp duty on the

the application of the plaintiff alone, had led to much abuse; many suits having, for ulterior purposes of fraud, been instituted, and shortly afterwards withdrawn, on a pretended compromise, while the defendant was utterly ignorant of what was passing in court.

The other construction has relation to section 98, Act VIII. of 1859, upon which the court have ruled that stamp duty can be refunded only in original suits, and not in appeals. It is supposed that appeals were often preferred (apart from the chance of procuring a reversal of the lower court's decree) in the expectation of inducing the respondent to agree to a compromise, rather than risk the issue in the appellate court; the appellant being encouraged by the knowledge that the stamp duty would, if his expectations were realised, be refunded to him. If this supposition be well founded, the encouragement to vexatious appeals will now be taken away. If it be groundless, there will be considerable saving to the stamp revenues by the non-refund of stamp duty in appeals.

Whatever may be the collateral effects of the changes thus introduced, the law unquestionably stands upon a more satisfactory basis than formerly. It is well defined; its tendency is to promote *bonâ fide* agreements between the parties for the amicable settlement of their disputes at a stage of the suit when little or no labour has been entailed upon the court; and at the same time it precludes the possibility of the indulgence being taken advantage of for purposes of fraud.

5. A very large amount of business came before the sudder court during the past year. The applications for the admission of special appeals, which had been yearly increasing in number, had risen from 530 in 1855, to 935 in 1858, and in 1859 were 917; the regular appeals amounted to 30; the admitted special appeals to 205; the civil petitions to 639; the criminal petitions to 222; and the criminal trials, referred and called up, to 169; making an aggregate of 2,182 cases actually brought on the file during the twelve months, besides those pending from the previous year.

Business of the Sudder Court.

Special Appeal Applications Filed.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
530	676	742	935	917

Owing to the large arrears with which the current year necessarily opened, no cases have yet been tried under Act VIII. of 1859, though that law is now in full operation in the Lower Courts. It was ruled that such special appeal applications as had been filed prior to the 1st January 1860, should be dealt with according to the then existing law, as provided in Section 387 of the said Act; and this has resulted in the admission of 101 special appeals up to the date of the adjournment which must be decided before the new cases can be taken up.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

6. Including those under trial at the close of the previous year, there were 230,551 persons brought before the police and magistracy, charged with petty offences. Deducting 83,597 persons, or 37 per cent., who were released upon the charges preferred against them being compromised, and 949, who were under trial at the close of the year, it appears that about 42 per cent. of those whose cases were duly investigated were convicted, and 58 per cent. were acquitted. Making allowance for the haste in which accusations of assault, affray, and other petty offences are not unfrequently made, it is not surprising that the ratio of convictions should be so small. Of the whole number of persons summoned, 8 per cent. appeared before the village police, 89 per cent. before the district police, and 3 per cent. before the magistracy.

Amount of crime. *Vide* Table C., Appendix, No. I.

A remarkable decrease is observable in the number of persons charged with crimes and misdemeanors, of whom there were 3,955, or 14 per cent. fewer than in the previous year. The total number accused was 24,660. Of these 15,790, or 64 per cent., were discharged by the police and magistracy, leaving 8,870 persons, who were put upon their trial. These were respectively dealt with by the magistracy under their extended powers, the subordinate judges, the principal and moofty sudder ameens, the Session Courts, and the Fouzdary Adawlut, according to the nature of their crimes.

Decrease in charges of petty offences. *Vide* Table D., Appendix, No. I.

These trials resulted in the conviction of 42 per cent., the release of about 52 per cent., and the holding to security of 6 per cent. of the persons tried. Of the offenders convicted by the Fouzdary Adawlut, 51 were sentenced to be hanged and 33 to be transported for life.

The number of capital sentences has varied very little for the last five years. The sentences of transportation were considerably fewer last year than in previous years.

CONVICTIONS.

Capital sentences and convictions of transportations during the last five years.

Sentences.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Death -	53	52	59	57	51
Transportation -	55	51	77	41	33

POLICE.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

7. THE information of the state of crime in each district is unavoidably imperfect. The organization of the constabulary had only been commenced in a few districts up to the end of the year, and was far from complete even in the most advanced of these. Criminal statistics could only be fragmentary, as well in regard to the period embraced, as the proportion of the district comprised in them; and consequently of little use.

Introduction of new police.

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During the year 11 districts have been visited and examined by the Inspector General; their requirements (except as regards two) were carefully estimated in communication with the magistrates, and detailed reports have been laid before Government.

North Arcot - - -	25th October 1859
Tanjore, South Arcot, Nellore, and Coimbatore	19th January 1860
Chingleput - - -	17th February 1860
North Canara - - -	9th March 1860
Madura and Salem - -	27th April 1860

Act XXIV. of 1859, constituting the new police, was passed on the 6th September 1859; North Arcot was the first district brought under the operation of the Act (on the 25th October 1859). It had been extended to seven districts before the end of the official year. The introduction of the new system is gradual in each district, and takes place talook by talook, as the organization of the force proceeds, under arrangements concerted between the officers of police and the magistrate.

Order of Government, dated 25th October 1859, No. 1444.

Tabular statement of progress made.

8. The following Abstract Statement shows in juxta-position the amount of work to be done in each district to which the Act had been extended, and the progress made up to the end of the official year:

DISTRICTS.	Area.	Population.	Estimated Requirements.			Progress made up to 30th April.							—
			Total Force to be raised.	Proportion to Population.	Cost.	Force raised.	Area of District undertaken.	Its Population.	Gaols.	Military relieved.			
										Veterans.	Regulars.	Total.	
				1 to									
North Arcot -	7,526	1,452,550	1,510	962	1,74,900	1,272	5,490	1,151,457	2	300	36	336	—
Chingleput -	3,000	611,200	739	805	84,690	333	- -	15,000	2	100	25	125	3 Companies,&c.
South Arcot -	4,933	1,185,625	1,144	1,036	1,25,620	595	1,365	411,276	1	258	–	258	1 Company and 40 men.
Tanjore - -	3,720	1,580,264	1,534	1,030	1,67,867	1,414	822	455,987	1	–	120	120	
Coimbatore -	8,099	1,227,208	1,098	1,118	1,26,068	341	683	129,676	1	–	200	200	2 Companies.
North Canara -	4,300	483,336	1,060	456	1,11,880	770	1,027	47,611	–	–	581	581	—
Nellore - -	8,000	935,700	1,098	853	1,26,000	159	- -	- -	1	200	–	200	2 Companies.
Madura - -	8,373	1,792,737	1,380	1,299	1,31,300	100	- -	- -	–	–	15	15	½ Company.
Salem - -	7,610	1,268,200	1,184	1,071	1,55,100	50	—	—	–	–	–	—	—
TOTAL - -	55,561	10,538,826	10,747	- -	12,03,425	5,034	4,787	2,211,007	8	858	962	1,820	

N. B.—The force raised up to end of May exceeds 6,000 men. The area undertaken is nearly 10,000 square miles. Other military detachments have been relieved.

Details of district operation.

The following paragraphs contain a short notice of the progess made in each district:—

NORTH ARCOT.

9. Captain G. Hearn had, by the end of the official year, raised nearly his whole force, viz. 1,300 out of 1,500 men. He had brought five-sevenths of his large and arduous district under the full operation of the system. He had relieved all military guards and 250 veterans, and had assumed charge of all gaols, treasuries, and escorts. He writes: "The system has been at work for seven months, and I am convinced it will give satisfaction."

This district had fallen into a very sad condition in regard to the prevalence of crime; but the detective energy and success of the new police have given much satisfaction to the magistrate, who writes, that his "own impressions are very favourable. Matters are falling into their places as rapidly as can reasonably be expected. Crime does now see the light and makes a stir. We know the worst of ourselves; while, under the old system, a great mass of crime was suppressed. And the village police, upon which the whole system rests, moves already very fairly in the new grooves. With good men to carry it out the system cannot fail." The returns of crime also present favourable evidence of the preventive as well as detective action of the police, and of the energy and ability of their superintendent and his subordinates.

CHINGLEPUT.

The Act took effect from the 17th February in Chingleput. Within 2½ months, Lieutenant C. S. Hearn has raised, drilled, and instructed nearly one-half of his force. He has undertaken the police duty of the cantonment of Saint Thomas' Mount, assumed charge of the gaols and treasuries, and has relieved 125 sepoys and veterans. He has prepared the men for the talooks of Chingleput and Tiruporur, which have been undertaken since the commencement or the new official year, and everything promises fairly for the occupation of the entire district. Captain Hearn writes that "the general conduct of the men has been praiseworthy and obedient."

The organization of the village police proceeds *pari passu* with the location of the constabulary.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Lieutenant Swanston commenced operations in South Arcot on the 5th January 1860. In four months he had raised half of his force, viz. 600 out of 1,144 men, and brought upwards of a quarter of his district under the control of the police, besides relieving 258 veterans, and undertaking the charge of gaols, treasuries, and various cash chests. Arrangements were well advanced for occupying other talooks, which have been since taken up. He writes: "I may say that the system is working well; a great deal depends on the inspector; if he be active, and with his heart in his duty, nothing escapes us. Robberies committed a year ago are now detected, and bad characters feel now that they are watched, and can be and are hunted down wherever they may be."

The re-organization of the village police is well advanced in this district.

TANJORE.

Lieutenant Duncan commenced his work on the 20th January 1860. Before the close of the official year he had raised, drilled, and instructed nearly his whole force, viz. 1,400 men out of 1,500. He had brought nearly one-fourth (containing 450,000 inhabitants) of his province under the police administration; had taken charge of the large towns of Tanjore and Combaconum, and of the treasuries and gaols of the district; had relieved two detachments of regular troops, and had placed matters in so advanced a position that several talooks have been occupied during the month of May. There is every prospect that, by the end of June, the entire district will have been occupied and brought under the new police system. The superintendent writes: "As far as can be judged from a brief experience, the result has been highly satisfactory. The peace has been quietly, but thoroughly maintained. The starting and working of the new police have met with no opposition on the part of the people; indeed, when the system has been explained to them, they have expressed an interest in its success, and an appreciation of its advantages." The tehseeldar of the principal talook now under the police administration, where crime had been rife, informed the superintendent that his range has been singularly free from crime since the police took charge; and the magistrate, who, with his European and Native subordinates, has taken great interest in the advancement of the organization, reports, that if the system be carried out in its integrity, it will prove an inestimable blessing to the country.

"The establishment of the village police proceeds equally with the introduction of the regular constabulary, and care has been taken to render effective this important portion of the force."

The introduction of the new police has been peculiarly popular in this district, and the vigour and systematic arrangement of the superintendent have been very successful.

COIMBATORE.

Lieutenant Tennant commenced his operations in Coimbatore on the 4th February. Before the end of the official year he had raised 350 men, relieved two companies of regular troops at Coimbatore, and undertaken the charge of gaol and treasury of the town of Coimbatore, and of the talook of Polachi. He writes: "All grades have shown a general willingness and zeal in performing their respective duties. In some cases I have remarked an unusual degree of intelligence and judgment amongst the men. These qualities, if properly cultivated, will soon give us a very valuable class of men for constables and inspectors." Peculiar difficulties have attended recruiting in this district, and a large portion of the men now in the police of that district are sepoys, discharged under recent orders for a reduction of the native army. The superintendent adds: "I might have procured double the number of discharged sepoys; but I was of opinion that too much of a military element amongst so purely a rural population as we have in this district was to be avoided." Arrangements are in progress between the magistrate and superintendent, which promise to result in one-half of this district being brought under the new system before the end of September next.

NORTH CANARA.

A detailed account of the successful operations conducted by the Superintendent of Police, Lieutenant Drever, under the orders of the Joint Magistrate of Canara, against the band of insurgents which had so long disturbed this district, and kept about 500 men of the native army employed in its unhealthy jungles, does not belong to this section.

Lieutenant Drever was permitted to raise and drill a small body of men for the special duty on which he was engaged. These have now been usefully incorporated into the constabulary organization, which commenced in February last. Fifteen small detachments of regular troops, scattered over the unhealthy talook of Supa, were relieved in February and March—two permanent detachments at Sedashaghur and Sirci have since been relieved—in all 600 sepoys, besides European officers. Lieutenant Drever had raised, drilled and instructed 770 men of the 1,060 required for the constabulary of his province, and had occupied and brought under the police administration about a quarter of the entire district. Matters are progressing very favourably as regards the local or village police.

NELLORE.

Lieutenant Grove had, by the 30th April, raised 160 men, relieved the veterans stationed at Nellore, and taken charge of the gaol and treasury. He has since undertaken police charge of the town of Nellore, and added considerably to his force. A daring outbreak in the gaol, aided by the gaol peons, was very effectively dealt with by the constabulary, which had taken the place of the military guard a few days before it occurred, and were there to support the gaol establishment in event of outbreak.

SALEM AND MADURA.

The Act took effect in these districts so shortly before the close of the year that little progress up to the end of the official year could be reported. Since the commencement of the official year more has been done.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Organization and administration of the new police.

10. The principle kept in view in the organization and administration of the Madras constabulary is set out in the preamble of the Act XXIV. of 1859, viz. to make the police an efficient instrument at the disposal of the magistrate for the detection and prevention of crime and preservation of the public peace. The superintendent and his police, constabulary and village, are everywhere acting in subordination to the magistrate, as the chief conservator of the peace of his district, and in unison and co-operation with his magisterial and committing agency of every grade down to the village patel. The police is charged with every executive and preventive duty properly belonging to such a body, and with the suppression of outrage and local disorder. The constabulary has relieved every military detachment or guard employed on civil duty or maintained at any station for purposes not purely military in the provinces already taken up. The services of the two veteran battalions have been almost entirely dispensed with, and most of the detachments of six regiments of regular troops have returned to their respective head-quarters. The constabulary is in charge of all convict gaols in these provinces, and has become responsible for the safe custody of nearly 2,000 convicts, both while in gaol and at work. The collectors and talook treasuries are everywhere guarded by the constabulary, and a net-work of stations and outposts, with carefully defined walks and beats, is steadily spreading over the whole country, and occupying every town. The operations of the village watch are everywhere being regulated and ordered and brought into correspondence with the constabulary, through a body of well-selected village inspectors, who will occupy pretty much the place of justices of the peace in England in their communications with the constabulary. The old police, so far as found fit, is being rapidly absorbed into the new organization. The rest are relieved. The various armed bodies of a purely military (though irregular) constitution, which, under the name of Sibandi Corps, are erroneously classed as police, are being gradually amalgamated with the constabulary, in a manner which makes them more available for the ordinary duty of a civil police; and lastly, the constabulary gives a ready opening for earning a livelihood to the large number of effective men who have been discharged in consequence of the late reduction of the native army.

The system of police administration, which is being introduced into this Presidency, has been somewhat misunderstood. It is modelled on the English county constabulary, with modifications adapting it to the circumstances and wants of the country and character of the duty to be performed; the whole being brought into intimate relation with the village police, the ancient institution of the country, which has been carefully maintained.

The constitution of the Madras police is as follows:—

I. A village or local police, consisting of, 1st, the village watch or local police establishment, constituted, as at present, of the Talári or village watcher and detective; but strengthened, improved, adequately remunerated, and properly controlled. The Talári police is strictly localised, and the limit of their duty duly circumscribed. They do the ordinary police duty of the village, and are kept in daily communication with each other, and with the general constabulary, through—2dly, the village inspector, who is one of the principal and most intelligent ryots of the neighbourhood, and supervises the working of the village watchers within a circle of villages conveniently clubbed together, and makes a daily report of all occurrences that take place to the head constable of his district. The village inspector forms an important link in connecting the police with the respectable rural population of the country.

II. General stipendiary constabulary, consisting of inspectors of police, head and deputy constables, and privates. These latter are formed into police parties of a strength adapted to the work to be performed, and are located, under the command of head and deputy constables, at the head-quarters of the talook magistracy and in other convenient positions, for the patrol and watch of the highways and country in general; every part of which is visited and communicated with once in 24 hours. District inspectors of police control and supervise the working of both the village police and the parties of the general constabulary. They command them when collected for the performance of any duty, and form, with the petty officers, the detective, and, so far as falls within the proper province of the police, the

prosecuting

prosecuting agency of each district. The lower grades of the general constabulary are drawn from that class of the people who become peons and enter the native army, and are all of castes and races. The constables or petty officers will generally rise from the ranks. The inspectors, the superior officers of the force (a fair proportion of whom will be Europeans and East Indians), are drawn from those superior classes of native society that enter the higher walks of the general service of the Government. They will intelligently guide and carefully watch the conduct and spirit of the ranks, without being too intimately connected either in interest or sympathies with the bulk of the force.

That degree of constabulary training and instruction, which are indispensable to a body which has to guard treasuries and gaols, and may be called upon to support the magistracy in preserving the peace and ensuring order, is imparted to the force. They learn the use of arms and the simple evolutions that may be required; but they carry no arms beyond the truncheon, the ordinary badge of office, except when occasion requires. The supply of arms to each district will be in a very limited proportion to the force employed. The means of rapid concentration are provided, and are greatly facilitated by the relation the constabulary stands in to the village police.

No distinction is observed between preventive and detective duties. Every police officer, whether of the village police or general constabulary, is responsible for every duty belonging to the police. The smooth working of the police is specially attended to; and, above all things, they are enjoined not to annoy the people by unnecessary interference. The police is forbidden by the law to entertain petty complaints of every description; and, even in cases of grave crime, operates generally under a magistrate's warrant only. Every grade of the police is amenable to the jurisdiction of the magistracy.

Results hitherto obtained.

11. It is scarcely necessary to observe that, in carrying out the scheme, many difficulties are encountered, and are as yet but partially overcome: the experience of three or four months would scarcely, however, justify me in burdening this paper with their detail. They consist chiefly in the difficulty of obtaining the services of fitting men, and the excessive venality and inefficiency which pervades all grades of the old police. The Inspector General is taking measures to meet the first difficulty, until the force produces men fitted for the varied duties of the higher grades from its own members. Corruption is unsparingly prosecuted when detected, which is now more easily done, from the readiness with which the people complain to the magistracy, both native and European, against a body which they no longer look on as identical in interest and sympathy.

An important result of the general plan will be a large expected reduction in the aggregate number of men employed in the public service, while at the same time the duty will be more efficiently performed. The expense of the new force will necessarily be considerably larger, as all grades of the police will now, for the first time, be fairly remunerated.

No single case of jarring with the magistracy has occurred.

PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE.

Working of police courts.

12. The statements included in Appendix, No. II., relate to the working of the Presidency Town Police.

Statements numbered from 1 to 5 show the work of the first magistrate's district or town police court, to which two magistrates stand appointed, viz., Major Wilson and Mr. Maurice Cross.

Statements 6 and 7 illustrate the work of the second magistrate's district, or Vepery police court, over which Mr. T. G. Clarke presides; and No. 8 contains the work of the third district, or Royapetta police court, of which Lieutenant Colonel Colbeck is the magistrate.

The number of cases disposed of in each court, as compared with the previous year, is as follows :—

Town police court,	in 1858,	7,644 cases;	in 1859,	8,366 cases.
Vepery police court,	ditto,	4,255 ditto;	ditto,	6,805 ditto.
Royapetta police court,	ditto,	4,439 ditto;	ditto,	5,484 ditto.

Statement No. 9 gives the number of cases in which police officers have been tried by the commissioner of police for trifling breaches of discipline, under the provisions of sections 11 & 12 of the Police Act (XIII. of 1856).

State of crime as compared with previous years.

13. Number 10 is a comparative statement, in which the increase and decrease of each description of offence, as compared with the preceding year, is clearly shown.

In the year 1858 the total number of cases put up for trial was 17,753; and during the past year, 23,123; being an excess of 5,370 against the latter, which is accounted for by the large number of common nuisance cases brought before the magistrates during the past year, and also by an excess in the number of cases against police officers for trifling breaches of discipline, which last is attributable to the large increase to the strength of the force occasioned by the addition of the marine branch towards the close of the year 1858. In other respects, there is nothing which it appears necessary to call attention to, beyond the fact that offences of a heinous nature were happily very few in number during 1859.

 14. The

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Peace of the Presidency town.

14. The tranquillity of the place was undisturbed, except in two instances, which occurred whilst the Chief Commissioner was absent from Madras on duty; the one being a panic among the boatmen, originating in a false report maliciously spread by some persons unknown, to the effect that their children would be stolen and sacrificed on the occasion of the commencement of the pier; and the other, a feeling of strong popular excitement among the Mahomedans of Triplicane, arising from the proposed burial of the body of an aged priest of that persuasion at the foot of the steps leading to the large mosque there, to which measure the darogah of the musjeed was opposed. Both alarms were fortunately soon subdued without any serious consequences ensuing, thanks to the energy, promptitude, and judgment displayed by Major Wilson, who was acting as commissioner of police.

Kidnapping.

15. Kidnapping of children by native parties for the purposes of sale was actually discovered to have taken place to some extent, and through the exertions of the police many children were restored to their relatives, and several kidnappers committed for trial before the Supreme Court at the ensuing criminal sessions. They have since been convicted and sentenced.

Number of children restored	16
Number of cases committed	7

Inquests.

16. The usual report by the coroner of Madras (No. 11) shows that the number of inquests held last year was 196, being 31 less than during the year 1858.

References and appendices.

17. Statement No. 12 is the Mortuary Report for the year. In the absence of reliable information of the number of persons residing in this city, it is impossible to calculate with any certainty the rate of mortality; but this difficulty will be in some measure overcome by the end of the current year, as the Municipal Commissioners have determined to obtain, as far as possible, the following information during this year, viz.:—

"Number of men, women, and children residing in each house, distinguishing Christians, Hindoos, and Mussulmen."

Statement No. 13 gives the number of cargo boats floated during the year, in which a police officer was sent under (the provisions of) Section II. of Act No. XXVIII. of 1858, and the sum actually collected by the levy of the tax of 3 annas on each trip, and the sum realised by fines; it is found that the amount so raised will cover about three-fourths of the cost of the marine branch of the force.

Statement No. 14 contains the following information:—

1. Amount realised by fines levied in the Magistrates' Courts.
2. Proceeds sale of unclaimed property by the Commissioner of Police.
3. Amount paid for licences granted by the Commissioner of Police under the provisions of Section L. of Act XIII. of 1856.

Number 15 is the Report of the number of admissions into, and discharges from, the Penitentiary, with other information regarding that establishment.

GAOLS.

Works in progress.

18. In the prisoners' department the only new work in progress is the prison at Ootacamund, originally designed as the station prison, but arranged for the accommodation of 36 Europeans under sentence of penal servitude, until the larger European Penitentiary is built; the building consists of 36 cells, with a cubic content of 1,000 feet in each, with corridor, entrance, gaoler's quarters, dispensary, office, guard-room, store-room, and kitchen; the block of cells is to be enclosed on three sides with a wall 40 feet from the building; the gaoler's servants' rooms are outside in a detached building. With the view to the speedy and proper construction of this building, the Inspector General of Gaols was directed to undertake it himself.

The Salem prison, constructed on a plan proposed by the Inspector, was nearly completed, when the engineer officer in charge was obliged to stop for want of funds, and in this state it was found by his Excellency the Governor, who directed its completion to the extent required for immediate use; the high rate of mortality in the old gaol rendering it necessary that no time should be lost in removing the prisoners.

In other prisons improvements have been limited to what was emergent and inexpensive.

Gaol guards.

19. Under the new police arrangements, the guarding of the prisoners at labour, and of the prisons, has been undertaken by that force; the internal arrangements of the prison and the direction of the convicts at labour being committed to the gaoler, assisted by warders, who are aided by maistries selected from well-conducted prisoners, who have undergone a considerable portion of their sentence; the Inspectors General of police and of gaols are satisfied that the arrangement works well; it has been introduced gradually in the districts in which the new policy rules are in operation.

The police undertake not only the guard duties formerly performed by the prisons' establishments, but that also which was done by the military; thus fixing what was a divided responsibility on one body.

The new arrangement has proved advantageous to discipline.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

Health of prisoners.

20. There has been a remarkable mortality in the Calicut gaol; during the months of October and November last, no less than 109 prisoners having died of cholera during about 33 days; the average number of prisoners during the quarter was 422, so that the mortality from that disease alone, during those days, exceeded 25 per cent.; the total number attacked during the period was 156, the deaths being more than double the recoveries; the disease was prevalent and very fatal in the town at the time. The frequency and virulence of epidemics in this gaol was noticed by the Inspector in his first report; arrangements were made for guarding against communication of smallpox, which had hitherto proved frequent and very fatal, and there was reason to hope that the prison had become healthy, until this outbreak, by its virulence, showed that the prison was not free from causes favourable to disease. Independently of deaths from cholera, the mortality in this prison during the year was unusually high, being altogether 153 on an average of 382 prisoners.

At Masulipatam also was a very sudden and fatal recurrence of a disease which some years ago was prevalent there; 18 prisoners died of berriberri, and 17 others similarly affected were transferred to the prison at Guntoor, which has been for many years a sanitarium for the Masulipatam prison. The total deaths in this prison were high, being 28 on an average of 127 prisoners.

The old gaol at Salem returned a mortality of 46 on an average of 215 prisoners, not one of which was from cholera, affording a remarkable illustration of the argument against the exclusion of deaths from this cause in estimating the unhealthiness of the several gaols, which the Inspector maintained in opposition to the former practice of the Medical Board. No less than 32 of the 46 deaths were from those well-known types of unhealthy prisons—diarrhœa, atrophy, anasarca, and dropsies; while eight more were from dysentery.

The mortality in the prisons of Combaconum and Coimbatore remains high, though not so great as in former years. At Madura the mortality, usually high, has been reduced to eight on an average of 146 prisoners. The returns, however, of Combaconum and Madura have been reduced at the expense of the prison gangs at Negapatam and Paumben, to which places sickly prisoners are sent for change; thus Negapatam shows a mortality of 34 on an average of 72 prisoners transferred from Combaconum and Paumben, a mortality of 14 on an average of 212 transferred from Madura.

The usually healthy prison of Bellary has a mortality of 29 on an average of 445 prisoners, while that at Guntoor maintains its character in having a mortality of only one on an average of 151 prisoners.

Ootacamund has proved a very healthy station for prisoners, a gang of which was moved up to assist in excavating the site for the new gaol; of two deaths, one was from an accident. With some few the climate disagrees, and these are immediately returned to Coimbatore. Experience of former years, 1830 to 1834, justifies the remark that prisoners employed at Ootacamund have been more healthy than in any other Southern gaol.

Escapes.

21. There were 68 escapes during the year, and 48 re-apprehensions. One only of these, of 33 prisoners at Nellore, was attended with violence; of the rest, 13 escaped from the prison at Tinnevelly by breaking out at night. The 33 from Nellore broke out and seized the arms and escaped, followed by a small party of the new police, and some of their own guards; 14 were apprehended in the pursuit, of whom four were killed or mortally wounded; eight others were brought in wounded, and nine were subsequently taken.

There was reason to suspect connivance on the part of some of the prisons' guards, both at Nellore and Tinnevelly. At Nellore seven of the guards were convicted of connivance and judicially sentenced; the other escapes were owing to negligence of guards.

Expenses.

22. In regard to expenses of individual prisoners at different gaols, shown in the return,* it should be noticed, that in the zillah gaols the cost of the gaol establishment is included, while the prisoners in gangs are not debited with the cost of any fixed establishment, which induces an appearance of less cost in these cases.

The cost of diet has been in proportion to the prices of the different districts; some additional expense is incurred in providing extra diet in the unhealthy gaols.

The messing system has been introduced into another prison, that of Cuddapah, with advantage.

REVENUE.

23. For the reasons assigned in the Administration Report of 1858-59, the present Report will be limited to a detail of the results of the past year, 1859-60.

Season and market prices.

The season was of a less favourable character than the preceding one. It opened well, but after November there was a general failure of rain. In Bellary and Kurnool the drought was severe, and its consequences would have pressed heavily on the people, but for the employment afforded by the Irrigation Company. In Chingleput the failure of the

*Appendix, No. III.

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the latter rains caused considerable loss. In Trichinopoly the fall of rain in July was so excessive that the rivers Cauvery and Coleroon again burst their banks, submerging the country for miles, and causing much injury. On the whole, the year must be considered less favourable than the average of seasons.

Prices.

Prices generally fell, but were still high and remunerative. The cost of labour rose greatly during the year, and was generally nearly 50 per cent. higher than before.

Revenue for last five years.

The following abstract shows the revenue of the last five years:—

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58..	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Land Revenue - -	3,58,91,715	3,75,09,713	3,61,81,771	4,15,20,294	4,07,31,998
Abkarry or Tax on Spirituous Liquors -	20,78,351	23,12,853	27,37,858	28,33,591	29,28,240
Salt - - - - -	54,14,154	54,04,795	56,92,310	60,24,313	64,58,763
Sea Customs - -	12,41,730	13,09,646	12,80,291	13,91,409	23,55,639
Moturpha or Tax on Professions, &c. -	10,97,337	10,82,974	10,51,534	11,03,253	10,94,648
Stamp Revenue - -	6,67,845	7,07,716	7,50,757	8,07,179	8,55,098
Frontier Customs - -	1,91,242	1,95,319	1,93,806	1,96,032	2,39,637
Extra Revenue - -	2,16,079	2,09,805	2,45,410	2,20,150	2,87,741
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	4,68,34,808	4,88,00,934	4,81,33,717	5,40,96,251	5,49,51,764
£.	4,683,480	4,880,093	4,813,371	5,409,625	5,495,176

It will be seen from the above statement, that between 1855-56 and 1859-60, the total revenue has risen from 4,683,480 *l.* to 5,495,176 *l.*, or by upwards of three-quarters of a million sterling. The increase in the year under report—the last of the series—has been 85,551 *l.* In reality, however, the increase is greater, because, as explained in last year's report, a change in the mode of bringing the collections to account caused the inclusion in the revenue of 1858-59 of the receipts of a longer period than had been previously customary. The revenue of the year 1859-60 consequently appears lower than it is in reality, from its being thus compared with that of a year, in the accounts of which, by a mere change of system, the receipts of 12½ months are credited.

Area of Land under Occupancy.

	Acres.
Nellore - - - -	48,172
Bellary - - - -	116,711
North Arcot - - -	33,446
South Arcot - - -	29,462
Trichinopoly - - -	10,735

25. The area under occupancy in 1859-60 comprised 13,663,355 acres, or 550,593 acres in excess of that of the preceding year. It is particularly gratifying to find that there is again a considerable increase in those districts in which reductions of assessments have recently been effected. The addition of no less than half a million acres of land to the area under cultivation, and this in a year not peculiarly favourable, but rather the reverse, is a satisfactory proof of the increasing prosperity of the agricultural community.

Revenue from Land.
Rs. 4,07,31,998
£. 4,073,199

26. The revenue from land in 1859-60 is less by about 80,000 *l.* than was realised last year. This is owing to several causes, viz., failure of rain, the smaller amount of arrears due to Government on account of former years, the alteration already mentioned in the manner of bringing the collections to account, and the change in the mode of settlement in Tanjore and Tinnevelly. The last cause will be fully explained in a subsequent part of this Report; the others are self-evident.

Revenue from Abkarry.
Rs. 29,28,240
£. 292,824

27. The Abkarry of this Presidency (excepting only the town and suburbs of Madras itself) is rented out by public auction for terms of years, and the revenue from this source consequently fluctuates but little. In the year under report there was an increase of 94,650 rupees, or 9,465 *l.* This amount is exclusive of the duty on liquor imported by sea, which is included in the item of sea customs.

Revenue from Salt.
Rs. 64,58,763
£. 645,876

28. The salt revenue shows an increase of 4,34,450 rupees over the previous year. On the 19th August 1859 the monopoly price of salt was raised from one rupee to one rupee two annas per Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. The prime cost of the article being on an average only two annas per maund, or 4½ *d.* per cwt., the monopoly duty amounts to a little under 2 *s.* 9 *d.* per cwt. The season was extremely unfavourable for manufacture in the districts of Tanjore and South Arcot, and from the pans having also been seriously injured by severe floods, the stocks were so reduced that it became necessary to import from other places, and to restrict the sales in the last-named province. But for this, the increase of revenue would have been considerably larger. In Malabar and Canara also extreme difficulty was experienced in procuring salt, owing to scarcity of the article in Bombay and Goa, Malabar being

being wholly, and Canara partially, dependent on foreign sources of supply. Great attention has been paid during the year to the administration of this department. In every district except Malabar a deputy collector has been appointed to the special charge of it. A member of the Board of Revenue is now engaged in visiting the different places of manufacture, and the establishments are being carefully revised. The results of these measures will be apparent in the returns of future years. A depôt for the sale of salt has been opened at Manikdeo Kunta, in the Nagpore country, about 120 miles from the sea coast, on an affluent of the Godavari, with every prospect of being highly successful. The salt is conveyed up the Godavari, and sold at a price calculated to cover the prime cost of the article, all charges of transit, &c., and the full duty, besides affording a fair profit, so as not to exclude private enterprise. A depôt on similar principles is being established at Buttely, on a navigable river of the Ganjam district. The quantity of salt conveyed inland from Madras by the railway (which was only open for 100 miles) has risen from 8,510 tons in 1858-59 to 13,979 tons in the year under report.

Sea Customs.
Rs. 23,55,639
£. 235,563

29. The Sea Customs Revenue of the year shows the large increase of 9,64,230 rupees, owing to the enhanced duties imposed by Act VII. of 1859.

Revenue from land customs.

The following abstract gives the foreign trade of the Presidency for a series of 11 years. The coasting trade being exempt from customs duties, is excluded from the statement. It will be seen that, taking merchandize and treasure together, the official value of the import trade has risen from 1,769,079 *l.* to 4,734,671 *l.*, and that of the export trade from 2,980,843 *l.* to 4,333,034 *l.* between 1849-50 and 1859-60. In the same period the gross duty has risen from 85,642 *l.* to 231,475 *l.*, the high revenue of the last year being owing, as already stated, to enhanced rates of duty :—

	Imports.			Exports.			Re-exports.	Gross Duty.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1849-50 - - -	1,34,54,281	42,36,514	1,76,90,795	2,29,28,008	68,80,427	2,98,08,435	7,92,295	8,56,420
1850-51 - - -	1,35,44,924	60,42,437	1,95,87,361	2,56,37,826	44,97,691	3,01,35,517	6,15,521	8,92,262
1851-52 - - -	1,34,23,536	61,79,148	1,96,02,684	2,49,65,225	88,54,659	3,38,19,884	5,96,000	9,41,845
1852-53 - - -	1,32,77,606	1,08,78,112	2,41,55,718	3,28,50,486	41,32,943	3,69,83,429	6,09,212	9,70,265
1853-54 - - -	1,63,52,337	1,10,60,291	2,74,12,628	2,99,77,350	1,06,94,826	4,06,72,176	7,81,096	10,26,203
1854-55 - - -	1,91,24,962	64,81,955	2,56,06,917	2,39,48,083	81,00,456	3,20,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863
1855-56 - - -	2,31,33,876	1,37,16,696	3,68,50,572	2,91,70,905	44,18,750	3,35,89,655	6,64,364	11,89,972
1856-57 - - -	2,35,25,244	1,70,38,582	4,05,63,82	3,67,26,978	33,33,678	4,00,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,487
1857-58 - - -	2,46,85,453	1,86,23,162	4,33,08,615	4,03,65,161	1,17,00,866	5,20,66,027	9,10,155	12,32,416
1858-59 - - -	2,93,08,408	1,42,96,207	4,36,04,615	3,37,99,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689
1859-60 - - -	2,99,07,033	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	3,87,82,800	45,47,547	4,33,30,347	12,56,494	23,14,750

Revenue from Moturpha.
Rs. 10,94,648
£. 109,464

30. The proceeds of the moturpha, or taxes on professions and trades, fell off to the petty extent of 8,605 rupees.

Revenue from Stamps.
Rs. 8,55,098
£. 85,509

The revenue from stamp duties shows an increase of 47,919 rupees in the year under review.

Revenue from Land Customs.
Rs. 2,39,637
£. 23,963

The customs duties on the land frontiers of foreign settlements have increased by 43,575 rupees, from the same cause as the sea customs revenue, viz., the enhancement of the rates of import and export duty.

Revenue from Extra Revenue.
Rs. 2,87,741
£. 28,774

The "Extra Revenue" is a mere head of account, to which interest, collections after the yearly accounts are closed, and other similar items, are credited. The increase this year was 67,591 rupees.

General result.

31. The general result of the year under review was, as already stated, a gross revenue of 5,49,51,764 rupees, being an increase of 8,55,513 rupees, above that of 1858-59, which was the highest on record.

This revenue was collected with facility. The increased facility afforded for the recovery of arrears by the enactment of Act XXXIX. of 1858 has operated advantageously; recourse to legal process for this purpose was more frequent than in the previous year, but the total amount recovered by the sale of property, viz., 24,981 rupees, is insignificant when compared with the aggregate revenue realised without difficulty. In no instance was any defaulter imprisoned.

The progressive increase in the revenue during the last five years, the rapid spread of

 cultivation,

cultivation, the rise in the wages of labour, the augmented consumption of articles of luxury, and the greatly extended trade of the Presidency, betoken steady improvement in the condition of the people.

District Exhibition.

32. The only district exhibition held during the year 1859–60, was a cattle show at Addunki, in the Nellore district, at which the cattle breeders of the neighbouring districts were allowed to compete. The result, as has always hitherto been the case at this meeting, was highly satisfactory, and the circumstance that the finest specimens of cattle exhibited on this occasion were only two and three years' old, goes to prove that these cattle shows, which have now been established for about four years, have been decidedly productive of beneficial results at a very trifling cost to the State.

Local Funds.

33. The "local funds" established for the construction of minor roads and communications, have proved most useful. In North Arcot, during the last year, 25 miles of road have been made, and 130 miles opened. The results in South Arcot, Bellary, Salem, Canary, and Malabar, where also these funds are on a proper footing, continue to be highly satisfactory. The "cart tax" in Salem has, however, been abolished; originally a voluntary contribution, a large number of the payers lately refused to continue their payments, and Government deemed it expedient wholly to give up the cess. The income and expenditure of 1858–59 (the last year for which complete accounts have been received) are shown below. The large surplus of that year has been turned to good account in 1859–60, and proved a peculiarly valuable resource, in consequence of the State expenditure on Public Works having been greatly reduced for financial reasons:—

	Balance of 1857–58.	Receipts of 1858–59.	Total.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1. Rajahmundry -	53	335	388	156
2. Masulipatam - -	6,179	7,431	13,610	4,378
3. Guntoor - -	1,082	983	2,065	2
4. Nellore - - -	2,187	9,226	11,413	1,752
5. Bellary - - -	14,256	7,431	21,687	10,604
6. Chingleput - -	137	166	303	20
7. North Arcot - - - - -		26,314	26,314	—
8. South Arcot - -	2,306	35,759	38,065	29,086
9. Trichinopoly - -	552	852	1,404	508
10. Madura - -	17,521	394	17,915	7,301
11. Coimbatore - -	2,517	4,456	6,967	352
12. Salem - - -	2,547	3,380	5,927	4,950
13. Canara - - -	11,887	18,210	30,097	13,806
14. Malabar - -	18,724	41,061	59,785	42,089
15. Madras - - -	5,567	4,181	9,748	1,975
TOTAL - - -	85,515	1,60,173	2,45,688	1,16,979

District presses.

34. The district printing presses continue most valuable and economical adjuncts to the collectorate offices. Local gazettes are issued from them in every district except three, in which also they will shortly be established. The expenses of the presses have been more than met by reductions of establishments and receipts for work done for private individuals. The accounts for 1859–60 have not yet been received, but the following abstract exhibits the operations of the presses in 1858–59. The income in that year exceeded the expenditure

diture by 1,000*l.*, while the value of the work done, estimated at the usual rates of the Presidency, amounted to 4,229*l.*:—

Districts. 1.	Estimated Value of Work done. 2.	Income. 3.	Expenditure in 1858-59. 4.	Difference between Columns 3 & 4. Excess. 5.	Savings. 6.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1. Ganjam	1,850	1,144	910	-	234
2. Rajahmundry	2,879	1,731	1,387	-	343
3. Masulipatam	2,859	2,822	1,537	-	1,284
4. Guntoor	1,426	1,170	1,122	-	47
5. Nellore	1,364	1,182	1,027	-	154
6. Cuddapah	1,728	895	1,004	109	—
7. Bellary	1,255	1,606	1,268	-	337
8. Chingleput	1,019	900	699	-	201
9. North Arcot	3,004	1,266	1,054	-	212
10. South Arcot	3,318	2,255	1,648	-	607
11. Tanjore	4,942	1,936	1,435	-	501
12. Trichinopoly	1,554	941	707	-	233
13. Madura	2,166	1,263	989	-	274
14. Tinnevelly	626	1,107	450	-	657
15. Coimbatore	2,574	1,723	944	-	779
16. Salem	6,189	3,244	1,396	-	1,848
17. Canara	567	962	564	-	397
18. Malabar	3,022	3,349	1,351	-	1,997
TOTAL *Rs.*	42,299	29,496	19,492	109	10,105
			Net		9,996

35. The advantages anticipated from the appointment of uncovenanted officers as deputy collectors and magistrates, have been fully realised. In every collectorate a deputy has been appointed to the charge of the treasury and accounts; and the collector, thus saved from a mass of mere routine work, is enabled to devote his time and attention to the more important duties of his office. In the maritime district also (Malabar alone excepted), deputy collectors have been nominated to the special charge of the Salt Department, and the advantage of their supervision and energy is already becoming apparent. Special duties of importance, such as the change of settlement in Tanjore, and the purchase of land for the railways, have also been entrusted to officers of this class, subject to the general control of the collector, and have been performed in a highly satisfactory and creditable manner.

Appointment of uncovenanted deputy collectors.

36. The public bungalows for the use of travellers will shortly be fully supplied with furniture and other conveniences, and at the more important, extra servants will also be entertained. A moderate fee is levied for the accommodation afforded. On one important road (viz. from Madras to Trichinopoly), where the experiment has been fairly tried, the receipts from fees have not only met all the current expenses, but have also left a considerable surplus.

Management of public bungalows.

37. The three districts of Guntoor, Masulipatam, and Rajahmundry have been formed into two, in consequence of the practical inconvenience resulting from three independent revenue authorities having jurisdiction over the tract of country watered from the important irrigation works constructed of late years on the Godavari and Kristna Rivers. The new districts derive their names from these rivers. The saving of expenditure caused by this change has admitted of the division of Canara, on the western coast, into two compact districts, the great length of the old province rendering efficient administration and supervision extremely difficult. The small collectorates of Madras and Chingleput have also been amalgamated, and the saving thus effected will admit of the establishment of a new Court in the densely populated and thriving Province of Tanjore.

Administrative changes.

38. The revenue establishments have been carefully revised in connexion with the introduction of the new police system. The Tehseeldary divisions have been considerably enlarged, and the subordinate establishments reduced in numbers, while the pay of the several grades has been materially increased. It is hoped that by these measures a more efficient and trustworthy class of officers will be obtained for the public service, and the State be secured from frauds and the people from oppression. There can be little doubt that the system of employing an immoderately large staff of subordinate officials, on salaries barely sufficing for maintenance, has operated most injuriously to the interests and morals of the people. The results of the changes in course of being carried out are, that a large

Revision of establishments.

Clerks about 1,400.
Peons about 10,000.

a large number of subordinate revenue officials will no longer be required, and a sum of at least 11 lakhs of rupees will be saved to meet the expenses of the new police. At the same time the pay of every grade has been carefully fixed at rates suited to the social position, and sufficient for the reasonable wants of the class of men employed.

Freehold titles.

39. The principle of granting land on freehold tenure, by permitting the redemption of the land tax, has been introduced to the following extent:—

(1). Lands now occupied wholly or in part, by buildings and paying quit-rent to Government, may, at the option of the owner, be converted into freeholds by payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual quit-rent paid at the time of conversion.

(2.) Lands hereafter required for building purposes are to be sold by auction at an upset price of twenty times their yearly quit-rent or tax, and are thereafter to be held by the purchaser on freehold tenure.

(3.) Lands on the Neilgherries, Shevaroy, and Pulney Hills, and coffee lands in the Wynaad talook of Malabar, are similarly treated, except that the upset price of building sites on the hill tracts has been specially fixed at 10 rupees, or 1 *l.* per acre.

(4.) Private lands subject to quit-rent in the town and suburbs of Madras may be converted into freeholds on the same terms, viz., 20 years' purchase of the quit-rent.

(5.) For town lands not liable to quit-rent, freehold titles are granted without payment, on good *primâ facie* evidence of title being afforded.

(6.) Owners of lands coming within the scope of the rules, who are unable or unwilling to redeem their quit-rent, can obtain permanent title-deeds, with a reservation of the quit-rent and the option of hereafter converting their lands into freeholds.

(7.) The liability of landowners to payments for municipal or other local purposes, and for the moturphur, is not affected by the conversion into freeholds.

In all the above cases title-deeds are granted under the seal of Government.

By a more recent order, on the Neilgherries and Shervaroys, allotments of land for coffee and farming are also sold without any upset price, subject to an annual quit-rent of one rupee per acre, with the power of conversion into freeholds at 20 years' purchase of the quit-rent.

The assessment on coffee lands in Wynaad has also been fixed at two rupees per acre on the area actually under coffee; no tax, however, being levied until the plants are two years old. It is open to planters to make proposals for a fixed assessment over their entire estates. Land planted with any other crop than coffee pays the usual local assessment. The export duty on coffee, it may be remarked, has been abolished by Act X. of 1860.

"Ulungu" system of Tanjore and Tinnevelly changed.

40. A change of importance has been effected in the "Ulungu" system of revenue settlement peculiar to portions of the Tanjore and Tinnevelly districts. When this system was originally introduced into these provinces, a standard grain assessment was fixed for each village, and also a standard commutation price, according to which the grain assessment was to be converted into money; but it was at the same time arranged that, if the current selling price of grain should exceed the standard commutation price by more than 10 per cent., the whole of the profit above that per-centage should go to Government, and similarly that Government should bear the loss if the current prices fell more than five per cent. below the standard commutation rate. Practically, therefore, the latter rate was adhered to only if the current prices did not vary from it by a greater excess than 10 per cent., or a greater deficiency than 5 per cent. The disadvantages of this system consisted in the extreme labour and difficulty of obtaining accurate and fair returns of current prices; the constant interference of ill-paid officials, the room afforded for fraud and corruption, and the pressure on the agricultural community when, for a series of years (as has latterly been the case), the current prices greatly exceeded the standard rate, while at the same time the crops were either deficient or of ordinary magnitude. Under the ryotwary system, with its fixed money assessment, calculated on a careful estimate of average crops and average prices, the ryot reaps the entire and exclusive advantage of high prices, either to make good a deficiency of produce, or to swell his capital and profits. Under the "Ulungu" but 10 per cent. of such profits fall to the ryot's share, and though, on the other hand, he is saved from loss by material fall of price, such a system cannot but cramp agricultural energy and enterprise, by confining profits within so narrow a compass. In practice, however, a combination of high prices, with deficient harvests, has compelled Government year after to year to remit large sums in Tanjore rather than impoverish the people by levying the whole excess above the standard limit. In Tinnevelly the same necessity has not yet been experienced, but of its ultimate occurrence, if prices maintain their present height, there can be little doubt.

In both districts the remedy applied has been to adhere to the standard rate invariably as that of commutation without reference to current prices. In Tanjore a considerable extent of land in excess of the supposed area has been discovered and brought to account, and the result of the change above described will be a moderate increase above the revenue actually collected under the Ulungu system. In Tinnevelly, however, there will be a large decrease; but this relief from excessive taxation cannot fail to be ultimately advantageous to the revenue, as well as to the ryots.

Impressment of labour and carriage abolished.

41. Impressment, whether of labour or carriage, has been wholly abolished. As might be expected, the change of system has at the outset been productive of inconvenience to the travelling public; but measures are under consideration to remedy these temporary consequences

consequences without infringing the principle of freedom from impressment. The ultimate effects of the change cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the people.

Municipal bodies in Provinces.

42. The only municipal associations in the provinces are those at Salem and Vizagapatam, voluntarily established by the more enlightened of the residents. These institutions have effected considerable sanitary improvements, and it is hoped that, as education advances, the example thus set will be generally followed.

Pearl fishery.

43. The conservancy of the Pearl Banks off the coasts of Tinnevelly and Madura has continued to receive much attention. The duty has been specially entrusted to the master attendant at Tuticorin; the banks have been examined from time to time, and three small vessels have been sanctioned for efficiently guarding them. It is hoped that there will be a small fishery next year.

REVENUE SURVEY and SETTLEMENT.

Operations in the Godavery Division.

Godavery, Kristna, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Salem.

44. Three survey and three settlement parties have been at work during the greater part of this year in the districts noted in the margin, and a fourth party in each branch was started in the Wynaad after the south-west monsoon rains abated in October.

The Rajahmundry or Godavery Settlement party has continued its operations in the Godavery Delta, gradually extending them to the whole district, which will be completed as regards the demarcation of the lands and their classification for assessment during the year 1860. For the formation of the assessment much material has been prepared, but the settlement waits for the detail field areas to be supplied by the survey as its necessary basis.

The Godavery survey party has been engaged in the same locality. Its progress has not been so rapid as that of the settlement party, owing to the longer period required for training hands for the survey operations; the prevalence of cholera and other causes also have impeded the work.

On consideration of the importance of an early settlement of the revenue in the Godavery district, in securing adequate returns from the great irrigation works in it, arrangements were sanctioned in December last for greatly increasing the strength of the present survey party, and forming an auxiliary party, thus pressing on the work to the utmost possible extent.

Meanwhile the question has been considered as to the best mode of levying an assessment for the increased advantages of the land under the irrigation provided by the Godavery and Kristna anicuts, and the decision has been arrived at of levying a general water-rate per acre for irrigation in addition to a separate land assessment.

Operations in the Kristna Division.

45. The Masulipatam settlement party was only made up to its full strength after the commencement of the year. It has been employed in the demarcation and classification of lands in the Kristna Delta, in the late Masulipatam district, which will shortly be finished, when the party will take up the rest of the Kristna district comprised in the late Guntoor Collectorate. The remarks regarding the formation of the assessment in the Godavery district equally apply to this district.

The Kristna survey party has been even less favourably circumstanced in some respects than the Godavery party, it having been started a year later, and its strength having only been made up gradually throughout the year. Its progress, therefore, has not been great. Its augmentation to the strength of the increased Godavery party has been sanctioned.

Operations in Trichinopoly and Salem Divisions.

46. The settlement party in the south has been employed in the Trichinopoly and Salem districts. In the former the demarcation and classification of the lands will probably be completed during the year 1860. A settlement report on the surveyed talooks in South Arcot was submitted on the 27th August 1859. The formation of the assessment is in progress for the upland Trichinopoly talooks on the north of the Cavery. The operations of this party have extended to about 950 square miles in demarcation, and 1,360 square miles in classification during the past working season, and the average cost of both combined is 63½ rupees, the estimated expenditure for the settlement being 64 rupees a square mile.

The southern survey party was engaged in Trichinopoly during the working season of 1859, but took the field in January last in Salem as well as Trichinopoly. This party being composed, in a measure, of the hands originally entertained in the experimental survey, has worked more efficiently than those of newer constitution. Notwithstanding many hands being prostrated with fever in the Salem talooks, it accomplished about 1,040 square miles, of which 921 square miles were measured in fields, at a cost of 56¾ rupees per square mile, the estimated standard being 65 rupees a square mile. Efforts will be made to complete the survey of the Trichinopoly district in the ensuing year. The enlargement of this party, in the same manner as the northern parties, was also sanctioned early in 1860. This party has also corrected the maps and other survey records of the South Arcot talooks surveyed from 1855 to 1857, so as to bring them up to the present extent of cultivation, which has considerably increased in consequence of the reduction of the assessment.

Operations in Wynaad.

47. The Wynaad settlement and survey parties were organised under peculiar difficulties. The notoriously unhealthy climate, the isolation from the plains, the want of the necessary accommodations for the native servants, the impossibility of getting a sufficient number of persons conversant with the language and manners of the scattered population, the local circumstances of the Province, and the necessity of employing very inferior

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agency, even on liberal salaries, added to the difficulties ordinarily experienced in forming new parties. The objects of the operations in the Wynaad being somewhat different from those in the ryotwary districts, may be described as follows:—

(1.) To define and record the boundaries of estates.

(2.) To ascertain and record the nature and extent of proprietary rights, and of all other rights connected with the soil.

(3.) The confirmation of the tenure of exempted proprietary lands, and the settlement of the tenure of encroachments or long continued possession; and,

(4.) To establish a moderate land tax on a sound basis and at equitable rates, and to extend it to all cultivated lands according to the custom of the district.

It has been resolved that the survey should be based upon estates which are mostly proprietary, and not upon any detail of fields, and that a registry shall be formed of all properties held on tenures involving acts of ownership, whatever the reversionary rights may be. Some progress was made in the organization of the establishments, and field operations were commenced; but the unhealthy season, which commences in March, and the subsequent monsoon, rendered it necessary to suspend operations for some months. Part of the establishments has been temporarily transferred to the Salem district during this interval.

Connexion of the revenue survey with the grand trigonometrical survey.

48. The revenue survey has been connected with the grand trigonometrical survey stations in the Trichinopoly, Salem, and Kristna districts; the average error of the revenue survey has thus been found to be 9·2 feet per mile, the maximum 21·1 feet, and the minimum 0·6 foot. In the Godavery district the trigonometrical stations could not be identified; but this is not of so much consequence, as it is allowed by the Deputy Surveyor General of India that they cannot be depended upon for accuracy.

Lithographic press.

The lithographic establishment attached to the survey office has been brought into good working order, and turns out the village maps printed in colours. Those for 320 villages have been executed during the year. Owing to the small size of the presses, these have been printed in two or three sections, thus greatly increasing the labour. The larger presses and materials lately sanctioned by Government will considerably increase the efficiency of this branch.

Survey classes.

Small survey classes have been usefully employed in the Ganjam, Guntoor, Nellore, and Malabar districts, and their progress is reported by the superintendent of revenue survey as being satisfactory.

Area of work.

49. The approximate area of work falling within the official year is as follows:—

PARTIES.	COMPLETED.		IN PROGRESS.	
	Number of Villages.	Area of Villages in Square Miles.	Number of Villages.	Area of Villages in Square Miles.
Demarcation:				
Godavery party - - - - -	386	1,171	55	149
Kristna ditto - - - - - -	379	1,107	7	30
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto - -	468	910	32	112
TOTAL - - -	1,233	3,188	94	291
Classification:				
Godavery party - - - - -	431	842	42	108
Kristna ditto - - - - - -	528	1,001	6	8
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto - -	832	1,499	38	107
TOTAL - - -	1,791	3,342	86	223
Survey:				
Godavery party - - - - -	154	627	—	—
Kristna ditto - - - - - -	199	522	—	—
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto - -	432	1,037	—	—
TOTAL - - -	785	2,186	—	—

The

The demarcation of 1,233 villages for survey has thus been completed, comprising an area of nearly 3,200 square miles; 1,791 villages have been classified for assessment, containing an area of about 3,340 square miles; and 785 villages, with an area of 2,186 square miles, have been surveyed.

Expenditure of the year.

50. The approximate expenditure of the year is as follows:—

Settlement.	*Rs.*
Central Office	62,268
Godavery party	56,944
Kristna ditto	56,712
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto	58,268
Wynaad ditto	20,442
TOTAL	2,54,734

Survey.		
Godavery party	52,524	The expenditure of the Central Office has been apportioned on the parties, and is included in these sums.
Kristna ditto	46,430	
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto	58,879	
Wynaad ditto	17,959	
TOTAL	1,75,692	

Lithographic Establishment	6,195
Extra Establishment in South Arcot, out of spare funds of the Wynaad party	1,617
Extra Measurers and Coolies of the Godavery and Kristna Districts	7,512
Instruments purchased	3,469
Contingent Charges of Central Office	2,020
TOTAL	1,96,605

INAM COMMISSION.

Origin and system formerly pursued.

51. The Madras Inam Commission was organized in the present year 1859-60. It may not be out of place to preface this first review of its operations by some notice of the past history of the Inam question in this Presidency, and of the general principles and rules which have been adopted for the guidance of the Commission.

The Madras territories came under the rule of the British Government partly in the middle of the last and partly about the commencement of the present century. During the long period which succeeded, lands held as inam, however defective in their original titles, were suffered to be enjoyed tax free, and to descend from generation to generation, in tacit acknowledgment of the prescriptive right of the holders. In 1802 Regulation XXXI. was passed for the registration of inams, and by a certain clause it was ruled that no length of possession could protect invalid titles. But a comparatively small number of inams was registered under its provisions, and no general scrutiny into inam tenures was ever attempted. Finally, the Court of Directors, in their judicial Despatch to the Madras Government of the 13th October 1847, laid down the *dictum* that long undisturbed possession both afforded an evidence of right, and constituted a motive to Government not to interfere; and upon this basis the Madras Government, in 1848, passed and promulgated a series of rules, which have ever since been the guide of the subordinate authorities, and appealed to by the inamdars as the standing law on the subject.

These rules recognised length of possession as a valid title to inams held without grants; and it was explained that entries in the earlier survey accounts, which were then 40 (now 50) years old, would be admitted as proof of long possession. The rules, though liberal in principle, were variously interpreted, and were practically productive of vexation, uncertainty, and frequent injustice to the inamdars. Their most objectionable feature was, that in order to secure the reversionary right of Government in the inams, they enjoyed inquiry on the occurrence of every lapse, and a report to the Board of Revenue and the Government, when there were "any circumstances affecting the prior transmission of the inam or the title of the present claimant."

The value of resumptions made under the operations of these rules was, in most of the districts, insignificant, and gives no idea of the extent to which inam property has been unsettled and held in abeyance. Large numbers of cases remained undisposed of on the Collector's files from pressure of business; whilst fully as large a number of lapses were never reported through the connivance of the village officers. This system of constant

 interference

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interference and uncertainty led to a total deterioration of this species of property, and to a chronic feeling of irritation and discontent amongst the inamdars.

Changes proposed and introduced.

52. Such was the condition of the Madras inams when the organization of a Special Commission was recommended by the local Government, and sanctioned by the Court of Directors. An Inam Commissioner was appointed under these orders in November 1858, but no definite principles of action were laid down for his guidance. The Madras Government contemplated a scrutiny into the original titles of all inams, in view to assert the rights of Government to the full extent. The Court of Directors held that long possession barred such scrutiny, but proposed that the ancient practice of levying a nazarana on every succession should be revived, in the shape of the imposition of a light assessment, in the nature of a jodi or quit-rent, on every inam confirmed to the incumbents. It is to be observed, however, that the adoption of either of these measures would have been, to some extent, a violation of the faith of the Government pledged by their orders of 1848.

On the invitation of the Government of Bombay, the Madras Commissioner visited that Presidency in January and February 1859, for the purpose of acquiring information in respect to the working and results of the Bombay Inam Commission. Meanwhile serious apprehensions were expressed in Parliament as to the propriety of setting on foot so alarming a measure, in view of the troubled times from which India had scarcely emerged; and it was resolved to postpone all active operations in Madras till the arrival of the present Governor, who had recently been appointed, and into whose hands the treatment of the whole subject was entrusted.

53. The question was taken up as soon as possible after the arrival of the Governor, and the principles which guided its settlement are recorded in his Minute of the 13th May 1859. In answer to the argument ordinarily used in favour of resumption, viz. that to exempt one class of persons from taxation necessarily increases the burden upon others, it was for the first time authoritatively declared, that "however desirable equality of taxation may be, there are other things which are even more essential to society, one of which is justice, and another is the institution of property;" and the evils arising from a low state of landed property were thus described:—

"The institution of private property is at the foundation of human society, and the progress of improvement is generally commensurate with the respect in which the rights of property are held by the Government and the community. In this instance, an enormous mass of property, situated in every part of British India, has been kept for a long time in a state of unsettlement. Its precariousness, under the various and uncertain conditions of resumption, has been such, that for many years it has had the character of property only in the lowest and most qualified sense. The loss of productive power, which has been caused by this, is incalculable. It is a great mistake to suppose that the owners are the only sufferers. The community at large is injured in nearly an equal degree by the absence of those improvements, and still more of that contentment, which are the result of a secure state of landed property. In a country like this, abounding with the richest gifts of nature, the land is the great laboratory for the creation of wealth, and the power of Government to reduce its military and police establishments depends upon the degree to which the population is occupied in industrial pursuits, and is interested in the maintenance of the existing order of society."

Conceiving long possession to be the strongest basis of property, and considering that human life passes rapidly in this climate, the Governor proposes that 50 years' uninterrupted possession should be held to be a good title to inams, whatever may have been the origin of the possession.

Rules adopted.

54. Proceeding upon these principles, the following rules were laid down: proved possession of an inam for 50 years is to constitute a valid title. In the case of personal grants, whether hereditary or conditional in their terms, an option is allowed to the holders to convert their terminable tenures into permanent freeholds, with unrestricted powers of alienation and upon reasonable terms, in commutation of the reversionary right of Government in the inams. These terms are the immediate and permanent charge of an annual quit-rent of one-eighth of the full assessment in the case of inamdars having heirs competent to continue the family; of one-fourth when there are only terminable heirs; and of half when the incumbent is without heirs altogether. The lowest rate, calculating at simple interest only, is equivalent to a total exemption from assessment for a period of 140 years, the second rate to an exemption for 60 years, and the highest rate to an exemption for 20 years.

The enfranchisement of the tenure is compulsory on alienees, because it is incumbent on them to cure their defect of title. In other respects they are not placed in a less favourable position than members of the original family, as they have fairly, and usually for a good consideration, acquired the right of the original inamdars. The inamdars are further allowed to absolve themselves from the quit-rent thus stipulated for, by the payment, once for all, of twenty times its amount.

Inams held for a shorter period than 50 years, if held on competent authority, are likewise to be recognised absolutely, or to be admitted to a compromise. The terms of the compromise are, the immediate imposition of a quit-rent on the inam, equal to one-fourth, half, or two-thirds of its full assessment, according to the length of possession and the circumstances

circumstances attending the grant. The resumption, or rather the full assessment, of an inam is totally disclaimed, except when it has been obtained through fraud of the present incumbents, when the period of its grant has expired, or its conditions are not fulfilled.

Inams held for religious and charitable objects thus confirmed, will endure so long as the conditions of the grant are fulfilled. On the validity of an inam being established on the foregoing principles, a title deed is issued to the inamdar, specifying the terms of his future tenure, which is to secure him and his successors from any further scrutiny by Government regarding origin of the inam.

Inams held for revenue and police services no longer required, are to be enfranchised and confirmed, subject to a quit-rent not exceeding half of the full assessment, to be imposed according to the nature of the service of which the holders are relieved; and excesses, or surplusage, in the inams of village, revenue, or police officers, over and above what may be considered a fair remuneration for these offices, are to be similarly treated. The quit-rent accruing to Government from these sources is to meet the charges of the police, or to supplement deficiencies in the emoluments of village establishments.

This system of compromise of the reversionary interests of the Government, and of defects of title on the part of the inamdars, is the fairest, and, in fact, the only possible solution of the question, under the peculiar circumstances attending the past history of the inam tenures of this Presidency. It at once realises all the interest which the Government fairly possesses in these tenures, and turns to the fullest advantage a large mass of landed property, which, though tax-free, has hitherto possessed little value. The soundness of the measure has been fully established by the success which has attended its operation during the present year.

Agency and mode of operation.

55. In regard to the agency and mode of operation: the commission consists of two special assistants and a staff of deputy collectors (now amounting to 16), all of whom were selected for their ability and strict integrity of conduct, from the best class of native agency available; and provided with moderate establishments, they work under the immediate orders of the commissioner, a covenanted European officer. Proceeding from talook to talook, the investigation is conducted on the spot; and with all the available accounts and records ready at hand, and with the inamdars and village officers in attendance, the settlement is effected to the complete satisfaction of the parties concerned, and with a rapidity unknown under any former system. The investigations of the commission secure also a complete and valuable record of inam tenures and rights, the absence of which has been hitherto much felt.

The rules and course of procedure having been submitted to Government on the 6th July 1859, considerable discussion ensued; and they were finally approved and sanctioned for adoption in the order of Government, dated the 9th August 1859. The Godavery and Kristna districts were first taken in hand on account of the important bearing of the subject on the anicuts constructed in these districts, and the revenue survey which is in progress. The commissioner commenced his operations in September with a staff of two special assistants, and of seven deputy collectors, who were subsequently increased to eight, and towards the end of the year to ten.

Work performed.

56. The following table exhibits at one view the work performed during the eight months of the official year (or from September 1859 to the 30th September 1860) in the above-named districts:—

Description of Inams.	Number of Titles confirmed.	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional Quit-rent stipulated to be paid for Enfranchisement.	Additional Quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	
Devádayam Dharmadáyam, or Religious and Charitable grants of a permanent character	2,594	33,040	60,341	1,745 1 –	1,181 9 –	- - -	Number of decisions of Deputy Collectors up to 30th April, 46,648.
Personal grants enfranchised at the Option of the inamdars, 22,905 Compulsorily - - 13,620	36,525	239,746	4,25,235	51,793 10 –	51,370 8 –	- - -	Service Inams, 3,451.
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures - - - - -	364	5,654	9,730	640 2 –	- - -	1,025 10 –	
TOTAL - - -	39,483	2,78,440	4,95,306	54,178 13 –	52,552 – –	1,025 10 –	

Number of Title Deeds issued, 25,856; Number of Cases redeemed, 149; Quit-rent Red., *Rs.* 269. 4; Amount paid in Red., *Rs.* 5,398. 8.

Within the period specified, 46,648 claims were decided by the deputy collectors, giving an average of 5,831 cases per month, exclusive of village service inams recorded by them. The number of cases confirmed in the Commissioner's office falls little short of the above average, allowance being made for the fact that the work of review and confirmation necessarily commenced at a later period. The total extent of inams confirmed, of all kinds, except those for village service, is 278,440 acres, of the annual value of 4,95,306 rupees, and charged with a quit-rent of 54,178 rupees; which, with the additional quit-

rent now stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement, amounts to 1,06,730 rupees, or 21½ per cent. of the full assessment. The permanent annual addition to the revenue, in the shape of quit-rent so made, is 52,552 rupees, whilst the cost of the commission during the eight months in question is about 66,000 rupees. The personal grants not enfranchised by the holders and retained on their present restricted hereditary tenure are hardly one per cent. On the personal grants enfranchised, of the annual value of 4,25,235 rupees, the additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid is 51,370 rupees, or 14 per cent. of the net value of the inams; but inclusive of the already existing quit-rent, which it may be remarked was, to a great extent, imposed by the ruling authorities subsequent to the original dates of the grants on account of supposed defects of title, the total annual quit-rent payable upon these inams is 1,03,164 rupees, being 24 per cent. or about one-fourth of their full value. The quit-rent has been redeemed to a very small extent, owing to the general poverty of the inamdars, to the indifference naturally shown by such of them as are residents of the villages, and hold assessed lands already paying a revenue to Government; and also, in some degree, to a want of confidence in the finality of the Commission. The number and value of inams fully assessed is insignificant.

Present establishment and cost.

57. The staff of deputy collectors has been recently increased to 16, and the whole establishment of the Commission will hereafter stand as follows:—

		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
	Commisioner	2,500	–	–
2	Special Assistants	1,000	–	–
1	Second Class Deputy Collector	500	–	–
3	Third Class Deputy Collectors	1,050	–	–
10	Fourth Class Deputy Collectors	2,500	–	–
2	Fourth Class Deputy Collectors	500	(not yet joined.)	
	Commissioner's Establishment	1,331	8	–
2	Special Assistants' Establishment	268	–	–
16	Deputy Collectors' Establishment	1,276	–	–
	Monthly Total	10,925	8	–
				12
	Annual Total *Rs.*	1,31,106	–	–

With this increased agency, it is expected that the inam investigation of the whole Presidency will be completed in less than three years from the present time.

Estimated cost of the whole operation.

58. It is calculated that the entire cost of the Commission, from first to last, will be less than one year's additional revenue permanently secured to the State by its operations throughout the whole Presidency. But it must be borne in mind, that the object of the Commission is not the production of a large amount of revenue, but the quieting of tenures; and the realisation of such rights in inam land as the Government are fairly entitled to, and no more.

EDUCATIONAL.

The point reached in education at this time.

59. *General Remarks.*—IN reviewing the educational history of the past year, it is rendered evident that a considerable advance has been made, although it must be confessed little or no effect has as yet been produced upon the mass of the population. The action of the Educational Department is almost entirely confined to those that hope to secure admission among the servants of the State. Where education has already spread to some extent, a desire to obtain instruction in English, and in the various branches of knowledge to which that language is the key, apart from the view of entering the service of Government, is undoubtedly to be met with; but the prevalent feeling is that of apathetic indifference to all knowledge not immediately conducing to pecuniary profit; the *cui bono* principle in its narrowest form is that which has most weight at present. It may reasonably be anticipated that the passive resistance of the masses will be gradually overcome, not merely by the direct agency of this department, but partly by the influence of the educated few, and perhaps even more through the material improvements which European science is introducing into the country; still it is necessary that a correct estimate should be formed of the circumstances in which education finds itself, to prevent persons of a sanguine temperament indulging in dreams of a speedy realisation of their wishes for the enlightenment of India.

Grades of Education and their sources of Improvement.—Dividing education into three grades—superior or university, secondary or middle-class, and primary or popular—it may be said that a commencement has been made in the first, considerable development given to the second, while, as has already been stated, scarcely anything has been effected in the third, when regard is had to the magnitude of the work. The University Examinations, with

with the honors they hold out, and the Uncovenanted Service Examinations, which present direct pecuniary advantages as well as a share of credit, afford a powerful leverage for the improvement of superior and middle-class education; but, unfortunately, no such machinery offers itself for the spread of primary instruction.

Progress in Tinnevelly.

60. In certain localities, and especially in Tinnevelly, the great field of missionary labour, some progress has been made in elementary education; and during the past year Coimbatore has been the scene of a tolerably successful attempt to improve ordinary village schools by means of indirect Government agency. A native schoolmaster, possessing peculiar qualifications, was sent to itinerate through the district, with a view to his inducing the village teachers to introduce reforms into their schools; and between 1st November 1859 and 31st March 1860, he brought 26 villages under inspection, was the means of opening six new schools, and changed the course of instruction entirely in six, and partly in three other schools; he also sold a large number of books and slates in the course of his tours. This species of gentle and gradual action, accompanied with encouragement to the teachers from Government, seems well calculated to improve the education of the masses; but it is evident that tact, energy, and an amount of personal influence, by no means easy to be acquired, are essential qualifications for the inspecting schoolmaster.

Experiment with Government agency to improve popular education in Coimbatore.

Madras University.

61. It was to be expected that in the working of University arrangements, transplanted as it were from England into India, defects would, from time to time, become apparent, and call for correction. This has happened, and in the course of the past year, besides a general revision of the Regulations of the B. A. degree, bearing more upon the phraseology than upon the purport of the rules, three important measures received the sanction of the Senate. At the examination in 1859, the passed candidates were arranged in three classes, according to the marks obtained by them; but the members of each class were placed in alphabetical order, however little such an arrangement might correspond to their relative attainments. This system was altered by the Senate, who decided that the members of the first and second classes should be ranked according to their marks, and that the members of the third class should be placed alphabetically: thus the higher classes were made in effect honour classes, and the lowest class was constituted a poll.

Alteration of B. A. rules.

Alteration in rules for degree of B. L.

Another change was introduced in the faculty of law. The original rules required a candidate for the degree of B. L. to secure, as a preliminary measure, the degree of B. A. The Matriculation examination has now been substituted for that belonging to the B. A. degree; the Senate considering it inexpedient to demand a knowledge of the B. A. subjects from an aspirant to a law diploma.

Adoption of academic costumes.

The only remaining innovation that demands notice is the adoption of academic costumes. It appeared to the Senate not only appropriate but highly advisable to connect with the newly introduced University honours a certain amount of pomp and ceremonial: the measure harmonises with the procedure of the west, and it was held that in India especially, where externals are much regarded, and where as yet a degree confers no well-recognised status in society, every legitimate opportunity should be taken to lend weight to the position of a graduate.

University examination.

62. Three University examinations took place last year, all in the month of February 1860, viz., a Matriculation, a Bachelor of Arts, and a Bachelor of Laws examination.

Matriculation examination.

At the Matriculation examination 52 candidates came forward; of these, 23 passed, 4 securing places in the first class, and 19 in the second. The passed candidates had received their education as follows:—

10 at Presidency College.
4 at Patcheappah's School and Presidency College.
2 at Madras Normal School.
2 at Combaconum Provincial School and Presidency College.
2 at Chittoor Zillah School.
1 at Cuddalore Zillah School and Presidency College.
1 at Tanjore Mission Seminary and Presidency College.
1 at Jaffna Wesleyan School and Madras Normal School.

The examiners were of opinion that there was a falling off in the optional language, compared with the preceding year, while there was an improvement in English; they also found reason to complain of a deficiency in arithmetic. In concluding their report, the Examiners remarked that the standard of matriculation had found its level, and was working well.

B.A. examination.

Ten candidates presented themselves for the B. A. degree; of these, five passed; one being placed in the first class, two in the second, and two in the third class. The successful candidates were educated as follows:—

1 at the Presidency College.
1 at Combaconum Provincial School and Presidency College.
1 by private tuition.
1 at Jaffna Wesleyan School and Madras Normal School.
1 at Doveton Protestant College.

CHAP. IX. Madras.

Character of the B. A. degree at the University of Madras.

As the degrees of Indian Universities are frequently regarded in an erroneous point of view by persons unfamiliar with them, and with those of the English Universities, the following quotation is given from the Report of the B. A. Examiners, several of whom were University men, and one having been very lately Examiner for Classical Honours at the University of Oxford. After speaking of the candidates that passed, the examiners proceed to say :—" We must observe, however, that the word ' passed,' in the present instance implies rather more than it does at Oxford or Cambridge, where it stands in contrast to the taking of honours. A ' pass' at Oxford or Cambridge is attainable with very moderate exertion by persons of very moderate abilities. In the present case the standard is relatively higher, the range of subjects wider, and the requisite exertion is greater. The B. A. degree in the Madras University may therefore be looked upon essentially as an honourable distinction."

B. L. examination.

At the B. L. examination, as a special case, four candidates from the Presidency College were admitted, who had not previously passed the Matriculation examination; of these gentlemen only one was passed by the examiners. The successful candidate will not be actually admitted to the degree of bachelor of laws till he has passed the Matriculation examination, as prescribed by the rules of the University.

Presidency College.

63. The Presidency College made fair progress during the past year. A circumstance deserving of notice is the large number of applicants for admission into the institution; for many of whom there is absolutely no room in the present building. It is a matter for regret that of these youths very few are found qualified to enter the senior classes, which alone are entitled to be termed collegiate. It is evident that, for a college to flourish, it should be fed by several tributary schools; the Presidency College, however, has little extraneous aid in filling its senior department, which is composed, for the most part, of students promoted from the junior classes.

Changes in the staff of teachers.

The principal changes in the staff of teachers occurred in February of the present year; when the departure to England, on leave of absence, of the Director of Public Instruction, and the appointment of the principal to the acting directorship, were followed by the nomination of the professor of English literature to the acting principalship, and of the second master of Combaconum Provincial School to the acting professorship of mathematics.

Annual Examination.

Examination, Senior Department.

The examination at the close of 1859, which was conducted in the senior department, almost entirely by a number of gentlemen unconnected with the college, and in the junior department by the principal and professors, was generally satisfactory. Two of the members of the highest class of the senior department, Pœzold and Sanjíva Ráu are especially noticed in the reports of the examiners: the former acquitted himself remarkably well in nearly all his subjects, and the latter is specially commended by one of the examiners in English literature as manifesting in his composition " taste and a discriminating acquaintance with the best models of writing." The portions of the examination that were least satisfactory were the spherical trigonometry of the third class, and the moral philosophy of the second class. The five members of the third class received certificates of proficiency at the distribution of prizes; and of these young men, two were admitted to the degree of B. A. in March last; one, Pœzold, being placed by the university examiners in the first class, and the other, Sanjíva Ráu, in the second class.

Examination, Junior Department.

In the junior department there appeared to be in several classes an improvement in the command of English, and also in the style of executing written answers to questions. The spelling, however, in one of the classes, was very bad; and the answering in arithmetic was in several cases decidedly unsatisfactory.

Vernacular Examination.—Owing to a mistake, the examination in vernaculars was not sufficiently searching and comprehensive; so far as it went, the pupils for the most part acquitted themselves fairly.

Law class.

The law class, consisting of a limited number of young men, studied during 1859 the law of evidence and criminal law. At the examination in December last, which was conducted by the professor, 13 students attended; and, with the exception of three of the pupils, the answering of the class was creditable. Two of the students, by undergoing an extra examination, which was accorded to them with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, completed the fulfilment of the conditions laid down for the attainment of a law certificate, and, consequently, received appropriate testimonials on the occasion of the distribution of prizes.

ATTENDANCE.

	30th April	
	1859.	1860.
Presidency College.	Attendance.	Attendance.
General Branch - - - -	138	265
Legal Branch - - - -	20	21
TOTAL - - -	258	286

A slight increase shows itself in the attendance for 1860 over that for 1859, as shown in the opposite statement.

Madras Normal School.

64. During the year under review, the normal school at Madras was conducted in the same manner as in the preceding year, the new principal adhering to the arrangements laid down by his predecessor. The working of the institution in its several departments has been decidedly satisfactory, though it has laboured under certain disadvantages, the most striking of which are the want of a master for the practising school, and the combination of the superintendence of both Tamil and Telugu normal pupils in the hands of a single teacher, who is at present only slightly acquainted with the latter language.

At

Normal class.

At the beginning of 1860, the senior section of the normal class was examined by the inspector of the third division; the junior section and the other departments of the school were examined mainly by the principal and his assistants. The 11 students forming the senior section were judged worthy of teachers' certificates, varying from the third to the sixth grade; and six students in the Vernacular normal class were found deserving of certificates of lower grades. Thus, on the whole, 17 pupils were declared duly qualified to pass out of the institution and undertake the work of instruction.

Preparatory normal class.

The preparatory normal class did not pass as good an examination as the normal class proper; and it will be necessary for the members of this class to aim at greater accuracy in their work, and to have a larger amount of practice in English composition.

Model and Practising schools.

The model school took the lead of the practising school in the examination, a result which might have been anticipated, as the former had the benefit of a master permanently attached to it, while the latter was conducted by the normal students, with such occasional supervision as the principal could afford to give amid the press of his other duties.

Increased Utility of the Schools.—It is to be remarked that hitherto almost all the normal students have been Tamils, so that while the institution has done much to benefit that part of the Presidency which was already in advance, it has effected but little for the backward Telugu districts. Now several Telugus are numbered among the students, so that the effects of the school will, ere long, be felt in the northern divisions.

NORMAL STUDENTS.

Number on the Rolls.

	30th April 1859.	30th April 1860.
	Attendance.	
Normal Class	25	24
Preparatory Normal Class	28	29
Vernacular Normal Class	19	12
Model School / Practising School	494	440
Vernacular Practising School	37	30
TOTAL	603	535

65. Beside the normal school at Madras, which may be regarded as the parent stem, three other institutions of a similar character, but of a lower grade, and for vernacular teachers, have been in operation during the past year. The schools at Vellore and Mayaveram are in a thriving condition; that at Cheyúr is not equally satisfactory. Since the population of the last-named place is so small as to render it impossible for the practising or elementary school to expand itself to any extent, it is a question whether the normal school should not be transferred to some other more eligible locality.

NORMAL SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCES.

STATION.	30th April 1859.	30th April 1860.
	Attendance.	
Vellore:		
Normal Students	23	26
Pupils of School	149	183
Mayaveram:		
Normal Students	19	19
Pupils of School	93	107
Cheyúr:		
Normal Students	15	9
Pupils of School	66	59

Training Schools required for the Presidency.—When these schools have been provided with their proper complement of masters, which is not the case at present, it may be expected that the wants of the southern districts will be fairly met. The Telugu country, however, is without a single institution specially devoted to the training of vernacular teachers; and, though Telugus are beginning to resort to the normal school at Madras, it is extremely desirable that a training school of a lower grade should be established at a convenient station in the northern portion of the Presidency. A similar remark may also be made with reference to the western coast, where the deficiency of teachers is even greater than in the Telugu districts.

Provincial Schools. Combaconum.

66. The Combaconum Provincial School was examined this year by the Inspector of the 3d division, as the Inspector of the 5th division, under whose supervision it ordinarily lies, had proceeded to England on sick certificate. It is probable that the standard by which the officiating Inspector measured the condition of the institution was a higher one than had previously been adopted; but making allowance for this, it still appears that the school did not afford as favourable results at the late examination as it did on former occasions. The principal defects were in English and arithmetic.

Reading Room at Combaconum.—It may be mentioned in connection with the provincial school, that there is a reading-room established in the town of Combaconum, which was set on foot by some of the Hindu teachers of the school and their friends. The Inspector visited the room, and found it "remarkably neat and clean, and the collection of books of a superior character, though rather heavy, perhaps, upon the whole." The library appears to be in considerable favour among the educated young men of the place.

Calicut.

Of the Calicut Provincial School the report is highly favourable, the Inspector observing: "The school has made marked progress in the course of the last year, and is, I consider, in a very satisfactory condition. The written exercises of the upper classes, particularly those on history, were very creditable." Improvement was also manifested in the pronunciation of English in the lower classes, and in the degree of order prevailing in the class-rooms.

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BELLARY.

STATIONS.	No. on Roll 30th April 1859.	1860.
Combaconum	281	236
Calicut	216	233
Bellary	252	216
TOTAL	749	685

The results of the examination of the Bellary Provincial School were more favourable to the junior than to the senior classes. The Inspector remarks: "The lower classes gave me especial satisfaction; the higher classes, however, were not quite proportionately advanced." The senior boys answered well in English grammar, geography, and the facts of history, and made fair translations from English into Telugu; they failed to a certain extent in mathematics, in paraphrasing English poetry, and in answering comprehensive questions upon their historical studies.

67. The three provincial schools, though certainly not on a level, present far less disparity than do those of the next grade, the zillah schools. Of these latter, one or

Zillah schools.

two are but little behind the best provincial school; while one, that at Cuddapah, is scarcely superior to a talook school. These irregularities must necessarily exist until the several institutions work up to the standard which they are intended to reach.

Chittoor.

The zillah school at Chittoor is one of the most advanced of its class, as an indication of which it may be mentioned that two of its senior scholars passed the University Matriculation Examination of the current year. The system of pupil teachers has been tried at Chittoor, but does not appear to have succeeded; it is questionable whether this portion of the English scheme of education is suited to India.

Cuddalore.

The organization and discipline of the Cuddalore zillah school were found defective on the visit of the Inspector. At the Annual Examination the scholars generally may be said to have passed a moderately good examination; and the study of Tamil appears to have received increased attention during the past year.

Salem.

The Salem zillah school suffered very much during last year, owing to frequent changes of masters; and in consequence of a difficulty in providing a complete staff of teachers, classes of an unwieldy magnitude had to be allowed to exist. The result of these evils was apparent in the average marks obtained by the scholars at the Annual Examination.

Madura.

The progress of the Madura zillah school has been fair in every subject, except Tamil. The execution of the papers of the senior class at the examination was particularly creditable; there existed, however, too great a disparity between that class and the one next in rank.

Rajahmundry.

The Rajahmundry zillah school received a considerable accession of scholars during the past year. The Inspector in his report bears favourable testimony to the working of the institution; in particular, he remarks, that the senior classes passed a creditable examination in almost every subject, except physical geography.

A suggestion was made to remove this school to Dowléishwaram, a place of growing importance, owing to the great works that are being carried on in connection with the Godavery. After a careful examination of the question, the Acting Director came to the conclusion that the change would be inexpedient, more especially as the inhabitants of Rajahmundry were beginning to afford increased support to the existing school.

Cuddapah.

The numbers in the Cuddapah zillah school are still low, owing to the want of appreciation of education on the part of the people, who are perhaps more narrow-minded and bigoted than the inhabitants of most mofussil towns. The school work, though of a low standard, as already stated, affords satisfactory results, the average marks in the Inspector's examination seldom falling to one-third, and generally amounting to one-half of the total number.

Berhampore.

Another zillah school exists at Berhampore, which is resorted to by several Uryias among others. As the officiating Inspector has not been able to visit the institution, no remarks will be made upon it in this Report.

ZILLAH SCHOOLS.—ATTENDANCES.

STATIONS.	Number of Pupils on the 30th April 1859.	1860.
Chittoor	160	179
Cuddalore	235	235
Salem	141	181
Madura	185	209
Rajahmundry	104	168
Cuddapah	89	86
Berhampore	117	106
TOTAL	1,031	1,164

68. Next in grade to the zillah schools, and differing from the lower of those institutions, but slightly as to educational standard, are some denominated Anglo-vernacular schools. These are at present five in number, of which three are new, viz., the schools at Kurnool, Adoni, and Anantipoor, while that at Malapuram is merely a revival in a new form of a school previously established at that place. Chicacole school was progressing tolerably satisfactorily, but owing to the removal of the head master, which was rendered necessary by his insubordinate conduct, and the inability of the acting director to fill the vacancy appropriately, it has fallen off somewhat of late. Of the other Anglo-vernacular schools, that at Anantipoor is the most thriving, while the one at Malapuram, which is even now in a feeble condition, will probably have to be removed to another locality when the place ceases to be a station for the police, which it is understood is likely to happen before long.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Number on Roll, 30th April 1860.
Chicacole	70
Kurnool	64
Adoni	33
Anantipoor	63
Malapuram	27
TOTAL	257

69. The talook schools, which constitute the lowest grade of Government institutions, present great inequalities, not only in the progress of the pupils, but more especially in the numbers attending the several schools. The chief cause of this, though by no means the only one, is the difference in the educational conditions of the

Talook schools.

the places in which they have been established. On the 30th April last, while the talook school at Wallájapettáh contained 165 pupils, that at Salúr numbered only 12 scholars. It appears that at the commencement of the extension of educational operations, the localities in which schools were set on foot were not, in all cases, those affording the greatest chances of success. At the outset, from the absence of accurate data, and perhaps from the readiness with which a native community is induced by the persuasion of a few of its leading members to make applications and promises to the authorities, such errors could not well have been avoided. Owing to the evil, however, some schools have had to be closed, as for instance, four during the current year in the District of Nellore; and others will probably have to be removed to stations of a more favourable character.

The schools in Malabar and Canara are perhaps the most backward of all the talook schools, as in those provinces scarcely anything had been effected in the way of education before the director commenced his operations, and the feelings and modes of life of the people peculiarly indispose them for the reception of instruction. Now a certain number of school books have been supplied, and the best teaching agency available has been secured: very much, however, remains to be done in both of these departments. To improve the teachers, the Deputy Inspector of Malabar and Canara has been authorized to form at Cannanore a normal class of the masters of the schools under his supervision, during the summer vacation, which has received extension to render the measure more effective. When the teachers resume their ordinary labours, they will be visited in turn by the Deputy Inspector, who will remain some little time with each to ensure the object of the brief training being attained as far as circumstances will permit. This course seems likely to prove of benefit, but it can only be regarded as a make-shift; what is really required is the formation of a normal school for Malabar and Canara, or the establishment of a normal class in connection with the provincial school at Calicut.

The accompanying table affords a comparative statement of the talook schools in the different educational divisions:—

DIVISIONS.	30th April 1859.		30th April 1860.	
	Number of Talook Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Talook Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1st Division - - - - -	21	913	23	820
2d ditto - - - - -	1	29	—	—
3d ditto - - - - -	12	712	9	648
4th ditto - - - - -	14	737	20	923
5th ditto - - - - -	11	489	11	492
Malabar and Canara - - -	9	190	9	288
TOTAL - - -	68	3,070	72	3,171

Madrissa-i-Azam. Its former character.

70. The Madrissa-i-Azam, which was established and supported by the late Nawab of the Carnatic, was not so much a college in the proper sense of the term, as a mere congeries of separate schools, without any regular organization, and under no effective control. The amount of useful secular instruction afforded was extremely small, the main work of the institution being the teaching of Arabic and Persian, and the doctrines of the Mahommedan religion; at the same time, as might be expected from the defective organization, discipline was exceedingly lax within the walls of the college.

Its re-organization.—On the Nawab's death a discussion took place as to the course to be pursued in reference to the Madrissa. At last it was decided that the institution should be re-organized, and that the course of instruction should be made to correspond to that laid down for zillah schools; Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Arabic, and Persian being taught in addition to English. It was also resolved that the whole of the expense should be borne by Government, and that only Mahommedans should be eligible for admission. The Madrissa was accordingly opened under its new form at the commencement of the last official year.

Progress of the new Institution.—The progress of the college has been decidedly satisfactory. It is true the standard of attainments is still very low, but the institution has made a great advance in recommending itself to the Mussulman population, while a state of discipline has been introduced, which is highly creditable. The regulations for enforcing punctuality led at first to a large number of removals, and the attendance continued for a time to be of a fluctuating character: this evil has become gradually diminished, and will probably disappear before very long.

The number of pupils in the Madrissa on the 30th April 1860 was 242.

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

71. In July 1859 an examination was held of candidates for certificates as teachers; it was conducted entirely by means of printed papers of questions to be answered in writing, with the exception of testing the teaching powers of the examinees, which was effected by the

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the delivery of a lesson, on the part of each candidate, in the presence of the Inspector of the Division to which the individual belonged.

Results of Examination.—The following table shows the number of candidates examined for each grade of certificate, the number passed, and the grants to which, on the fulfilment of other conditions, a claim was established:—

	Grade of Certificate.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number passed.	Amount of Grant awardable for each Certificate.	Aggregate amount of monthly Grants awardable on the result of the Examination.
				Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Masters	3d Grade	1	—	—	—
	4th ditto	1	—	—	—
	5th ditto	5	1	18 5 4	18 5 4
	6th ditto	7	1	13 5 4	13 5 4
	7th ditto	28	9	10 — —	90 — —
	8th ditto	39	31	6 10 8	206 10 8
	9th ditto	157	83	3 5 4	276 10 8
Mistresses	1st Grade	1	—	—	—
	2d ditto	—	—	—	—
	3d ditto	1	—	—	—
	4th ditto	9	—	—	—
	5th ditto	17	—	3 5 4	30 — —
	TOTAL	266	134	— — —	635 — —

It may be remarked that the candidate masters of the eighth and ninth grades number 196 out of a total of 238 for all grades; and that the candidate mistresses of the fourth and fifth grades amount to 26 out of a total of 28. The examination of these 224 teachers was conducted wholly in the Vernaculars. Of the 125 passed masters, 82 were persons employed in private schools, for whom grants were solicited; the remaining 43 were either students in Government normal schools or masters in Government schools.

Conduct of the Examination.—In the assignment of marks most weight was attached to language, arithmetic, method and teaching power, as being of the greatest importance to teachers. Considerable latitude had to be left to the Inspector, to whom was entrusted the general conduct of the examination, in deciding upon the rejection or approval of candidates. When an examinee utterly failed in a very important subject, he was excluded; but a partial failure was made merely to lower the grade, without entailing rejection on the candidate. The attainments of the mistresses were so inferior, that a minimum of marks had to be adopted for them, very much below that laid down for the masters.

Defects in the present Scheme of Examination.—The scheme of examination for teachers' certificates has been found defective in some respects, and the Director of Public Instruction proposes to introduce modifications on his return to India. The objects that will be aimed at in the changes are the simplification of the plan, and the rendering it somewhat less repulsive to candidates than it is at present. It is believed that such alterations, accompanied, perhaps, by a somewhat more liberal scale of grants-in-aid, will afford a greatly increased stimulus to education.

Grants-in-Aid.

72. The grant-in-aid system, wherever it has had scope, has worked well during the past year; there is no doubt that the application of Government funds in this direction will become more and more advantageous every day; and it is to be recollected that the system, besides extending the influence of education over a larger surface than could otherwise be operated upon, must gradually generate among the people habits of self-government, and so foster the manly and independent virtues which are essential to national existence.

Masulipatam.

The grant-in-aid school of greatest importance in the first division is that conducted by the Rev. Mr. Noble at Masulipatam. This institution is in a very efficient state, and exerts a most beneficial influence upon the adjacent districts.

Vizagapatam.

Perhaps the most striking event that has taken place in the first division during the past official year, is the establishment of a large Hindu school at Vizagapatam, for which a grant-in-aid has been solicited: the application has gone up to the Supreme Government, with a favourable recommendation on the part of the Government of Madras. The originators of the movement, which terminated in the foundation of the school, requested, in the first instance, that a Government school should be set on foot, to which they offered to contribute a donation of 5,000 rupees; on the Director of Public Instruction objecting to the establishment of a Government school at a place where there already existed a missionary school that might easily be made adequate to the wants of the inhabitants, the present arrangement was adopted. The school, which is an Anglo-Vernacular one, was formally

formally opened on the 16th April last, with a staff of six masters and an attendance of 130 boys. It must be observed that the subscriptions which maintain the school proceed almost entirely from the rich zemindars in the neighbourhood, with some aid from Kacheri servants; the wealthy merchants of the town evincing a complete apathy upon the subject.

Bellary. In the second division there is as yet but little room for the operation of the grant-in-aid system, as of the few private schools affording a tolerably fair education; several object to the receipt of grants. The principal schools receiving aid are the Roman Catholic ones at Bellary, containing altogether 233 pupils. These have had a difficulty to contend with in the fluctuating attendance; and in this, and some other respects, such as the raising of the qualifications of the teachers, improvements are called for.

Madras. In the third division several of the most important schools open to inspection, such as those of the Free Church of Scotland, the Doveton College, and the Harris School, have not been inspected within the year. It may be remarked that both the Doveton College and the Harris School have increased in numerical strength, the former now containing 129 scholars, and the latter 49. The Doveton College also, as has been mentioned in another place, contributed one of the five Bachelors of Arts of the present year.

Royapettah Preparatory School.—The Royapettah preparatory school, containing 197 scholars, which is managed wholly by native gentlemen, is reported to be generally satisfactory, the Hindustani Department alone calling for much improvement.

Wesleyan Mission School at Royapettah.—The Wesleyan Mission School at Royapettah was last year without the advantage of the superintendence of its head master, whose health had compelled him to make a temporary return to England. The effect of his absence was visible in the state of the classes of the boys' school at the time of the inspector's examination. As the head master has now resumed charge, an improvement may be looked for on the occasion of the next inspection.

Madras Roman Catholic Schools—The Madras Roman Catholic Schools and Orphanages, containing, on the whole, about 270 children, are open to inspection on the ground of their receiving certain subsistence allowances for soldiers' orphans. In the boys' school more appears to be attempted than is thoroughly followed up; the inspector remarks that a better system of instruction, and improved text books, will have to be introduced, before much improvement can be made in the higher classes. Comparing the lower classes with the boys in an ordinary elementary school, the pupils may be said to have passed an average examination.

In the girls' school the classes are fairly taught, and the appearance and behaviour of the pupils are very satisfactory. The nuns, who are the teachers, seem to take great interest in the work, and to understand it.

Anglo-vernacular School at St. Thomas' Mount.—One of the most important aided schools, under native management, in the division is, the Anglo-vernacular school at St. Thomas' Mount, which contains 135 pupils. This was, to a certain extent, re-organized during the year by the Deputy Inspector of Schools for Chingleput and North Arcot, the managers of the institution having expressed their desire that the step should be taken.

Fourth Division.—In the fourth division the only private schools receiving aid are the Anglo-vernacular School at Coimbatore, and the schools for the Badagas on the Nilgherries.

Coimbatore. Since a properly qualified master has been put at the head of the Coimbatore school, which was done at the commencement of 1860, considerable improvement appears to have taken place in its condition; about 130 boys now attend it, and the inspector believes that it will, under proper management, very well supply the place of a Government zillah school.

Nilgherries. The schools for the Badagas have made a considerable advance, the numbers having risen from 120 to 210 in the last three months, and a class for training teachers having been established. The existing arrangement, whereby these schools are placed under the immediate superintendence of the German missionaries on the Nilgherries, appears to be that which is best adapted for the improvement of the people under present circumstances.

Fifth Division.—The grant-in-aid system is extensively developed in the fifth division.

Tanjore. In Tanjore, omitting Vediarpuram seminary, which was not visited by the inspector in his recent tour, the Tanjore mission boys' school calls for most notice. Of this institution the inspector remarks, "I do not know of any aided school whose present state is more satisfactory than the Tanjore boys' school, or whose prospects are more promising."

Tinnevelly. Of the schools in Tinnevelly which were inspected, all, save one, were found to be in a state fully justifying the assistance afforded them by Government.

Tinnevelly continued. The Sawyerpuram seminary, though not maintained on so large a scale as formerly, is still in a flourishing condition. The scholars passed a fair examination in almost all their subjects; the spelling, however, in English, was defective; the mistakes in geographical

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and historical proper names being particularly striking. The inspector observes, "The papers of the higher boys were characterized by great neatness; and those in geography, especially the sketch maps which illustrated them, were remarkably well and neatly done."

Palamcotta Anglo-vernacular School.—The Palamcotta Anglo-vernacular School stands high as to the teaching of the English language, to which great attention appears to be given; the mathematical papers of the scholars were not altogether satisfactory, being deficient in neatness and accuracy.

Boarding Schools.—The boarding school at Megnanapuram is well conducted in all respects, and the reading and pronunciation of English is considered by the inspector to have been by far the best he had ever heard in a native school of the same or even a higher class. The other boarding schools, though not so far advanced as the preceding, are most valuable institutions, on account of the habits of order, cleanliness, and industry which are formed within them.

Village Schools.—The village schools in Tinnevelly, which are open to Government inspection, are about 130 in number. The children attending them are, for the most part, very young, and belong to the lower classes; the instruction afforded by them is necessarily of a low standard, but it is for the most part conveyed in an efficient manner. In schools of this stamp it is evident that close inspection is absolutely requisite; and it appears that the institutions under the superintendence of the Reverend Mr. Thomas and the Reverend Doctor Caldwell, which have the benefit of well devised schemes of inspection, are superior to most of the others, which do not possess the same advantage.

Malabar and Canara.

In Malabar and Canara, owing to the extremely backward state of education, the excessive difficulty of procuring qualified teachers, and other co-operating evil influences, the deputy inspector is of opinion that the grant-in-aid rules, if rigidly carried out, will prove rather injurious than beneficial. It seems probable that it will be necessary to make the grant bear a larger ratio to the whole expenditure than is the case at present. If this were done, and a Normal School set on foot at a convenient point, it might be expected that some of the chief obstacles to the spread of education would be removed in the course of five or six years.

Of the aided schools on the Western Coast, those under the German missionaries are the best; they have a higher moral tone, are better provided with school furniture, and possess a more stable foundation than the others.

Tabular statement of Schools aided.

73. The following Table shows the distribution of the schools aided by Government, according to the latest returns:—

	Number of Schools of or above the Grade of Government Zillah Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools of the Grade of Government Talook Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Village Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.
1st Division -	4	477	2	80	- -	- -	6	557
2d Ditto - -	1	233	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	233
3d Ditto - -	8	1,744	30	1,919	- -	- -	38	3,663
4th Ditto - -	1	116	8	210	- -	- -	9	326
5th Ditto - -	8	660	5	165	147	4,809	160	5,634
Malabar and Canara.	2	196	9	608	- -	- -	11	804
GRAND TOTAL -	24	3,426	54	2,982	147	4,809	225	11,217

Amount of Grants.

74. Grants in aid for 1859-60:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Grants payable in aid of salaries under the old rules -	26,114	10	8
Grants payable in aid of salaries on the result of the examination held in December 1858 - - - -	1,280	–	–
Grants payable in aid of salaries on the result of the examination held in July 1859 - - - - -	4,360	15	4
Grants for books paid in 1859-60 - - - -	207	1	–
Grants for buildings paid in 1859-60 - - - -	1,250	–	–
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	33,212	11	–

Medical College.

75. The last session of the Medical College commenced on the 1st September 1859, and terminated on the 31st March 1860; the month of April was, in a great measure, taken up in the examination of the students.

The

The conduct of the pupils is very favourably reported upon: the punishment of confinement has been found particularly efficacious in securing regularity of attendance, while it has been necessary to have recourse to it in only 10 instances.

The examination of the candidates for employment in the public service was conducted by a committee of three officers nominated by Government, who also examined a candidate for diploma of the college: the examination of the junior students was carried on by the Principal and Professors.

Examination of Medical Students.

The committee of examiners passed 20 out of 24 medical apprentices, and 21 out of 25 native medical pupils. In the examination of the former, the results in ophthalmic diseases and midwifery were very satisfactory; in the latter subject the examiners remark that the "class generally acquitted itself admirably." The result of the oral examination in medicine was, for the most part, unsatisfactory; the committee think this may have arisen from a want of readiness in reply, which can be acquired only by frequent examinations in the class-room. In passing the native medical pupils, the examiners state that, though the attainments of the men are amply sufficient for their prospective duties, they made a very indifferent exhibition when under examination, owing probably to a defective preliminary education.

The diploma of the college was awarded to the Lane scholar, Mr. H. Lyons, of whom the committee observe, "his written examinations were highly meritorious, and a searching *vivâ voce* examination on each of the prescribed subjects showed that he is fully qualified to hold the diploma of the Medical College."

The instruction in clinical medicine and surgery has been conveyed in a new and improved manner during the past year, instead of a formal lecture once a week, as was the arrangement formerly in force; an hour has been devoted daily to teaching at the bed side.

A class of practical pharmacy was formed last year at the suggestion of the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department; but it did not succeed as well as was anticipated. If attendance at a hospital be hereafter required, as a preliminary to joining the classes of the Professors, there will be no necessity for the existence of this class.

Number of Students.

The total numerical strength of the college stood at 156 at the close of the session.

Primary Medical Schools.

76. The Primary Medical School appears to be of great utility in preparing candidates for the classes of the Medical College: the progress of the pupils has been decidedly satisfactory during the past year. The professors of the Medical College, who examined the school in April, while speaking of the work of the year in terms of praise, remark that it would be well to diminish the number of professional subjects taught to the boys, and to bestow more time and attention upon the purely English studies. In order that the pupils, when admitted into the Medical College, may follow the lectures with ease and advantage, and also derive full benefit from the study of their text-books, it is evidently necessary for them to be well grounded in the English language. The number of boys in the school on the 30th April last was 56.

Civil Engineering College.

77. The Civil Engineering College is at present in an undeveloped state; as now constituted, it aims only at affording an improved education to the subordinates employed upon the public works. The college was opened on the 1st September 1859; the survey school, which had previously been under the superintendence of the Principal, forming its nucleus, and a certain number of civil and also of stipendiary military students being admitted after a preliminary examination. The military students were selected from among the non-commissioned officers and the privates of Her Majesty's European regiments. Two departments were contemplated, a senior and a junior; the former for the education of engineers, the latter for the instruction of candidates for inferior appointments in connexion with the public works. Of these the latter alone has been established, as the success of an engineering college being considered doubtful, it was deemed advisable to commence proceedings on a limited scale.

Two classes were originally formed; the lower to educate up to the standard for sub-overseers of the first grade, and the higher to qualify for assistant overseerships. In consequence, however, of the admission of some students at Christmas, a third class had to be added. During the session a considerable number of pupils left the college, and at the close of the official year there remained only 30, of whom 11 were in the first class, 9 in the second, and 10 in the third. The subjects embraced in the course are surveying and plotting, drawing and estimating, constructive engineering, mechanical engineering, hydraulic rules, elementary mathematics, and the Tamil and Telugu languages; the last being studied merely with a view to the immediate wants of the pupils when engaged in professional business.

One great difficulty that has presented itself has been in giving the men a practical acquaintance with constructive and mechanical engineering. This has been to some extent met by the Principal's sending the students out to works in the neighbourhood of the College, and to the gun carriage manufactory and the arsenal, in order that they might examine the several operations thus placed before their eyes, and take sketches of important pieces of mechanism; on their return to their classes they were required to write out descriptions of what they had seen, and to give explanations of the various mechanical processes.

Under the peculiar difficulties which beset engineering education at Madras, and in the undeveloped state of the College, the work accomplished may be regarded as moderately satisfactory.

Gun Carriage Manufactory School.

78. Attached to the gun carriage manufactory is a school of artificers, which owes its origin

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origin to the desire of the superintendent to elevate the intellectual and moral character of his workmen. In this institution, which contains 113 pupils, much good has been done; and it would manifestly be unfair to regard the artificers as ordinary students, when it is only a scanty fragment of time, snatched from their severe manual labours, which can be devoted by them to their studies. Still the inspection of the school shows that, while the curriculum might be narrowed with advantage, more thoroughness should be secured in the subjects admitted into the course; to attain this end, masters are required superior to such as are likely to be found immediately among workmen, from whose ranks the teachers have been drawn. Perhaps the most appropriate plan would be for some of the aptest of the younger artificers to be selected and sent for a year to be trained at the Normal School; if this were done, the men would not only secure a better grasp of some of the subjects studied in the gun carriage school, but would also acquire a knowledge of the most effective modes of conveying instruction.

School of Industrial Arts.

79. During the early portion of the last official year, this school was under the management of Dr. C. M. Duff, Dr. Hunter, the superintendent, being absent in England on sick certificate. In September 1859 Dr. Hunter returned to Madras, and resumed charge of the institution.

The work in both the artistic and the industrial departments has been of the same character as heretofore, viz. free-hand drawing, plan drawing, chalk drawing, botanical drawing, flower painting, copper and wooden engraving, and perspective in the former department; and in the latter which is more especially under the direction of the superintendent, the manufacture of bricks, fire bricks, paving and roofing tiles, glazed and porous vessels, water pipes, and the construction of the cooking ranges introduced by Dr. Duff.

The artistic department suffered a severe loss in the death of Mr. Archibald Cole, the Professor of Fine Arts, which event occurred at the commencement of 1860. The arrangements made by the superintendent to supply the place of Mr. Cole were of such a character as to subdivide the course of instruction; and the change has been effective in enforcing more attention to the rudimentary lessons.

Dr. Hunter is of opinion that the engraving class is making considerable progress. With a view to obtaining such a result, that gentleman took advantage of his visit to Europe to study copper plate engraving under two of the best masters of the art, and also to receive some lessons in wood engraving.

In the industrial school an increase of 41 has been made to the number of pupils during the last quarter; the addition comprises some European pensioners, and certain of the students in the Civil Engineering College.

The question of the adequacy of the results of the school, compared with the expenditure involved in its maintenance, is now under consideration.

The attendance in the school stood thus at the close of the official year:—

Artistic Department - - - - - - -	126
Industrial Department - - - - - - -	88
TOTAL Number - - -	214

Industrial School at Negapatam.

80. The Industrial School at Negapatam is in a very unsatisfactory condition; it has been visited and reported upon by two inspectors within the past year, and both of these gentlemen have expressed an opinion that a change in its constitution is imperatively called for.

The school was originally established in 1837, for the purpose of instructing children of European descent in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the principles of the Christian religion, and in such arts and occupations as might enable the pupils eventually to support themselves. Provision was made for the maintenance and clothing of a certain number of scholars whose parents were in indigent circumstances, while other children were permitted to attend the classes, without being boarded in the institution, on the payment of a fee of eight annas. Admission was obtained through the Collector of Tanjore, as the representative of Government; and it was specially ruled that no child should be supported in the school after the age of 14 years, and none be allowed to attend the classes after the age of 15 years. A hope was also expressed by the Government, when sanction for the establishment of the school was given, that "by a careful and judicious management it would in time become capable of supporting itself."

The industrial character of the school may be said to have disappeared, while the general education afforded by it is very inefficient. On the 20th March 1860 the institution contained 33 boys, taught by a master and two pupil teachers, and 11 girls, instructed by the master's daughter, a girl of 16 years.

Negapatam is now becoming a thriving place, and there are two mission schools in it; it seems more advisable, therefore, that the sum at present sanctioned for the industrial school, 214 rupees per mensem, should be expended in aiding one of the mission schools, and enabling it to expand, so as to satisfy the growing requirements of the town, than that it should be devoted to continuing the lingering existence of an institution which cannot be expected to fulfil the end for which it was established.

Army Schools.

81. Several Army Schools have been inspected during the past year, and the reports upon them forwarded through the director of public instruction to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The condition of the schools attached to native regiments having been found to be most wretched, the inspector of the fourth division recommended that, instead of a school being attached

attached to each corps, there should be a certain number of station schools, at places where two or three regiments are quartered. This measure would allow a smaller number of tolerably efficient schools to take the place of a larger number of inefficient ones; the objection, however, lies that the children of a corps would be entirely without instruction at certain times. At the suggestion of the acting director of public instruction, a committee, consisting of two military officers of experience, and of an inspector of schools, has been formed to prepare a detailed scheme in general harmony with the foregoing idea. It may be remarked that the obstacles in the way of improving regimental schools are two, viz. (1) that in each corps there are generally three languages to be taught; and (2), that the sum allowed for a school is only 21 rupees per mensem.

Education of the minor Zemindars, &c., under the Court of Wards.

82. It is evidently of great importance that young zemindars should be so brought up as to fit them to take a proper position among their countrymen, and to co-operate with the authorities in diffusing general enlightenment. Towards the close of the last official year it was ordered by Government that the education of the minors, who are wards of the Board of Revenue, should be brought under the supervision of this department, so as to allow of the director of public instruction forming and expressing an opinion upon the progress of the youths. The inspectors of schools have been directed to consult with the Collectors, who have the immediate control of the minors, and to recommend such a course of education with reference to each, as may seem most conducive to the moral and mental development of the individual. They have also been instructed annually to examine and report upon the educational condition of each ward. In this manner the director of public instruction will have it in his power to lay before Government every year an account of the progress of the youths, together with such suggestions as the circumstances of the several cases may call for.

"Public Instruction" Printing Press.

83. The following Table shows the work done by the public instruction press during the past year:

STATEMENT of WORK commenced or completed at the Public Instruction Press, within the Official Year, ending 30 April 1860.

NAME of BOOKS.	Language.	Number of Copies Printed.	Total Cost.	Price per Copy.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Third Book of Lessons - - -	Tamil -	3,500	589 – 9	– 2 8
Naishada - - - - - -	Ditto -	3,000	428 3 –	– 2 3
Fowler's Discipline and Instruction -	English -	500	208 – –	– 6 7
Panchatantra - - - - -	Telugu -	2,000	232 5 6	– 1 10
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part II. - -	Ditto -	2,000	539 4 –	– 4 3
Brief Sketches of Asia - - -	Ditto -	2,000	151 8 6	– 1 4
Lund's Geometry - - - -	Tamil -	1,500	308 – –	– 3 3
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I. second edition.	Ditto -	3,000	471 – 6	– 2 1
Manual of Geography - - -	Ditto -	3,000	1,032 12 –	– 5 6
First Book of Lessons, romanised -	Telugu -	3,000	204 7 6	– 1 3
Brief Sketches of Europe - - -	Malayálam	1,500	216 3 6	– 2 3
Poetical Anthology - - - -	Tamil -	1,500	437 2 6	– 4 8
Pope's First Grammar - - -	Ditto -	3,000	85 7 –	– – 5
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I. - -	Telugu -	3,000	371 7 –	– 1 11
Dictionary, four Parts - - -	Tamil -	2,500	1,737 12 –	– 11 1
Pope's Second Grammar - - -	Ditto -	3,000	222 11 6	– 1 2
Panchatantra - - - - -	Telugu -	2,000	211 15 –	– 1 8
First Book of Lessons, romanised - -	Tamil -	3,000	303 13 –	– 1 7
Third Book of Lessons - - -	Malayálam	1,500	114 12 –	—
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I. - -	Ditto -	1,500	51 – –	– – 7

Expenditure of the Educational Department.

84. It is impossible at this early date to afford a perfectly correct statement of the expenditure of the department during the past year; the annexed sketch cannot, however, be erroneous to any extent:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Direction and Inspection - - - - -	1,35,000	–	–
University - - - - - - - - -	7,412	10	6
Government colleges and schools - - - -	2,95,000	–	–
Grants in aid - - - - - - -	33,000	–	–
Buildings - - - - - - - -	4,000	–	–
Purchase and publication of books, provision of stationery, &c. - - - - - - - -	21,500	–	–
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	4,95,912	10	6

PUBLIC WORKS.

85. Before entering upon the particulars of the outlay and the details of operations in the various districts and charges, it is proper to take notice of the peculiar position, financially, in which the exigencies of the country have placed us during the past year, and which will account, in a great measure, for the peculiarities in the progress of works which must attract attention in the course of perusing the succeding pages.

Budget for 1859-60.

Upon the 3d January 1859, the Madras Government sanctioned the expenditure, as entered in the Budget, of 52,36,966 rupees (including Hyderabad), together with the usual additional sums of one and three lakhs for the prosecution of supplemental and emergent estimates, isolated works, &c.; thus placing at the command of this department 56,36,966 rupees, under the conditions, however, that works entered in No. 1 Statement, and amounting to 1,99,173 rupees, should not be commenced till they had received the sanction of the Government of India, and permission for their being undertaken given by the Madras Government; that projects in No. 2 Statement, aggregating 21,51,488 rupees, should be kept in abeyance till the Madras Government were informed of the aggregate amount of expenditure to be incurred on public works during the year, with the exception of military buildings specially ordered, works sanctioned on emergency, or out of the one lakh fund, and those specially exempted from restriction by Government; further, that the sum allotted for repairs, except to irrigation works, should, until further orders, be kept "within the narrowest possible limits;" in fact, upon the very same terms as the sum granted for the previous year was given.

28,86,305 rupees.

Expenditure sanctioned by Supreme Government and distribution.

Letters from Colonel Yule, dated 18th and 30th July 1859, Nos. 4879 and 5136.

86. The Government of India, in reviewing the budget above-mentioned, which amounted, according to their estimate, to 77 lakhs, including establishments, issued instructions that the total sum to be spent in this Presidency should not exceed 67 lakhs, establishments included, but exclusive of Hyderabad, which had by that time been disjoined from this Presidency. These orders were communicated to this department in Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 18th August 1859, No. 1975, and a report stating what works were to be undertaken during the past year, under this reduced sanction, was called for. In curtailing the operations of the department considerable difficulty was experienced, as more than the first quarter of the official year had run before this Government were enabled to communicate to the Department Public Works the sum fixed by the Government of India as the limit to its expenditure.

87. Of the above 67 lakhs, 17 were at once set aside for establishments, leaving 50 lakhs only for new works and repairs. To this, however, were subsequently added the following sums, viz.:

		Rupees
Sanctioned by Government of India, 3d June 1859, communicated in Order of Madras Government, 3d July 1859, No. 1799.	Proceeds of the sale of the timber for the bridge at Bezoarah -	67,000
		5,973
		Rs. 72,973
Sanctioned by Government of India, 7th February 1860, No. 701, Madras Government, 25th February 1860, No. 407.	For the construction of the anicut across the Poonear - -	61,000
Ditto, 18th February 1860, No. 927, M. G., 2d March 1860, No. 452.	For the completion of railway feeders in Salem - - -	43,383
Ditto, 14th February 1860, No. 819, M. G., 9th March 1860, No. 506.	For the Tambrachery Ghât - - - - - - -	10,000
Ditto, 10th March 1860, No. 1309, M. G., 21st March 1860, No. 603.	For the Calicut and Mundoor Road - - - - - -	10,000
Ditto, 22d March 1860, No. 1508, M. G., 16th April 1860, No. 764.	For works in Canara - - - - - - - - -	13,000
Ditto, 22d March 1860, No. 1510, M. G., 16th April 1860, No. 765.	For Jackatalla (new Wellington) Barracks - - - -	70,000
Ditto, 16th March 1860, No. 558, M. G., 26th April 1860, No. 862.	For Supervally Channels - - - - - - -	25,000
Madras Government, 16th March 1860, No. 559.	For temporary buildings at Waltair - - - - - -	3,320
Ditto, 16th March 1860, No. 561.	For Kaiga Ghât - - - - - - - - -	10,000
Ditto 16th March 1860, No. 556.	For Yannamakal Dam - - - - - - - -	5,000
	For fitting of one steamer for Upper Godavery - - -	12,031
	In all - - -	*Rs.* 3,35,707

This gave a total available amount for the prosecution of works of 53,35,707 rupees; and the following are the allotments to each district:—

	Rupees.		*Rupees.*
Ganjam - - - -	1,19,034	Tinnevelly - - - -	97,827
Vizagapatam - - - -	43,447	Coimbatore - - - -	1,60,302
Godavery - - - -	3,31,984	Salem - - - - -	1,99,974
	12,031	Canara, North and South -	1,10,142
Kristna - - - -	3,02,240	Malabar - - - -	1,42,530
Nellore - - - -	3,43,110	Civil Architect - - -	2,09,744
Cuddapah - - - -	1,31,185	Garrison Engineer - - -	3,50,000
Bellary - - - -	2,31,689	Bangalore - - - -	2,05,000
Kurnool - - - -	1,01,932	Wellington - - - -	4,40,856
Chingleput - - - -	2,30,828		*Rs.* 53,11,310
North Arcot - - - -	1,43,724		
South Arcot - - - -	2,18,560	Municipal Commissioners, Madras - - - - -	24,397
Tanjore - - - -	7,15,703		
Trichinopoly - - - -	3,89,171	Total - - -	*Rs.* 53,35,707
Madura - - - -	80,297		

88. The total expenditure upon Public Works during the past official year has been - - - - - - - - 48,79,837
That in 1858-59 was - - - - - - - - 45,37,134
Thus nearly 3½ lakhs more have been spent in the year now under review than in its predecessor.

	Rupees.
New Works - - - -	20,09,244
Repairs - - - -	28,46,196
Municipal Com. - - -	24,397
See Annual Progress Report for 1858-59 - - - -	45,12,737
Municipal Com. - - -	24,397

The amount sanctioned for expenditure in 1858-59 was 44,55,818 rupees, while for the one just closed, 53,35,707 rupees were allowed. Actual Expenditure.

It will thus be observed, that while in 1858-59 the expenditure exceeded the sum sanctioned by 81,316 rupees in 1859-60, the amount granted for the prosecution of operations was not availed of to the full, no less than fully 4½ lakhs remaining unexpended. This is partly to be accounted for by the sanction of fully 2½ lakhs of the 53,35,707 rupees having been intimated to this department when three-fourths of the official year had run; another cause of the full allotment not being worked out was the breaking out of disease (cholera and fever) on several of the works in some of the districts, which prevented their prosecution. Further, it may be mentioned, that perhaps the stringent orders* issued by Government to this department, that the sums allotted to each district were not to be exceeded, and that the district engineer and Collector would be held responsible for any excess that might occur, may have hindered expenditure in some instances, as the district engineers, with the above penalty hanging over them, would necessarily be timid in the prosecution of operations for fear they overstepped the limit.

Kristna.
Tanjore.
Malabar.
* Procs. of Govt. 21st Sept. 1859, No. 2264.

The further subdivision of the past year's outlay, under the several minor heads, and in the respective districts, is shown in the following statements.

The late date (within the last quarter of the official year) at which upwards of 2½ lakhs of the additional sanctions were notified to the department, must account, in a great measure, for the difference between the sum allowed for expenditure and that actually laid out in many of the districts.

EXPENDITURE upon New Works during the Year 1859-60.

	Communications.				Buildings.							
	Irrigation Works.	Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Ganjam - - -	10,234	45,551	–	–	–	272	2,204	1,704	2,198	–	2,767	–	64,930
Vizagapatam - -	966	1,000	–	–	–	12,774	254	223	751	875	–	1,180	18,023
Godavery - -	67,705	1,221	50,477	5,826	–	2,659	5,964	385	5,018	2,745	3,490	–	1,45,490
Kristna - - -	1,13,189	9,341	–	–	–	3,556	3,306	1,458	1,737	177	187	–	1,32,951
Nellore - - -	71,773	33,728	–	–	500	17	27	1,648	801	564	–	–	1,09,058
Cuddapah - -	3,979	14,288	–	–	–	1,250	226	1,935	222	–	–	–	21,900
Bellary - - -	1,843	248	–	–	–	53,820	5,079	1,632	–	–	–	–	62,622
Kurnool - -	- -	51,620	–	–	–	- -	131	3,366	–	–	–	–	55,117
Chingleput - -	730	5,387	–	–	–	17,460	1,494	1,615	–	–	1,238	7,676	35,600
North Arcot - -	2,027	16,542	–	–	–	500	–	149	–	–	–	–	19,218
South Arcot - -	1,122	6,105	–	–	–	85	300	3,043	1,428	–	595	–	12,678
Tanjore - -	6,623	4,450	–	650	–	- -	583	102	–	210	–	–	12,618
Trichinopoly - -	7,248	38,198	–	–	–	28,093	1,793	2,721	–	–	–	–	78,053
Madura - -	- -	5,201	5,086	–	–	- -	1,639	1,748	405	–	138	–	14,217
Tinnevelly - -	186	1,380	–	–	–	- -	193	343	66	52	–	–	2,220
Coimbatore - -	4,432	12,213	–	–	–	1,044	33	9,239	26,532	1,862	–	–	55,355
Salem - - -	4,028	36,471	–	–	–	12,524	926	23,750	1,888	–	–	1,041	80,628
North Canara -	- -	- -	–	–	–	- -	2,149	356	1,112	–	199	–	3,816
South Canara -	- -	4,630	–	715	–	950	1,228	112	547	–	80	–	8,262
Malabar - -	473	54,549	–	–	–	19,860	1,072	672	3,731	606	236	–	81,199
Civil Architect -	1,766	10,820	–	–	–	9,222	5,943	94,713	15,025	424	1,255	6,179	1,45,347
Garrison Engineer	- -	- -	–	689	–	2,12,675	1,285	27,438	–	–	–	–	2,42,087
Bangalore - -	- -	16,480	–	–	–	1,56,448	–	- -	–	1,448	–	–	1,74,376
Wellington - -	- -	- -	–	–	–	4,23,244	–	- -	–	2,456	–	–	4,25,700
Total - - -	2,98,324	3,69,423	55,563	7,880	500	9,56,453	35,829	1,78,352	61,461	11,419	10,185	16,076	20,01,465

EXPENDITURE upon Repairs during the Year 1859-60.

	Irrigation Works.	COMMUNICATIONS.				BUILDINGS.							TOTAL.
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Ganjam - -	19,784	27,968	–	47	50	448	4,388	584	406	–	10	–	53,685
Vizagapatam - -	11,949	4,531	–	–	962	1,908	2,189	404	256	196	48	–	22,443
Godavery - -	1,82,216	6,547	23,037	1,527	1,635	1,029	783	2,367	406	146	225	–	2,19,918
Kristna - - -	90,047	18,290	–	170	28	1,427	3,707	2,635	518	84	–	–	1,16,906
Nellore - - -	1,48,468	56,931	482	–	65	– –	1,661	1,442	642	166	109	–	2,09,966
Cuddapah - -	54,472	51,226	–	–	–	538	694	533	2,031	–	–	–	1,09,494
Bellary - - -	1,01,362	38,600	–	–	–	11,214	820	1,699	1,183	–	–	–	1,54,878
Kurnool - -	12,389	21,673	–	–	–	273	208	242	200	172	–	–	35,157
Chingleput - -	53,437	87,110	19,474	–	286	19,442	2,968	10,123	414	49	–	–	1,93,303
North Arcot - -	50,003	56,918	–	–	–	4,834	138	891	1,242	66	–	–	1,14,092
South Arcot - -	80,802	58,050	–	–	53	– –	3,426	277	150	101	1,126	–	1,43,985
Tanjore - -	5,20,014	96,872	395	11,256	1,636	378	8,842	1,787	326	375	370	81	6,42,332
Trichinopoly - -	2,20,692	42,133	–	–	244	3,560	404	353	2,999	312	–	–	2,70,697
Madura - -	28,151	32,788	–	–	–	51	533	497	33	–	288	–	62,341
Tinnevelly - -	48,543	9,600	–	141	–	1,300	641	676	437	210	–	–	61,548
Coimbatore - -	34,647	61,908	–	–	–	– –	425	1,603	1,126	185	–	206	1,00,100
Salem - - -	38,239	52,853	–	–	–	412	402	355	2,381	42	–	–	94,684
North Canara - -	50,153	–	–	–	–	85	2,685	2,499	285	–	1	–	55,708
South Canara - -	14,491	–	–	–	40	856	2,035	1,624	1,414	308	15	–	21,383
Malabar - -	1,036	22,764	637	113	–	6,283	3,004	6,313	817	102	108	–	41,777
Civil Architect -	1,278	9,095	–	–	–	5,122	3,256	27,637	4,171	1,986	87	3,317	55,949
Garrison Engineer - -	2,027	–	–	90	–	27,220	1,059	14,823	–	142	–	–	45,361
Bangalore - -	– –	– –	–	–	–	7,745	– –	– –	–	–	1	–	7,746
Wellington - -	– –	2,330	–	–	–	3,686	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	6,016
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	16,97,529	8,24,858	44,025	13,944	4,999	97,811	45,468	79,364	21,437	4,642	2,388	3,604	28,39,469

GANJAM.

District operations in Ganjam.

89. The expenditure in Ganjam during the past year has been 1,18,615 rupees, under the following heads:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - -	10,234	19,784
Communications - - -	45,551	28,065
Buildings - - - -	9,145	5,836
Total - - - *Rs.*	64,930	53,685

Two items of irrigation may be mentioned, although the sums spent are very small:—

Rupees.

1. The head sluice across the Nagari-Cuttacum Channel - - - - 3,410
   Completed 7th July 1859.
2. Embanking the Mahanuddy River from near Russelcondah to the sea at Ganjam - - - - - - - - - - - - 2,659
   This work, consisting of a number of detached embankments and head sluices, was finished on the 15th August 1859.

Of the communications, the following deserve to be noticed pretty fully:—

1. The road from Berhampore to Russelcondah - - - - - - 8,269
   This valuable line, noticed at considerable length in last Report, was finally completed upon the 31st July 1859, at a total cost of 1,52,246 rupees, the amount of the original and supplemental estimates.
2. Road outside town of Berhampore - - - - - - - - 1,068
   This line, also mentioned in last Report, was completed upon the 30th June 1859.
3. Road from Russelcondah to Koinjoro (part of the line to Sunkarakole) - 3,367
   Of this line eight miles have been made to Mojogodo, and a broad trace cut and cleared as far as Kalinghia, 15 miles from Mojogodo.

4. Road

	Rs.
4. Road from Chicacole to Calingapatam - - - - - - - -	6,651

On 11th July 1859, in Proceedings No. 1,677, the unexpended balance for this line was exempted from restriction, in order that the road might be at once proceeded with and put in good order. The earth-work of the whole line is completed, and fully three-fourths of the road are metalled; three good-sized bridges, and a number of smaller ones and tunnels, have been constructed.

5. Nursannapetta and Calingapatam road - - - - - - -	1,019

The restriction on this road having been modified, in order that it might be put into passable order, earth-work has been completed for the entire distance, and metalling laid for four miles; it is now extensively used, and has proved very valuable.

6. Trunk road, No. 6, from Byree to Nursannapetta - - - -	3,840

The above unexpended balance of estimate for this line was also freed from restriction, and has been spent, the work having been completed on the 31st March 1860.

The roads connected with salt pans sanctioned by Government on emergency:—

	Rs.
From Nowpadah salt pans to Bowmally - - - - - - -	7,000
Ditto - - ditto - to Teckally - - - - - - - -	2,492
From Omeravelly salt pans to join the Chicacole and Calingapatam road	2,500

The earth-work for the entire distance of all these lines has been completed. Masonry works, &c., in progress.

Of buildings, the only one calling for notice is the civil dispensary at Berhampore, which was completed on the 27th January 1860, at the amount of the estimate; outlay last year having been 1,389 rupees.

The repairs have comprised 240 miles of roads,
15 do. of river embankment,
234 tanks and channels, and
23 buildings.

VIZAGAPATAM.

90. In this district the expenditure upon public works during the past year has been as follows:— District operations in Vizagapatam.

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - - - -	966	11,949
Communications - - - - - - -	1,000	5,494
Buildings - - - - - - - -	16,057	5,000
Rs.	18,023	22,443

Together - - *Rs.* 40,466

The irrigation (new work) expenditure was upon one project only, viz., the excavation of Tatacalapallum channels, which has been completed at the above cost; but, as they cannot be brought into use till next monsoon, no report of the benefits arising from their construction can now be given.

The 1,000 rupees for communications were laid out upon the road from Kutur to Harris Valley, of which about 12 miles of ghât have been formed, of an average breadth of six feet.

Of the buildings, the principal item has been the re-construction of the five ranges of infantry barracks for Europeans at Waltair. These were completed upon the 30th November 1859, at a cost of 5,405 rupees. Besides this, the alterations to the buildings occupied by the European Veteran Company have been in hand, and are completed, except the tiling of the roof and part of the verandah flooring—expenditure 2,599 rupees. The additions to No. 10 hospital at Vizianagram were finished on the 30th June 1859—last year's outlay, 1,238 rupees. Additional accommodation for artillery is progressing satisfactorily. One range of married men's quarters is nearly finished, with the foundations and basements of the others almost ready.

CHAP. IX. Madras.

The repairs in the district have been as follows:—

87 Tanks.	92 Miles of road.
129 Channels.	1 Bridge.

Besides sundry repairs to buildings of every class, except ecclesiastical; military and revenue absorbing the largest portion.

GODAVERY.

District operations in Godavery Division.

91. The amount of outlay in this district was very considerably less in the aggregate than in 1858-59, though a larger amount has been spent upon new works. The total expenditure in last year was 3,65,408 rupees, as follows:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - -	67,705	1,82,216
Communications - - - -	57,524	32,746
Buildings - - - - -	20,261	4,956
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,45,490	2,19,918

The number of new works undertaken contrasts favourably with 1858-59, during which year they were very few. Some of these, which were in hand in 1859-60, are portions of extensive and highly valuable projects, upon the completion of which the prosperity of the district depends, being in continuation of the grand system of irrigation and navigation canals, which will eventually intersect this part of the country. The following are the principal undertakings with last year's outlay thereon:—

The Ellore High Level Canal - - - - *Rs.* 34,214

This work, which was provided for in the budget for the Kristna district, as it formerly belonged to it, and is a portion of the line from Dowlaishweram to Bezoarah, has been prosecuted with vigour. Government having sanctioned the expenditure upon that section of the project lying between the Boodemair and Dendalur, of 72,973 rupees, realised by the sale of the timber for the bridge at Bezoarah, the construction of which has been countermanded. In order to push on with the undertaking, a portion of the line (14 miles from Perikeed to Dendalur) was handed over for execution to the Godavery district engineer, and the above sum, viz. 34,214 rupees, is what he laid out thereon. Three miles at the Dendalur end of this portion are completed, and of the lock near Ellore, commenced in March, 1,212 cubic yards of masonry were built by 30th April.

The above distance, as also the portion of the canal running through the town of Ellore is, in consequence of the new arrangement of the two districts, now included in Godavery.

Nursapoor Canal - - - - - - *Rs.* 11,326

Completed, except the lock into tide water at Nursapoor, of which six feet above the chamber floor all round has been built. The remainder may be finished in three months.

Toonee Canal - - - - - - *Rs.* 4,377

This work is still under the restrictive order of 1857, but the above expenditure was unavoidable from the necessity that existed to change the course of the Yailairoo River, when the Samulcotta and Cocanada Junction Canal was ordered to be proceeded with, and it was incurred in the completion of aqueduct No. 1, and cutting a new channel for that river below this work.

Widening the Samulcotta Canal - - - *Rs.* 9,509

The amount of work done under this head has been 181,627 cubic yards of earth-work excavated.

The Samulcottah and Cocanada Junction Canal - *Rs.* 38,344

This line was opened to the public in February 1860, and has been of great benefit to the trading community of the last-named town, and also to Government in conveying material, &c., for the works in this part of the Eastern Delta. Its importance will be much increased when the Toonee Canal is completed.

92. In connexion with this part of the review of the operations in this district, may be mentioned the experiment that was made to raise funds for the execution of proposed improvements at the port of Cocanada, by the sale of land in building lots. The extent of land sold was 6,648 ½ square yards, and amount realised, 7,415 rupees. With that money it is intended to rivet the river bank, and construct along the river face of the above

above land a metalled road, 40 feet wide, with a wooden wharf beyond, of the width of 20 feet.

93. Of the buildings that have been under construction, the barracks at Dowlaishweram, the sea Custom House at Cocanada, the gaol at Rajahmundry, and the obelisk at Nursapoor, alone need be noticed.

The first are now completed; outlay last year, 2,659 rupees; but one of the ranges had to be pulled down in consequence of the foundations sinking. This was attributable to the existence of a vein of treacherous pipe-clay under the foundations, which was not known when the structure was erected.

The second was also finished last year, and was opened in October 1859; expenditure, 5,712 rupees in 1859-60.

The additions to the gaol at Rajamundry consisted of a new wall thereto, and a tiled shed to the police cutcherry, and cost 3,977 rupees.

The obelisk at Nursapoor was also completed. It is 75 feet high, and contains 450 cubic yards of masonry. Its total cost has been 3,699 rupees, of which 2,273 rupees were expended last year.

94. The sum expended upon repairs has had the effect of keeping the works generally in a satisfactory state. The cut-stone covering of the anicut requires renewing; but with this exception, that all-important work is in good order.

The workshop at Dowlaishweram has been fully employed, and what has been turned out was rapidly executed, and in an exceedingly creditable manner to all concerned.

The quarry was worked as usual for six months, but the supply of stone is beginning to fail both in quantity and quality.

In the dockyard, one steamer, the "Queen," has been completed and launched, and the hulls of two others are on hand. These latter are intended for the Upper Godavery works. In addition to the above, five mud flats, 27 paddle boats, and 30 Government cargo boats were repaired.

The River Godavery was used during the past year, as in the one preceding, as a line of communication with the interior; and treasure, stores, and salt were forwarded by it. A depôt for the latter article has been formed at Manikdeokunta, on the Sebbri, in the direct line traversed annually by Brinjarries to and fro between Hyderabad, Nagpore, Saugor, and the coast, so that at that place a good opening for trade presents itself.

Unlike its predecessor, the year under review has been by no means a favourable one for the ryots of this district. Of the first crop it is estimated that above 50 per cent. of what was in the ground was destroyed by blight. The second crop was stunted by the scarcity of water, which was so great, as to close against navigation, for short periods, during the last two months of the official year, the Samulcottah, Cocanada, and Coringa Canals, it being necessary to distribute what little water there was in the river to each of these canals in rotation for purposes of irrigation.

95. Before quitting this district, it is right to mention two circumstances connected with it that have occurred during the course of the past year.

The first of these is the constitution of the former Godavery Division into a collectorate, with its staff of revenue officers. This was effected simultaneously upon the 16th December 1859, with a similar change in the Kristna Division, by a re-distribution of the tract of the country in which the Deltas of the Godavery and Kristna are situated. The three Regulation Districts between which it was divided—Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Guntoor—being converted into two, having boundaries coinciding with the limits of the charges under the district engineers, and bearing the same names.

The merits of the above change are fully detailed in the Proceedings of Government upon the subject, and not the least important is, that by it the district engineer is brought in contact officially, regarding the affairs of his district, with only one collector in place of two, as was formerly the case. **Dated 4th November 1859, No. 1499.**

The other circumstance is the conferring, by the Madras Government, of the title of Rau Bahadoor, and the bestowal, under instructions from the Home Government, of portion of a land, of the annual value of 500 rupees, upon sub-engineer V. Virana, who has been connected with this district for many years. He entered Government service in connexion with public works upon the 1st June 1836, and his valuable services, more particularly in connexion with the Godavery Anicut, have been brought to the notice of Government by several officers, but especially by Colonel Arthur Cotton, in his "Memorandum on the late Breach in the Godavery Anicut," dated the 19th June 1858.

The above honours were publicly conferred upon V. Virana at Madras, by his Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Trevelyan, in person, upon the 27th April 1860.

KRISTNA.

96. In this district the outlay upon public works, during the past year, amounted to 2,49,857 rupees, besides a remittance of 36,840 rupees to Godavery District, for the prosecution of that part of the canal from Dowlaishweram to Bezoarah, which lies between Perikeed and Dendalur, the operations in connexion with which are detailed under **District operations in the Kristna Division.**

Godavery. Of the above sum the largest portion has been laid out upon new works, the particulars of expenditure being as follow:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - -	1,13,189	90,047
Communications - - - - -	9,341	18,488
Buildings - - - - - -	10,421	8,371
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	1,32,951	1,16,906

The principal items in new works have been:—

Road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier - - - *Rs.* 6,467

4¾ miles gravelled, 2¼ metalled and gravelled, 3,114 cubic yards of embankment raised, and 2 tunnels, each of 6 feet span, built.

High level channel from Boodemair to Perikeed - *Rs.* 27,326

10½ miles of canal finished, and 3¾ in progress, leaving little more than 3 miles still to be undertaken.

Channel from Pullairú to the canal basin at Masulipatam - *Rs.* 52,170

6 miles completed; 3 in progress; a lock and calingulah built; an under tunnel and two sluices commenced.

Embankment to eastern bank of Kristna - - - - *Rs.* 8,182

3 miles executed during last year; work stopped in December for want of funds.

Lock and calingulah at Késarapilly - - - - - *Rs.* 7,151

Calingulah complete, except the bridge over it. Lock so far finished that it is expected it will be open for navigation before the end of July.

Channel for the supply of Mamilla, Malabhary, Nissingroy, and Yedlacoodoos, almost finished - - - - - *Rs.* 2,956

Place of arms at Juggiapett for Sibbundy crops - - 3,556

Buildings completed and occupied; a little subsidiary work still remains to be done.

Moonsiff's court house at Bapetta finished on the 7th February 1860 - - - - - - - - - - *Rs.* 894

Civil dispensary at Guntoor, walls up to 1¼ foot - - 1,096

Of the 1,00,163 rupees expended upon irrigation repairs, 78,916 rupees belong to works in the Delta, the balance to those in the upper talooks.

Three-fourths of the outlay upon communication repairs were spent upon the two lines to Hyderabad; of which, the one from Bezoarah has been kept in good order for 50 miles; the remainder of the road to Ibrampatam, never having been made, is, however, only in passable condition.

The great scarcity and dearness of labour retarded many of the works before enumerated; added to which, coolies could, with difficulty, be collected, after dispersing from fear of cholera and fever, which broke out in some of the localities where these are situated.

In connexion with this district, as well as with the Godavery, it is proper to notice that the district engineer has now only one collector, with whom he has official intercourse regarding the works under his charge, the former Kristna division, part of which lay in the collectorate of Guntoor, and part in that of Masulipatam, having been constituted a single collectorate of the same name. The advantages of this arrangement to the district engineer are very great, and the happiest results consequent upon it are confidently anticipated.

NELLORE.

District operations at Nellore.

97. The outlay in this district has been almost exclusively confined to irrigation works and communications, and amounts to the very considerable sum of 3,19,024 rupees, of which nearly 3,12,000 rupees have been expended upon the above-named classes of works, as is seen from the following tabulated view of expenditure:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
Irrigation - - - - - -	71,773	1,48,468
Communications - - - -	33,728	57,478
Buildings - - - - -	3,557	4,020
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,09,058	2,09,966

The

The rebuilding of the Pennair Anicut was, of course, the principal new work in progress. Upon this 44,767 rupees were spent, and the body wall has been nearly completed across the river, to the height of 4 feet 6 inches; the rear retaining wall is now quarter built, and good progress made in the apron and groynes; the work, it is thought, will be sufficiently advanced to withstand, without damage, the coming freshes.

The only other irrigation works that need be mentioned are the new cut from Jaffer.

Saib Channel to Survapully Channel—outlay	-	*Rs.*	7,901
New revetment to Alloor Tank	„	-	5,454
Ditto to Nellore ditto	„	-	3,411

Of the masonry works on Trunk Road No. 6, which was the chief communication, project on hand, 39 tunnels of various sizes, and road dams, were built, at an expenditure of 17,536 rupees. The outlay on other works of this class has been insignificant, owing to the restriction imposed last year, but the following may be mentioned:—

	Rs.
Road from Nellore to Todairu (line cleared of jungle)	4,367
Tunnels on Trunk Road No. 6 (seven were built) -	4,364
Doogoorazpatam Road - - - - - - -	2,606
Road from Nellore to Gungapatam - - - -	2,564

The large sum spent in repairs to irrigation works has sufficed to render the Ullur, Survapully, Calavay, and other large tanks secure, and had it not been for the scarcity of labour, all operations in connexion with them would have been completed; what has been done may be considered satisfactory.

This, however, cannot be said as respects the repairs to communications, particularly to Trunk Road No. 6. Of six tunnels of various sizes thereon built last year, one only is in good order. This sad state of things is attributable solely to the circumstances of the line crossing the whole drainage of the country, and being unprovided with adequate escapes for the water. Captain Greenaway has, however, taken the circumstances into serious consideration, and in preparing a scheme for the improved construction of the line.

98. To the Eastern Coast Canal in this district nothing has been done beyond some slight repair to that part between Doorgoorazpatam and the Pulicat Lake. Captain Greenaway urges the policy of constructing, without delay, the portion of this line of communication between Doorgoorazpatam and Kistnapatam, and gives the fast increasing rates of labour and materials as a cogent reason for its early execution. The necessity of this work being commenced is admitted by Government in their proceedings upon the Secretary of State's letter No. 24, dated 8th March 1860. East Coast Canal. Dated 11 May 1860, No. 985.

CUDDAPAH.

99. The expenditure in Cuddapah, as in most of the other districts, has, on account of the limit placed upon the funds, been chiefly on repairs, and upon an "unimproved" district like this, the restriction upon outlay tells very heavily. District operations in Cuddapah.

The revised allotment gave only 10,000 rupees for new works, but this was subsequently increased to 28,000 rupees, the whole of which, however, could not be expended, owing to the large sum necessary for repairs, which, when deducted from the full sum to be expended, left very little for new operations.

The particulars of the past year's expenditure are:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - - -	3,979	54,472
Communications - - - - - -	14,288	51,226
Buildings - - - - - - -	3,633	3,796
Rs.	21,900	1,09,494

In all - - - *Rs.* 1,31,394

The communications (new works) alone seem to call for any notice, and the principal of these only will be spoken of in this review.

14 bridges between Kulloor and Goolcherroo - - - - *Rs.* 4,890

CHAP. IX. Madras.

A tunnel of 12 vents, each two yards by one; a bridge of one-arch 30 feet span, and another of one-arch 36 feet span have been constructed.

Cuddapah and Madras-road - - - - - - - *Rs.* 2,058

Of this line, 1,436 yards on the Outimetta tank bank have been raised, levelled, and gravelled, 492 yards revetted, six rough-stone drains built, half a mile south of Rajampett made passable for carts.

Road from Vencatramrazpett to Royachoty - - - *Rs.* 3,838

17 miles between Royachoty and foot of Sonepoi Ghât cleared, levelled, and made passable for carts; also a trace, three yards broad, cut up the western slope of ghât.

Road from Cuddapah to Pulivaindla - - - - - - *Rs.* 1,674

13 miles marked out and levelled, and the side channels dug.

The outlay upon repairs of irrigation works in this district was comparatively small. During the south-west monsoon the Mutapumpilly tank alone burst. The north-east monsoon, however, fell heavily upon some of the talooks, and occasioned a good deal of damage to the works in one of them, viz., Chittvail. The bursting of two tanks in November led, in some measure, to the destruction of the fine China Oorumpad tank, the calingulah of which was not capable of discharging a sufficiency of surplus water. The Goonjana River, near the town of Chittvail, rose to the extraordinary height of 17 feet above usual flood, and swept the country on both its banks, destroying a large amount of standing crop. Altogether Captain Hemery estimates the damage to irrigation works, in this talook alone, at 90,000 rupees. On the other hand, the remaining works of this class, in the Cuddapah district, may be said to be in very fair order.

The repairs to roads, from the increased allowance available, have produced some improvements thereon. The Goolcherroo ghât is in very good order, and of Trunk Road No. 11, from Cuddapah to Royachoty, 33 miles, has been re-metalled—the portion south of the latter place, which was very much cut up in the monsoon, will be taken in hand in 1860-61. The road from Muddenpully to Bellary Frontier has been repaired in its worst parts, and is now passable for carts; but much more is necessary, as this is a very important district road, a large cotton traffic coming along it from Bellary district to Poonganoor.

The amount spent in repairing irrigation works, though small in comparison with what was laid out in 1858–59, as above stated, told heavily when it came to be deducted from the total sum allowed for outlay in the district, and, consequently, the funds available for communications were by no means adequate to the wants of the district. It also led to the expenditure of only 5,819 rupees in place of 10,000 rupees, which had been sanctioned as discretionary allowance for roads out of the budget sum of repairs generally. In the present state of the communication in Cuddapah this was much to be regretted.

Rates have risen slightly since last report, but a considerable increase must be looked for shortly, as the Madras Railway and the Irrigation Company will be powerful rivals in the market. Much of the work is now being done by contracts.

BELLARY.

District operations in Bellary.

100. In this district the expenditure upon public works has been 2,17,500 rupees, the particulars of which are:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - -	1,843	1,01,378
Communication - - - - -	248	38,600
Buildings - - - - - -	60,531	14,900
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	62,622	1,54,878

Of new works the main outlay was on buildings, and of these again military accommodation absorbed about seven-eighths of the expenditure, so that it appears unnecessary to notice any other, except perhaps one of the revenue buildings.

Of the military buildings the one of first importance is the European hospital, commenced in August 1857; the sum spent during the past year on which, is 26,907 rupees. The large ward in the upper storey has still to be roofed in, and about two-thirds of the doors and windows have to be made up.

Rupees 2,495. Rupees 2,415.

The next largest outlay was upon the 10 married quarters at Ramandroog, which, with the exception of nine ranges of out-houses, are completed. Last year's expenditure was 12,238 rupees. Upon the racquet court at Bellary 3,375 rupees were spent, and it will soon be finished. The new guard-room, &c., at Ramandroog has been completed, except the painting of the doors and windows. The two new store-rooms for the native infantry regiment were finished in January last.

The

The only revenue building of any note is the talook cutcherry at Hoovenhudgully, upon which 4,383 rupees were spent last year. This is completed, except parapets, part of the roof, and out-offices.

The bulk of the irrigation repairs have been in ranges Nos. V. and VI., in which 20,753 and 46,682 rupees have been respectively expended. These sums have been well laid out; the tanks have been made secure, and capable of containing a larger supply of water, which has led to an increase in the revenue.

The improvements to the Camalapoor and Kamptee road have been well executed, and the produce of six out of the nine Toongabudra channels can now be conveyed on carts instead of by bullocks and coolies. The other lines of communication have been maintained in as good a state as the limited sanctions permitted.

The bulk of the repairs to buildings have been made to barracks, &c., at the requisition of the military authorities.

101. The past year has been one of very great drought and scarcity in this district, little or no rain having fallen from October 1858 to March 1860. The heat has been oppressive, but sickness has not generally prevailed. To secure the necessary supply of water, the wells in the cantonment of Bellary had to be cleared out, and in the case of the large well attached to the European barracks, the boring operations were very successful, and it is calculated that 15,000 gallons a day are obtained from it. The boring was driven to the depth of only 11 feet, but when continued further a much larger supply will, it is thought, be procured.

KURNOOL.

102. The expenditure in Kurnool during 1859-60 amounted to 90,274 rupees, as follows:— District operations in Kurnool.

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation	-	12,389
Communications	51,620	21,674
Buildings	3,497	1,094
TOTAL *Rs.*	55,117	35,157

The operations under the head communications (new works) included:—

1. The Hindree Bridge, upon which 21,267 rupees were spent last year; but as many of the labourers employed thereon went to the Irrigation Company, it did not progress so rapidly as could have been wished, and will not, it is feared, be opened for general traffic before July of this year.

2. The Nundy Canama Ghât, on which line four bridges and nine tunnels were built, a five-arch bridge completed, and about 11 miles of new road opened, at an outlay of 14,007 rupees.

3. The road from Kurnool to Gazulputty. This work progressed slowly, owing to the difficulty in getting masons, and the distance from which gravel had to be brought; the expenditure on it has been 8,514 rupees.

4. The bridges upon the road from Kurnool to Nundy Canama. Of these the one of three 30-feet arches at Worrakul is carried up to the springing of the arches, and the greater part of the foundations of that at Calawah has been got in—outlay 2,581 rupees.

The district engineer's office and yard has been the principal building in hand, and 3,028 rupees were spent upon it last year. The walls are completed, and most of the wood work of the roof.

The repairs to 73 tanks, 87 channels, and seven wells have been executed at a cost of 12,389 rupees, and though these works are considered safe for the approaching monsoon, many extensive and necessary repairs to them have been unavoidably postponed for want of superintendence.

The repairs to communications have kept 260 miles of road and nine bridges in fair order.

Lieutenant Beckley concludes his report by directing attention to the Nullaymullay jungles, which will soon rise in importance on account of the Toombudra Canal Works.

CHINGLEPUT.

103. The outlay in this district has, during the past year, been 2,28,903 rupees, and the items upon which most of that sum has been spent were new military buildings and repairs to irrigation works, communications, and military buildings. District operations in Chingleput.

Upon the first of these, 17,460 rupees were expended, or, adding the sum laid out on the army school at Saint Thomas' Mount, entered under the head "Educational" in the general statement, at the commencement of this report, 25,136 rupees, and the buildings which may be noticed are:—

	Rs.
Hospital for mounted troops at the Mount, completed in September 1859	3,120
Commissariat store-room, in progress	3,409
Verandah round the bomb-proof barracks, completed in October 1859	2,337
Improvements to the Royal Artillery Barracks at the Mount	3,463
Army school, both in progress	7,676

The "Marine" building under execution was the lighthouse at Pulicat, on which 1,238 rupees were spent. The wells have been sunk, and two feet of foundation raised thereon.

The operations upon communications (new works) have been:—

	Rs.
The metalling of the Pullicarney road, completed in December last	2,585
Two additional arches to the Kullaur bridge, completed, except the parapets	1,486
The road from Poonamallee to Avady, nearly finished	837

The following is the synopsis of new works expenditure:—

	Rs.
Irrigation	730
Communications	5,387
Buildings	29,483
TOTAL *Rs.*	35,600

As above-mentioned, the largest share of the repairs has been executed upon three classes of works, but of these, communications alone need be noticed.

Upon Trunk Road No. 1, 27,225 rupees have been expended, but the line is in bad order, particularly the portion between Madras and Poonamallee. This is attributed by the district engineer chiefly to the sudden reduction of the annual maintenance grant from 50,759 rupees to 25,000 rupees, as before he could be informed of the reduction, he had expended 18,400 rupees, so that from that time (9th September 1859) to the close of the official year, only 132 rupees per mile was available for this most important line, with its enormous traffic; and although some time afterwards a further sum of 3,000 rupees was granted, even with this, the amount at his disposal for the whole line of 50 miles was so small, that little could be done to improve it; a large amount of metalling was carted to that portion of the road lying between Poonamallee and Madras, but remained unspread for want of funds; a further quantity was ready in the quarry, but the same reason prevented its being made use of. The new metal that was laid on the road not having been properly tamped for want of rain, has been seriously damaged by the constant traffic on it.

Trunk Road No. 6, in consequence of the reduction of about 10,000 rupees from its maintenance allowance will, it is feared, soon fall to ruin; the outlay upon it last year was 12,412 rupees.

Trunk Road No. 8 is in pretty good order, except from the 49th to the 59th milestone. Last year's expenditure upon it was 16,690 rupees.

East Coast Canal.

104. The expenditure upon the Eastern Coast Canal amounted to 19,474 rupees, and satisfactory improvements and repairs have been effected. In the deep cuttings the slopes have been turfed, and a low bank raised along the top, with masonry shoots to convey the surface drainage into the canal. The entrance to the Streeharicottah cut out of the Pulicat Lake has been kept clear by the erection of a couple of groynes tending outwards to deep water. A towing-path has also been constructed under some of the bridges to admit of the traffic passing without interruption.

The following is the repair expenditure shown under the three great heads:—

	Rs.
Irrigation	53,437
Communications	1,06,870
Buildings	32,996
TOTAL *Rs.*	1,93,303

NORTH ARCOT.

105. The rigid enforcement of the restrictive orders has prevented any very great work of importance from being carried out in this district during 1859-60. Repairs have occupied the chief attention of the department, as will be seen by the following summary of the outlay:— District operations in North Arcot.

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - -	2,027	50,003
Communications - - - - -	16,542	56,918
Buildings - - - - - -	649	7,171
Rs.	19,218	1,14,092
In all - - -	*Rs.* 1,33,310	

Communications alone, as far as new works are concerned, call for any notice, and the operations of the past year, as regards them, will be noticed before the particulars of the repairs are entered upon.

Of communications, the principal is the Palar Bridge, connecting the town of Vellore with the railway: 10,100 rupees have been laid out upon it, and the structure is now completed (plastering alone excepted); the parapet walls having been raised and the flooring laid throughout during the course of the past year.

The next work that need be noticed is the road from Pullicondah to Palmanair, upon the metalling of which 2,323 rupees have been expended. The estimate was not fully exhausted, and as this road will not now be much used, from the Gooriattum Railway Station being the nearest point to Palmanair, the balance will not be required. The Bangalore and other mails also have already been taken off this road and transferred to the Vaniembadi line. The Synagoonta Ghât has been improved by its steep gradients being reduced.

Upon the road from Wallajahnugger to Bannaveram 1,700 rupees have been spent, and this line wants the metalling only to complete it.

The earthwork for five miles of the line from Companypett to Conjevaram is finished, and six miles more are partially made.

The repairs to irrigation works have exceeded, by the trifle of three rupees, the amount (half a lakh) appropriated to them in the budget. The above sum, 50,003 rupees, has been spent in repairing 234 tanks, channels, &c., and clearing and planting Nanel grass in the channels, which is found to afford much protection to their banks, and to be of service also in the rear of the anicut aprons, where it prevents a scour.

The Vaniembadi tank has been thoroughly repaired at a cost of 1,250 rupees, and a new calingulah has been built to add to its security.

The amount allotted to this district for the repair of communications consequent upon the restrictive order of the Government of India, was 75,055 rupees, and this was reduced subsequently by 12,831 rupees being transferred to other districts. The actual expenditure amounted to 56,918 rupees, and was devoted to the repair of 355 miles of road.

While upon this subject, the reduction of the maintenance grants for trunk roads, Nos. 1 and 10, during the past year, may be mentioned. That for the former has been cut down from 31,000 rupees to 19,000 rupees, whereas there is still a heavy traffic upon the line, chiefly cotton from Cuddapah, which, in the first instance, comes along the other road above-named (No. 10), the annual allowance for which has been reduced 20 per cent., though there is no perceptible diminution in the large traffic, notwithstanding that the mails and most of the transits to Bangalore use the Oosoor line.

An estimate for completing the Vellore and Arnee road, which is likely to bring considerable traffic to the railway from the south, has been sanctioned. At present, the road, which is made half way, has become worn, and for a short time during the monsoon is impassable.

Roads Nos. 11 and 7, and the Naggery road, as far as made, have been maintained in fair order, considering that the two former are unbridged throughout, and the latter is not connected with the railway, except by a bandy track, which the railway company improved for their own use.

106. Before closing this district report, a few words may be said regarding the anicuts across the Palaur, Cheyaur, and Poiney.

Upon the first of these no general operations have been carried on, a little pointing to the cut-stone crown, and the renewal of the sluice planks constituted the only work done. The last monsoon was moderate, and did no damage to this structure.

The removal of a deposit of silt and mud brought down by the first of the monsoon freshes, and which blocked up the mouth of the main channel, was the only thing done in connexion

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Madras.

with the second anicut. It is in working order, and the benefits resulting from the project were declared satisfactory by the Secretary of State.

The safety of the last of these three works was secured by a second rear apron, which was built in consequence of the damage which the monsoon of 1858 inflicted upon the former one; the subsidiary works connected with this project are in abeyance.

SOUTH ARCOT.

District operations in South Arcot.

107. While under the restrictive order, there has, in this district, been a small outlay upon new works; a liberal expenditure in repairs has enabled several important works to be carried out, as will be noticed hereafter. The main feature of the operations may be gathered from the following synopsis of money spent:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - -	1,122	80,802
Communications - - - - -	6,105	58,103
Buildings - - - - - -	5,451	5,080
Rs.	12,678	1,43,985

It will be seen from the above, that the reduced sum allotted for new works in this district (12,000 rupees) has been slightly exceeded. The district engineer offers no explanation thereof, and, as the total sum expended, 1,56,663 rupees, is within the aggregate amount sanctioned for all works, it does not seem to require any notice.

In irrigation works (new), the principal items are: 1st, the completion of the second calingulah to the Permaul tank, at a cost of 342 rupees. This tank, though there was a good supply of water in it, did not, as usual, breach, which may be considered as owing to the completion of this work: 2d, the construction of a dam across the Valuvanur surplus channel for regulating the water supply to some English and French villages, which was effected at a cost of 459 rupees.

Here it may be mentioned, that works connected with the Poonair anicut, regarding which, a good deal of correspondence passed, and a reference to the Government of India was made, and which was at last sanctioned, have been begun; 145,000 bricks moulded, and other materials under preparation; sum spent, 321 rupees.

Of the communications, the Poonair bridge, and that over the arm of that river on Trunk Road No. 9, may be noticed.

The first of these is now completed, the plastering having been executed during the past year, and the estimate exceeded by a very small amount. The means adopted to counteract the deviation of the course of the river alluded to in last report, have been successful.

The bridge on Trunk Road No. 9, the arches of which were in progress at the close of last report, was completed in April 1860, but opened for traffic in January; the parapet walls then remaining to be built.

The only other work of this description, which need be mentioned, is the addition of two arches to a bridge on the Chitambaram road, built at a cost of 1,260 rupees.

The additional metalling to Trunk Road No. 8, was stopped upon receipt of the Chief Engineer's circular No. 44, of 25th August last, issued when the Government of India's restrictive order came, and only 1,294 rupees were expended during last year on this important line.

All the bridges upon the Yailúr road, in Munargúdi talook, have now been erected; during the past year, that over the Rajah Voikal was completed, and fourteen tunnels built; expenditure 923 rupees.

A commodious district engineer's office has been completed at the head quarter station (Cuddalore), for 3,930 rupees; police cutcherries at Gingee and Permookul, at a cost of 1,698 rupees; and a sayer cutcherry at Cuddamangalum for 300 rupees; at Porto Novo, a flag-staff has been erected for 595 rupees.

Rupees 80,802.

108. The sum laid out upon irrigation repairs is within a fraction of what was expended in the previous year. In the first and second ranges the works have been of an ordinary character. In the third range, the clearing of the Ragavien channel was the chief work; and in the fourth range, the following river and channel banks, the respective outlay upon which is shown against each, are most worthy of notice, as the top of these banks is intended to be used as roads.

	Rs.
Veeranum bank - - - - - - - -	1,720
Vuddavaur ditto - - - - - - - -	2,636
Rajah Voikal ditto - - - - - - - -	3,346
Coleroon ditto - - - - - - - - -	2,534
Coleroon, near Karamadu - - - - - - - -	4,038

The

The repair of the slight injury to the Vellaur anicut has been effected, and the Permaul tank was repaired and extended.

The whole amount before stated, as expended upon repairs of communications, has been laid out upon the roads of this district, with the exception of about 900 rupees. The road from Murkanum to Chengumah has been much improved, and Trunk Road No. 9, which was much damaged in November 1858, has been fully repaired, and some improvements effected upon it.

TRICHINOPOLY.

District operations in Trichinopoly.

109. In consequence of the great damage sustained by the irrigation works of this district during 1858-59, a special grant was asked for their repair, in addition to the Budget allowance. Before, however, Government could pass an order on this application, the restrictive order of the 18th July last was received, in communicating which to this department, Government remarked that, in revising the allotment of funds to the various districts, due provision should be made for the repairs in Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Accordingly, in addition to the reduced sum apportioned to this district, two lakhs were specially set apart to it for the above purpose, which brought the sum at the district engineer's disposal up to nearly 3,90,000 rupees. Of this sum 3,48,750 rupees have been expended as follows:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation	7,248	2,20,692
Communications	38,198	42,133
Buildings	32,607	7,872
Total *Rs.*	78,053	2,70,697

The "new" irrigation projects have been:

	Rs.
Construction of Nattvoikal head sluice	3,073

Sluice built up the springing of the arch.

Altering Pootoor calingulah	1,952

Nearly finished. The lower apron still in progress.

Construction of under-tunnel across the Mundayaur	1,353

This outlay has been spent in making up cubes for the tunnel.

Improving Kaumbalore tank bank—completed	985

In communications the following have been in hand:

Road from Trichinopoly to Coimbatore	18,227

Earth work, drainage tunnels, and side trenches nearly completed.

Trunk Road, No. 8	6,243

In good order, except for 15 miles, between the boundary of district and Toramungalum, restriction on expenditure preventing the whole from being gravelled; but as operations were actively resumed at the commencement of the current official year, it is hoped the line will be finished in a few months.

	Rs.
Re-construction of Kodamerty bridge	5,316

Masonry work completed.

Re-construction of Iyaur bridge	5,111

Masonry work nearly finished.

Re-construction of Kutur bridge	4,560

Foundations nearly finished; one pier complete, the others more or less advanced.

The building operations have been:

	Rs.
Improving European infantry barracks	9,745

Nearly finished.

Hospital for European troops	6,802

Walls completed; the roof will be begun immediately.

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	Rs.
Artillery barracks - - - - - - - -	5,613
Serjeants' quarters in barracks - - - - - -	2,831
Both completed on 3d December 1859.	
Sick stable for No. 9 field battery - - - - -	1,674
Finished 30th June 1859.	
Travellers' bungalow, Trichinopoly - - - - -	2,462
Finished 28th April 1860.	

110. The repairs to irrigation works, which were in progress, were obstructed and damaged by a high fresh, accompanied by strong wind in July last. The banks of the Cauvery and Coleroon were badly breached; new earthwork also was washed away in many places. A light north-east monsoon favoured subsequent operations, and the works are now stronger than formerly.

The roads which have been repaired are as good as ever, the Tanjore and Dindigal lines excepted; the repairs of the former roads are nearly finished, but of the latter line no trace remained, as was mentioned in last report, and it has not been found practicable, from the amount of other work on hand, to trace out a new line for it, which will be necessary. 13 miles of the Madura road are good, but the rest is unmetalled. The Combaconum part of the Salem and the Arrialoor roads require gravelling, as in dry weather sand impedes the traffic, and in wet weather they are no better than the fields on either side of them.

TANJORE.

District operations in Tanjore.

111. The expenditure in Tanjore during the past official year, amounted to 6,54,950 rupees, classified as follows:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation - - - - - -	6,623	5,20,014
Communications - - - - -	5,100	1,10,159
Buildings - - - - - -	895	12,159
Rs.	12,618	6,42,332

The above large outlay in repairing irrigation works and communications was rendered necessary by the storms, which, as mentioned in last report, swept over this district with devastating effect in October and November 1858, and April 1859. On account of the damage which this district sustained by these hurricanes, a special grant of funds to restore the injured works was asked for about the same time that a similar request was made on behalf of Trichinopoly, and, when the proceedings of Government, communicating the Government of India's review on the budget, were received, four lakhs were set apart in addition to the repair allowance sanctioned in the budget.

The work performed by the Department Public Works in the early part of the official year was severely tried by the freshes in the Cauvery and Munnyaur in July, which flooded the Trichinopoly district, and, except in the Sheally Talook, where these rivers rose higher than in the preceding November, from the head sluices of the branch channels being closed by the meerasdars, the river banks stood the test. Operations were continued after July, where practicable, and the river embankments and masonry works, except a few now in hand for repair, may be said to be in very fair order. The revenue was secured by the works being sufficiently advanced towards completion, to admit of cultivation being carried on; and as the north-east monsoon was a favourable one, and the crops were good, an increased revenue is anticipated.

112. Though the expenditure upon new works was small, the projects upon which most of the money was laid out are important, and deserve to be mentioned:—

The new sluice to the Vickramanár - - - - - Rs. 1,913

This has been completed.

Upon the improvement of the irrigation and drainage of the Tuloroyer Cotagum, 1,444 rupees were expended.

The head sluice, which has been destroyed, was re-constructed, and the embankment was being vigorously pushed on, when cholera broke out on the works, and the coolies dispersed. The original project in connection with this swamp, it is thought, will be completed by the end of the present season, after which the subsidiary works will be undertaken. The extension of the Nullaur through the Cotagum has been of great service to a large area of land to the west of it, which is thereby effectually saved from being submerged by that river.

Bridge

	Rs.
Bridge over Coleroon between Chellumbarum and Sheally -	4,048

Parapets, face walls to ten arches, and plastering to thirty-nine piers finished.

Sea groynes to Tranquebar - - - - - - -	448

Nos. 1 and 5 strengthened and extended 11 yards.

No. 2 ditto ditto 4 ditto.

Nos. 6 and 7 ditto ditto 16 ditto, and stone collected for further extension.

Besides the above, the following works, executed from the Repair Fund, may be noticed,

	Rs.
Re-construction of part of north branch of upper anicut (312½ feet) and bridge over it, continued from last year - -	1,837

Parapet walls alone wanting to complete the bridge.

Five-arch bridge over the Vellangum - - - - -	10,364

Arches to be turned on 30th April 1860.

Carookay aqueduct completed at a cost of - - - -	4,987

The above are some of the most important works damaged by the flood of November 1858.

113. As regards the roads, they are far from being in good order, though they have, during the past year, undergone repair to a considerable extent. A large outlay is necessary to make the lines perfect, after which special grants for their maintenance will be required, in order to keep them in an efficient state.

The completion of some bridges across the Nasuniaur and the Vettaur; of the regulating dam across the Veerasholagen and Cauvery; the construction of the new head sluice to Keertamaner; the under-tunnel for the drainage of Kuditangicherry; the salt road from Maylayur to Trenagerry; and the bridge across the Manikin Nikayaur, are mentioned by the district engineer as the works most urgently required to develop the resources of this district. All have been sanctioned, but are still under the restrictive orders of July 1857.

MADURA.

114. The expenditure in Madura during 1859-60 has been 76,559 rupees, viz. :— District operation in Madura.

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - -	- -	28,151
Communications - - - - -	10,287	32,788
Buildings - - - - - -	3,930	1,402
Total - - - *Rs.*	14,217	62,341

The items in communications (new works) are all small, except that of the Paumben channel; upon this 5,086 rupees were spent, and the work executed consisted of the excavation of 232,394 cubic feet of sand, 31,140 of shingle, 750 of stone, and 753,123 of other stuff; one hand dredge sanctioned on 25th August 1858, and another, 9th November 1859, completed. The original estimate is now exhausted, and a supplemental one has been submitted to Government for sanction in letter dated 31st May last, No. 1090.

The other works of this class on hand may be shortly stated as follows:—

	Rs.
Portion of road No. 18 - - - - - - -	1,670
Road from Trichinopoly to Dindigul - - - - -	1,095
Road from Saminulloor to Dindigul - - - - -	1,636

Work on each line delayed for want of funds.

The repairs to irrigation works have, it is believed, done much to put to rights the damage they sustained from the disastrous floods of 1858 and 1859, and communications and buildings would have progressed similarly, had not restriction been laid upon them. Many of the lines of road are in a very bad state, particularly Nos. 5, 13, 14, and 15.

TINNEVELLY.

District operations in Tinnevelly.

115. The outlay in this district during the past year was 63,768 rupees, viz.:—

	Rs.
Upon new works - - - - - - - - -	2,220
Upon repairs - - - - - - - - -	61,548

This small expenditure is partly to be accounted for by the restriction under which most of the projects for new works are, almost all being still affected by the orders of July 1857. Another cause that led to the small amount of outlay was the restrictive order of the Supreme Government of last July, under which all works, not emergent, were stopped. The reduced allotment of funds was communicated to the district engineer, but its distribution amongst the various classes of works, made in the central office, not being considered advantageous by the district engineer, inasmuch as too much money was given to irrigation works, and too little to communications, he referred to the chief engineer for sanction to a revised arrangement, instead of acting upon his own judgment, and simply reporting the alteration he had made for information; through inadvertence his letter remained unanswered for some time, and during the interval little or no work was carried on. Finally, the numerous changes in the executive officers of the district tended to delay operations.

The new works hardly call for notice, but it may be mentioned that the Numbeeaur bridge is completed, with the exception of the approaches, which are well advanced; and that the traveller's bungalow at Palamcottah was finished upon the 6th September 1859.

In repairs those two irrigation works came to 48,543 rupees; 513 tanks and channels were put in an efficient state, and all may be said to be in good working order.

Upon communications 9,600 rupees were spent; 53 miles of road and 11 bridges put in order.

The last monsoon was the heaviest that has been for many years past, but it is satisfactory to add that no accident of importance occurred to irrigation works. The unprecedented flood in the Sátúr River, however, swept away seven of the 15 arches of the bridge on the main line from Madras to Palamcottah, the remaining eight were secured by the construction of two abutment walls, and are still standing in good order; the gap will have to be spanned in some way at an early date, and it is matter for consideration how this can be best effected.

COIMBATORE.

District operations in Coimbatore.

116. Little can be said regarding the operations in this district during the past year. The outlay has amounted to 1,55,455 rupees, under the following classes:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation - - - - - -	4,432	34,647
Communications - - - - -	12,213	61,908
Buildings - - - - - -	38,710	3,545
Total - - - *Rs.*	55,355	1,00,100

Of the new works in progress the following may be mentioned:—

Communication.

	Rs.
Constructing Marchnaikenpollum bridge - - - -	2,713

Completed in September 1859.

Constructing bridge across Vilantavalum River - - -	2,875

Two side arches and wings built.

Constructing road from railway station to connect Trunk Road No. 5, and town of Coimbatore - - - - -	2,574

Road laid out; metalling in progress; will be furnished within three months.

Buildings.

	Rs.
Purchase of a gin house at Coimbatore for Engineer's Office -	8,000
Constructing gaol for the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court at Ootacamund - - - - - - - - - -	26,532

*. This sum has been spent in blasting and removing rock, making bricks, storing chunam, raising the walls of the gaoler's quarters, &c. &c.

This work is being executed under the sole management and supervision of the Inspector of Prisons.

SALEM.

SALEM.

District operations in Salem.

117. In this district, during last year, the expenditure upon public works has been as follows:

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation	4,028	38,238
Communications	36,471	52,853
Buildings	40,129	3,593
Total *Rs.*	80,628	94,684

In all *Rs.* 1,75,312

The chief works in progress, included under communications, are:—

Rs.

1 Road connecting the town and railway station at Vaniembadi - 13,034
Completed, except parapet and roadway of Govindapuram bridge.

Road connecting the town and railway station at Salem - 5,994
A mile and a half nearly finished.

Road from Yercaud to railway station at Mulleapoorum - 5,528
About 11 miles finished, with the exception of two bridges.

Road from Addamancottah to railway station at Mulleapoorum 3,592
About four miles done, three more in hand.

Bridge across the Kullar at Naikondi - 2,767
Piers and abutments completed, centering and materials for turning the arches ready.

The principal buildings in hand have been:—

Rs.

Court houses at Salem - 12,156
Gaol at Salem - 11,250

The operations on these were stopped on the 1st October 1859, for want of funds; but upon the last work operations have been directed to be resumed on the revised estimate.

Rs.

Sick stable at Remount Depôt, Oossoor - 6,147
Nearly completed.

Rest house for troops at Sholagherry - 1,874
Walls completed, roofing in hand.

Rest house for troops at Tripatore - 1,785
Completed, total expenditure - 3,785
District Engineer's Office, &c. - 1,647

Walls completed, roofing ready, but not up. Stopped on 1st October 1859, for want of funds.

To the following works repairs have been made:—

327 Tanks, channels, &c.
327 Miles of road.
14 Bridges and culverts.
23 Buildings, chiefly "public."

CANARA.

District operations in Canara.

118. In the northern section of this now divided district, the outlay during the past year was 59,524 rupees, viz.:—

Rs.

Upon new works ("buildings" only) - 3,816
Repairs - 55,708
Communications - 50,153
Buildings - 5,555

while in the southern section the expenditure was still less, only 29,645 rupees; but in this

case there was a small outlay in new works under the head "Communications," as the following statement of the money spent shows :—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Communications - - - - -	5,345	14,531
Buildings - - - - - -	2,917	6,852
Total - - - *Rs.*	8,262	21,383

NORTH CANARA.

119. The operations of North Canara will be shortly stated in the first place. These have, as will be observed, been almost entirely confined to repairs of communications, the due maintenance of which is so essential to the prosperity of the district. The lines, upon which the greater part of the half lakh, laid out in this way, has been spent, are those leading to the cotton districts of the South Mahratta country by the Devamany and Arbyle ghâts. Upon the former 28,025 rupees have been expended, and the line is in such high order as to be a subject of admiration to all who use it. The traffic on this road during the past year has been heavy, amounting to 38,294 carts, which pass free, and 3,367 solid wheeled bandies, upon which a toll is levied. This is merely the "down" traffic, and, besides the above, thousands of laden bullocks have passed along the road, no proper account of which has been kept.

The sum expended upon the Arbyle ghât has not been quite so judiciously laid out, as some works have been undertaken, which could have stood over without much detriment, while others, which would have proved beneficial, have not been taken in hand. A different state of things, it is expected, will be reported next year, as Captain Walker has taken up the subject, and will, from his long experience of the country, be able to put matters in proper train. The "down" traffic by this ghât has also been heavy, amounting to 38,213 bullocks, 2,013 carts, and 255 solid wheeled bandies.

Respecting the other ghâts a few words will suffice. The Unshy and Kyga will have due attention paid to them during 1860-61; the former at present is impassable even for bullocks. The Neelcond has been made almost passable for carts, when the river at its foot is low enough to be forded; the expenditure being from the district funds. The Hossoo is attracting the attention of the 2d Assistant District Engineer, and will be proceeded with, as being a valuable feeder of the Coompta trade. The Gairsoppa will be open for cart traffic during next dry season. The Cooloor is still unavailable for cart traffic, owing to the want of approaches from Mysore.

The wants of the district may be stated to be the perfecting of the ghâts above named, the construction of minor roads, and the erection of various public buildings.

SOUTH CANARA.

South Canara.

120. Of the works in hand in the Southern Division little can be said, the restrictive orders having stopped the Surmady-road and Sumpajeh Ghât projects before little or any thing could be done. The latter was subsequently resumed, but little progress was made, as the coolies had to be re-collected at a time when the ghât is dreaded on account of fever. The sum spent upon it was 2,323 rupees. Upon the southern portion of the Hullandy-road Circuit, 1,779 rupees were spent prior to December, when the work was stopped by the restrictive orders.

The repairs to Trunk Road No. 2 have improved it, particularly as regards draining. The open cross drains upon Trunk Road No. 3, for a distance of three miles, have been covered in, and the surface repaired over the whole length of line.

The completion of the moonsiff's court-house at Carikul, at an early date, would be very desirable; less than half of the estimate for it was spent during the past year, in consequence of the restriction.

Rates of materials have fluctuated to such an extent, that no reliable prices can be quoted, and at the same time the cost of labour has increased about two-fold, and it is anticipated that it will soon be triple what it was a year or two ago. In the neighbourhood of Mercara this is particularly the case, and there it is difficult to command it, as the coffee planters hold the market; the coolies knowing that employment with them is permanent, while a fresh restrictive order upon Government works would throw them idle.

MALABAR.

MALABAR.

District operations in Malabar.

121. The expenditure in this district, during 1859-60, has exceeded even that of its predecessor, and amounted to 1,22,976 rupees, of which the following are the particulars:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation	473	1,036
Communications	54,549	23,515
Buildings	26,177	17,226
Total *Rs.*	81,199	41,777

The following are the principal of the new works under communications, upon which upwards of half a lakh has been expended.

The Perambaddy ghât - - - - - - - - *Rs.* 21,020

The entire distance (68 miles) has been thoroughly repaired and drained. The ghât and road, to within 15 miles of Cannanore, have been metalled, while on the ghât and other bad portions several layers of metal have been spread. The district engineer cannot see any reason why bandies should not use this line during the whole of the present wet season.

The Calicut and Palghaut road - - - - - *Rs.* 13,331

The Mundoor road from the Beypore river, as far as Maliapooram, is finished, with the exception of the gravelling to six miles near the latter place. Sickness having prevailed upon this line before the additional sanction of 10,000 rupees was communicated to the district engineer, the coolies, who had dispersed on the stoppage of the work, could not be tempted to resume it when funds were available.

The Tambracherry ghât - - - - - - - *Rs.* 8,513

The trace, commencing at 500 feet below the top of the old ghât, has been widened to eight feet. Some temporary culverts are needed, and a little blasting remains to be done, after which this portion of the road will be open for seven miles. Sickness upon this line also delayed operations.

The truss bridge over the Irrity - - - - - *Rs.* 1,933

This has been open for traffic during the whole of the past official year, with the greatest benefit to trade.

	Rs.
The Oority bridge - - - - - - - - -	2,750
The Kakatodi bridge - - - - - - - - -	1,525

These are both situated at the foot of the Perambaddi ghât, in a deadly climate, which has prevented their being prosecuted to completion during the past year.

	Rs.
Areacode and Munjerry road - - - - - - -	1,127

Completed in January 1860, and is now a good bandy road.

Cholakul and Toovoor road - - - - - - - -	940

This line has been cleared of jungle, and the balance of the estimate will open it for bandies.

122. Of the buildings there are only a few that call for notice. These are,—

	Rs.
European hospitals at Calicut - - - - - -	6,463

Hospital completed, out-house delayed till 1860-61.

Improving buildings connected with proposed new European barracks at Calicut - - - - - - - - - -	2,976

Guard-room and solitary cells erected. Work stopped by restriction.

Horse-stable in European cantonment at Mulliapooram - -	1,795

Walls and wood-work finished.

The repairs to communications have cost 23,515 rupees, and the lines principally looked after have been Trunk Roads Nos. 4 and 5. Upon the former, 1,817 rupees have been expended, and upon the latter, 7,137 rupees. The lines generally are in good repair, and the ghâts leading to Wynaad and the Neilgherries, together with the roads from Palghât to Trichoor, and from Teeroovenguddy to Calicut, have been put in order.

MADRAS.

District operations in Madras.

123. The works at the Presidency have, during the past year, continued under the charge of the civil architect and garrison engineer respectively; differing, however, from last year, in this respect, that the operations of the latter have, since July 1859, been confined solely to works situated within the precincts of Fort St. George itself, all military buildings outside the fortress being under the care of the civil architect, in addition to the civil buildings and other works in Madras generally. The Guindy Park buildings were about the same time transferred from the civil architect to the district engineer of Chingleput, thereby relieving the former officer of an outlaying charge, which must have interfered with the due supervision of his other works.

The joint expenditure of the civil architect and garrison engineer, during 1859-60, has amounted to 4,88,744 rupees, the outlay by the former being 2,01,296 rupees, that by the latter 2,87,448 rupees.

Civil Architect.

124. The items of the Civil Architect's expenditure are:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation	1,766	1,278
Communications	10,820	9,095
Buildings	1,32,761	45,576
Total *Rs.*	1,45,347	55,949

And his chief operations are as follows:—

	Rs.
Erecting new arrack distillery	4,034
Thatched shed on island for setting up a dredging machine and other works	3,206
Alterations to Copper Laminating Department at Mint	6,270
Alterations to Dewankhaum for Central Office Department Public Works	6,075
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	3,844
Setting up steam vertical saw machine at gun carriage manufactory	5,539
Alterations to Chepauk Palace for Revenue Board and Civil Auditor's Office	12,479
Constructing platform and pathway at band practice ground	5,165
Constructing additional rooms with colonnade verandah at Government House	23,657
Completing upper story of central range over the Treasury at the Mint, and adding a verandah along entire front of the building	7,250
Making certain alterations and additions to the Medical College	4,964
Constructing two additional male wards, &c., to Leper Hospital	3,290

Garrison Engineer.

125. The Garrison Engineer's principal works have been:—

1. Rebuilding the sea face of the fortifications	1,14,023
2. Removing injured portions of Saint Thomé Ravelin preparatory to rebuilding it	9,163
3. Alterations and improvements to interior of European Barracks for the better ventilation of them	13,739
4. Rebuilding solitary cells and cook-rooms	12,765
5. Additions to the arsenal	9,000
6. Constructing cistern and turbine wheel to drive the shafting of the Government printing press	8,547
7. Erecting verandah to the barracks	30,545
8. Improving the drainage of the fort	12,376

The first of the above is progressing steadily, and will be completed in three or four months. The third and fifth are nearly completed. Of the fourth, the solitary cells are finished,

finished, and the cook-rooms in active progress. The sixth, seventh, and eighth are respectively half, three-quarter, and quarter completed. The laying of the new line of pipes from the Seven Wells to the fort, for which 42,000 rupees have been sanctioned, has only just been begun, and the expenditure has been merely 4,688 rupees.

The sums spent by this officer upon new works and repairs are as follows:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Irrigation	—	—
Communications	689	2,117
Buildings	2,41,398	43,244
Total *Rs.*	2,42,087	45,361

The new works and repairs to buildings have been almost exclusively confined to "Military" and "General."

BANGALORE.

126. The outlay at this military station during the past official year, amounted to 1,82,122 rupees, viz.:— District operations at Bangalore.

	Rs.
Upon new works	1,74,376
Upon repairs	7,746

In both classes of works, the expenditure upon military buildings has been the chief item, and the following may be mentioned as the principal new works under that head, with the sums laid out upon them during 1859-60:—

	Rs.
Improving and enlarging eight ranges old dragoon barracks	32,619

Of these six are now completed, and two on hand.

Constructing new dragoon barracks	47,951

Besides the range which was finished in the preceding year, there are others nearly completed, another half finished, and four more in hand.

Married men's quarters, old dragoon barracks	35,740

Sixty quarters completed, except a few out-houses.

Colour Serjeants' quarters	9,950

Eight quarters completed and occupied.

Staff officer's office	3,656
Married men's quarters, European infantry barracks	2,816

Both finished.

Improving hospital, old dragoon barracks	16,158

Three-fourths completed.

Upon the reconstruction of the cantonment roads classed under new works, 16,480 rupees have been well expended during last year, and the roads are all in very good order.

The system of withholding advances, which Captain Mayne instituted upon taking charge of these works, has been strictly adhered to during the past year, and has been found to work well.

A slight increase in the price of materials has taken place since last Report. Teak wood has advanced more than any other article, and is now at least 25 per cent. dearer than it was. Chunam is 16 per cent. higher, and there is every prospect of mechanical labour rising also, and that within a short time, as the Irrigation Company's terms at Kurnool are very tempting.

WELLINGTON.

District operations at "Wellington" or Jackatallah Barracks.

127. Under this name, the station known hitherto as Jackatallah will in future be designated, his Excellency the Governor (Sir Charles Trevelyan) having, in the course of his official tour through the Southern Provinces of this Presidency, in the months of January, February, and March, visited this place, and seen fit to recommend that a proposition formerly made to call the station, which contains the famous sanatarium for European troops stationed in Southern India, after England's great commander, should be carried into effect.

The outlay upon the barracks at this station has amounted to 4,31,716 rupees, viz.:—

Upon new works - - - - - - - - -	*Rs.* 4,25,700
„ Repairs - - - - - - - - -	6,016

and the progress made is as follows:—No. 3 block of barracks has been completed, and handed over; so also has No. 5 block; the barrack square has been cleared and made suitable for regimental purposes, the drainage of it having been at the same time duly attended to.

No. 1 block of married quarters (the brick work of the lower story of which was finished before the commencement of the past year) has been completed (with the addition of lower and upper story verandahs), and been handed over, and the same has been accomplished in No. 2 block, the lower story and part of the upper story brick work of which was built in the former year. No. 3 block has been entirely built and roofed in, and half of the rooms and verandahs plastered. Of No. 4 block, the brick work from the foundation has been completed, and the principal rooms roofed and tiled; the joists for the terraced verandah are also laid. It is expected that this building will, except the stone flagging to the lower verandah and steps, be finished by the end of May 1860. The stone-flagging of all these quarters is well advanced, but none completely finished, partly from the difficulty in procuring stone-cutters, and partly from the length of time which the work, from its nature, occupies. From the hill behind these ranges of buildings, 28,603 cubic yards of earth have been excavated, almost entirely by European labour, and 100 men are at present employed in extending the excavation.

Minor but important works, such as plunge-baths, out-houses, water-courses, and drainage, have had due attention paid to them in the course of the past year.

128. There has been a supply of timber from the Mudamalli forest, fully equal to the requirements of the barracks. About 38,000 cubic feet of timber have been received, which is in excess of former year's supply, and the quantity in store will be nearly sufficient to finish the works upon the reduced scale. The heavy loss incurred in wrought timber, from exposure and the effect of rapid changes of climate thereon, which caused its cost to be nearly doubled, led to the closing of the Goondelpett workshop.

The improvements to the cantonment roads, by planting trees along their sides, and also to the barracks, by the formation of a plantation, have been commenced by pits being dug for the reception of trees in the former, and a ditch cut round the site of the plantation; steps have been adopted for procuring a large number of young jungle trees.

From the peat bog nearly 223 ¼ tons of fuel have been made and carted in for use. The Scotch presses, however, upon trial, were not found to answer.

129. Labour was very scarce at the commencement of the past official year, but rates being slightly raised and published in all places whence it was likely hands could be drawn, this state of things gradually passed away, till the largest number of people, which the amount of funds allotted would permit, were employed. Towards the end of the year 1,000 workmen were obliged to be discharged, and it was only supplemental grants that saved the discharge of as many more. This state of matters, though very unfortunate, proves that the difficulty of obtaining labour on the hills is over-rated. Coolies are willing to come in any number from Mysore, if they feel sure that they will have regular employment and fair wages, as the prospect of amassing some little money to take with them to their homes is a great inducement for them to resort thither, and the system of monthly payments gives them every facility for doing so.

RAILROADS.

Southwest Railway.

130. AT the beginning of the official year, the length of line open for traffic was 96 miles from Madras to Goriattum. On the 16th January 17 miles more were opened to Amboor, and on the 1st February 10 miles to Vaniembaddy, making a total length of 123 miles.

Progress from Madras to Salem.

The stations of Amboor and Vaniembaddy are both important, being in close proximity to the high western road; and the town of Vaniembaddy, on the right bank of the river Palaur, with its suburb Govindapooram, is one of the principal entrepôts of trade in the Salem district.

Beyond

Beyond Vaniembaddy, 14 miles of the permanent way were completed in February; but the opening of that portion of the line was delayed, pending the completion of a turn-table and other arrangements necessary to meet the requirements of the locomotive and traffic departments at the Tripatore station.

With the exception of a rock-cutting at Paupraputty, nine miles from Tripatore, and a few trifling masonry works, the construction of the line as far as Salem, 207 miles from Madras, was completed up to formation level by the end of the year, several miles of the permanent way had been roughly laid, and the traffic department were actively engaged in delivering the remaining materials required. The rock cutting is likely to be completed by about the 25th of June, and there is every probability of the line being opened to Salem by the end of July.

Progress from Salem to West Coast.

131. The Cauvery bridge, of 22-64 feet openings, will be sufficiently advanced to receive the girders by the end of May. To ensure this, the masonry of the piers, after being carried up to a certain height, to the full length of 27 feet, has been reduced to 18 feet, and stepped off to 13 feet 6 inches at formation level. The piers can be completed to their full length at any time.

On Districts 11 and 12 the works are well advanced, and may be completed without difficulty in three months. The station buildings are progressing, though as yet but little has been done to them.

On District 13 some 30,000 cubic yards of earth-work are required through the Waliaūr Jungle. The masonry works are nearly finished, and 15 miles of permanent way laid. At Coimbatore the station-house and goods' shed are ready for the roof. At Muddekerry the station buildings have not been commenced.

On District 14, 17 miles of permanent way have been laid, but there still remains to be done some 200,000 cubic yards of earth-work, and some 8,000 cubic yards of masonry. The station buildings have not been commenced, the available labour being more urgently required for the bridge works.

On District 15 there remains to be done some 300,000 cubic yards of earth-work and about 13,000 of masonry. Thirteen miles of the permanent way have been laid, but the station buildings, for the same reason as on District 14, and at Muddekerry, have not been commenced.

Considering that the works on the 2d section of this district were not commenced till June 1858, the progress made is most satisfactory.

Through District 16 the permanent way has been laid, with the exception of some five miles. The only two works on this district, about which some anxiety is felt, are a rock cutting near the River Thoota, and the bridge of 12-62 feet openings for girders across the same river. The foundations of one abutment and one pier have still to be got in, and the engineer, Mr. Fraser, hopes to complete them before the monsoon, though very great difficulty is experienced in obtaining materials as well as labour, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera on that portion of the line.

From Kottypooram, on District 16, through District 17, to Beypore, a total distance of 28 miles, with the exception of the crossing of the River Terroor, the permanent way is laid. The Terroor bridge is likely to be completed in the course of three months.

On District 16 the only station is at Kottypooram, and the buildings have not yet been commenced from want of labour.

On District 17 but little has been done at the Terroor and Tannoor stations; the buildings at Perpanangaddy are well advanced.

At Beypoor the station-house is nearly ready for the roof, and the coke and coal shed and goods' shed quite so. The tank-house is finished, and provided with a good well; the engine shed is also finished, and the carriage-shed about one-half built.

132. If sufficient labour can be procured on Districts 15 and 16, there is every prospect of the works on the entire line from Tripatore to Beypoor, 268 miles, being completed by the end of the year. The length of rail laid over this distance is about 100 miles in all, and though sufficient sleepers have been obtained for the whole line, it is probable that the permanent way will not be ready till March or April next.

Neilgherry branch.

133. The junction of the proposed Neilgherry branch with the main line will probably be a little to the east of the Noyel, to avoid the crossing of that river.

Between Coimbatore and Goodoolore, 11 miles, the line passes through a tract of cotton cultivation, extending, apparently, over an area of some 40 or 50 square miles. Between Goodoolore and the foot of the hills by Mettapolliem, 17 miles, beyond a few patches of dry grain cultivation, the country is barren.

Changes in traffic arrangements.

134. The important changes made in the course of the year in the traffic arrangements were:

1st. The reduction on the 1st August of the 1st and 3d class passenger fares from 1 anna 6 pie, and 4 pie, to 1 anna and 2 pie respectively.

2d. The revision from the 1st December of the classification of goods. The abolition of the fourth class, and the reduction of the 3d class charge from 1 anna 3 pie to 1 anna per ton per mile. Reductions in the charges for passengers' luggage, horses, carriages, parcels, &c., were also made from the same date.

3d. The discontinuance from the 1st February of mixed trains, and the running an extra passenger train each way during the week days.

 135. With

Results of traffic arrangement.

135. With reference to the success which has attended these changes, it may be sufficient in this report to show, as compared with former periods, the average daily number of passengers and tons of goods, exclusive of railway material, over each mile, with the daily passenger and ton mileage as follows:—

PERIOD.	Passenger over each Mile.	Passenger Mileage.	Tons of Goods over each Mile.	Ton Mileage.
1 July to 31 December 1856 - - - -	240·04	15,602·60	61·14	3,974·10
1 January to 31 December 1857 - - -	296·31	22,388·07	72·58	5,555·39
1 January to 31 December 1858 - - -	312·18	28,120·69	75·16	6,820·22
1 January to 31 July 1859 - - - -	363·55	34,900·80	—	—
1 August 1859 to 30 April 1860 - - -	863·20	98,135·35	—	—
1 January to 30 November 1859 - - -	- -	- -	100·38	9,636·96
1 December 1859 to 30 April 1860 - - -	- -	- -	110·13	12,507·32

Extent of traffic and revenue derived.

136. The number of passengers and quantity of goods carried, and revenue derived therefore during the official year, are:—

Passengers:

		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1st Class - -	2,064	9,141	4	3			
2d ditto - -	10,871	16,613	–	10			
3d ditto - -	7,40,219	3,06,619	9	1			
					3,32,373	14	2

Goods:

	Ind. Mds.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*			
1st Class - -	11,59,738	1,21,154	10	8			
2d ditto - -	13,46,309	1,66,757	–	2			
3d ditto - -	87,293	17,762	5	10			
4th ditto - -	16,049	5,940	4	3			
					3,11,614	4	11
		TOTAL - - - *Rs.*			6,43,988	3	1

Expenditure.

137. The accounts of revenue expenditure have only been received up to the 31st December 1859.

The cost shown by them is as follows:—

Per Passenger per Mile.

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
20 Mile train - - -	0 1 1·9	0 0 9·5	0 0 1·1
15 Mile train - - -	0 1 5·7	0 0 6·4	0 0 0·8

Per Ton of Goods per Mile.

20 Mile train - - - 0 7 9·6 average for all classes.
15 Mile train - - - 0 0 6·0 ditto - - ditto.

The Charges being for Passengers.

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
From 1 May to 31 July 1859 - - - -	– 1 6	– – 6	– – 4
From 1 August 1859 to 30 April 1860 - - -	– 1 –	– – 6	– – 2
From 1 January to 30 April 1860, return tickets between Madras and Trivellore, on occasions of festivals at the latter place - - - - -	– – 9	– – 4½	– – 1½

Goods.

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
From 1 May to 30 November 1859 -	- - 8	- - 10	- 1 3	- 2 -
From 1 December 1859 to 30 April 1860 - - - - - - -	- - 8	- - 10	- 1 -	—

138. The telegraph has not been worked beyond Goriattum; but arrangements are now being made for connecting instruments at the Amboor and Vaniembaddy stations. Electric telegraph on line.

139. The amount of work executed from 1 May 1859 to 31 January 1860, the latest date up to which the accounts have been received, was— Work executed on line.

Earth-work, cubic yards - - - - -	16,71,869
Masonry „ „ - - - - -	1,12,778
Ballasting „ „ - - - - -	3,52,478
Permanent way, lin. yards - - - -	52,411
Fencing { Temporary - - - - -	179
Fencing { Permanent - - - - -	1,54,582

140. On the Bangalore branch no progress reports of work executed have yet been received; the extent of land made over to the railway company is,— Bangalore branch.

In Mysore - - - - - -	14 miles 50 chains.
And in North Arcot - - - -	11 „ 43 „
TOTAL - - -	26 miles 13 „

Two estimates for 1,40,951 rupees were sanctioned in the orders of Government, Nos. 472 and 704, dated 30th August and 23d December 1859, for the buildings at Jaularapett, the junction station with the South West Line; and estimates have been forwarded for the buildings at the Maloor, Hoosenhullyt and Congoondy Coopum stations, each for 27,844 rupees.

141. On the Salt Cotaur branch some 25,000 cubic yards of earth-work have been executed, and materials are being collected for the masonry works. Madras Salt Cotaur branch.

142. On the North West Railway works are under execution on the first six districts, comprising a length of 121 miles. Working surveys have still to be prepared for the line from district 8 to Moodgul, the point of junction with the Bombay Railway, a distance of 200 miles; to 70 miles of which no engineers have yet been appointed, a circumstance to which the agent's attention was particularly called in March last. North West line. Order of Government, No. 192, dated 12th April 1860.

The work actually performed during the first half of the year (for the second half the accounts have not yet been received) was,—

Earthwork, cubic yards - - - - -	7,42,664
Masonry „ „ - - - - -	17,183
Ballasting „ „ - - - - -	7,098
Permanent way, lin. yards - - - -	3,251
Fencing - - - - - - -	14,406

Eight miles of permanent way have been laid from Arconum, the junction station with the South West Line, to the Tritanny river. The bridge across the river is well advanced, and the line is likely to be completed shortly to Curcumbaddy, nine miles further.

The stations as far as Cuddapah have received sanction.

143. The principal officers employed in India by the railway company, on the 1st May 1859, were:— Staff of the Madras Railway Company in India.

1 Agent and manager.	1 Assistant manager.
2 Chief clerks and cashiers.	1 Locomotive superintendent.
1 Chief accountant.	1 Chief engineer.
1 Deputy accountant.	7 First class engineers.
1 General store-keeper.	12 Second class engineers.
1 Traffic manager.	19 Third class engineers.

Two engineers were on leave on the 1st May 1859.

The following additions were made to the staff during the year:—

1 Third class engineer.
1 Accountant, engineer department.
1 Assistant to the locomotive department.

144. The

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Advances made by Government during the year, and since the commencement of the work.

144. The advances made to the Madras Railway Company during the year were,—

	Rs.
For Construction	48,11,500
„ Stores	7,20,000
„ Sleepers	5,70,000
„ Rolling stock	90,000
TOTAL	*Rs.* 61,91,500

For Salaries.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Agent's establishment	60,204	4	1
Locomotive ditto	48,497	–	9
Engineers and telegraph	5,65,304	8	8
Contingencies	42,142	9	11
TOTAL	*Rs.* 7,16,148	7	5

The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement of the works in March 1853, up to the 31st December 1859, amounts to *Rs.* 2,42,98,019. 9. 2.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

145. The chief engineer, in reporting to his Board of Directors on the progress made in the construction of this railway to the 31st December 1859, observed that his arrangement were made as far as possible in view to completing the line between Trichinopoly and Negapatam, 78½ miles, by March 1861.

The several stations have received sanction, and the line of telegraph between the terminal points was opened to the public on the 21st instant.

Work performed.

The amount of work actually performed from 1st May 1859 to 31st January 1860, the latest date up to which the accounts have been received, was:—

Earthwork, cubic yards	5,78,700
Masonry	164
Fencing, lin. yards	1,568

Staff of G. S. I. Railway Company in India.

146. The principal officers employed in India on the 1st May 1859, were:—

1 Agent.	2 Second class engineers.
1 Chief engineer.	2 Third - - ditto.

The following additions were made to the staff during the year:—

1 Accountant.	1 Third class engineer.
1 General storekeeper.	

Advances made from Government Treasury.

147. The advances made to the Great Southern of India Railway Company during the year were:—

For construction, &c.	*Rs.* 4,28,000

Agency.

For contingencies	*Rs.* 17,093
For stores	1,40,000
TOTAL	*Rs.* 5,85,093

Salaries.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
For agency	24,873	15	9
For engineer and telegraph	78,245	14	5
TOTAL	*Rs.* 1,03,119	14	2

And the total expenditure sanctioned by Government, from the commencement of the works in October 1858,* amounts to *Rs.* 2,55,060. 3. 3.

THE

* Up to 31st December 1859.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

148. This company received the final sanction of the Council of India in January 1859.

The appointment of a chief engineer was made in September 1859; that of the agent on the 15th October following.

The Government appointed their consulting engineer on the 28th October 1859.

Plan of operations.

A tour was immediately made by him in company with the chief engineer, and a general report upon the scheme submitted to Government; the chief engineer forwarding his own special report to the secretary in London.

Final orders to commence such works as, after being duly surveyed and estimated for, had received the sanction of Government, were received from England in April 1860.

The first plans and estimates, amounting to 3,03,080 rupees, were submitted by the chief engineer on the 2d April 1860, passed by the Government on the 17th April 1860, and work commenced at Kurnool on the 4th April 1860.

The section of the project first undertaken is the diversion of the waters of the Tumbuddra into the rivers Kundar and Pennar. This will provide irrigation to the valley of the former, as well as to the district of Nellore, and by connexion with the Eastern Coast Canal will afford water communication from the Presidency to Kurnool. The investigation of the remaining sections, viz., the canal from the Tumbuddra through Bellary to Kurnool, and the irrigating and navigable canal from the Pennar to the Eastern Coast Canal, are being actively prosecuted.

Work performed.

149. The actual work performed during the past year has been chiefly confined to taking preliminary surveys and levels, and to the construction of store sheds and offices. Owing to the advanced state of the season, the only work attempted to the annicut, was the formation of a temporary dam in the river bed, in which all the rubble stone required for that structure was deposited.

Seventeen thousand tons have been laid in the river, and 5,000 tons are stored in the quarry, so that immediately the season of the freshes has passed, the construction of the work itself will be commenced. A staff of eight civil engineers have been sent out from England, all of whom are actively employed at their respective posts. Besides these, other officers have been engaged in this country. The total monthly expense of the engineering establishment amounts to nearly (10,000) ten thousand rupees.

Up to the 30th April last, 3,10,000 rupees have, from time to time, been advanced from the Government Treasury.

About 5,000 people now find daily employment on the company's works, and there continues to be a steady influx of labourers.

MARINE.

150. There have been no great changes in the Marine Department of this Presidency during the past year. The principal occupation has been the constant movement of troops, accomplished under difficulties arising from the want of steamers, over which the Government could have entire control, and these difficulties have been much enhanced by the expedition to China.

Legislation during the year, connected with this department.

Act XXV. of 1859, 14th December 1859.

Act II. of 1860, 15th January 1860.

151. Marine Acts.—Only two Marine Acts have been passed during the period under report: to prevent the overcrowding of vessels carrying native passengers in the Bay of Bengal. To amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea.

The first Act extends the provisions of Act I. of 1857, to vessels leaving ports in Orissa, in the Straits of Malacca or on the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, and provides against passengers being landed at places other than their port of destination. It likewise prohibits a vessel from bringing from any foreign European settlement on the coast of the Madras Presidency, more than one passenger to every four tons of her burthen, unless she has been licensed, and has complied with the stipulations regarding space, water, and provisions. The Act came in force on the 17th January last, the date on which Act I. of 1857 expired.

The second Act authorised the application of sections 2, 3, and 4, of the Imperial Passengers' Act of 1855, to vessels engaged in the emigration to the Mauritius and the West Indies, and to those proceeding from ports in India to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, under Act XXI. of 1858.

Working of the Port Conservancy Act.

152. The Port Conservancy Act (XXII. of 1855) has been introduced at Paumben, and the Government head pilot there has been appointed conservator; he being, from professional acquirements, more competent to perform the duties than the superintendent of sea customs. The only difference between this and the other ports brought under the Act, is, that it has not been followed by Act VII. of 1858, authorising the levy of dues. Paumben was exempted from the payment of port dues under the orders of Government, dated 6th November 1855, No. 238, and it was not considered advisable to reimpose them.

The Conservancy Act will shortly be brought into operaiton at Monsoorcottah and

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Calingapatam, at which ports sea customs officers have been appointed competent to undertake the duties of conservator.

There is no doubt that this and Act XVIII. of 1858, have exercised a beneficial effect, for during the past year no single instance has been brought to notice of vessels throwing overboard ballast in the anchorages, whereas previous to their being in force, representations on this head were numerous.

Appendices 1 and 2 in No. V.

In the Appendix* will be found a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the funds at the ports under the Act, as well as another, showing the number and tonnage of the vessels that visited all, except the most inconsiderable, of the Madras ports, and the value of the import and export trade.

Working of the Pilgrim Ship Act. Appendix 3, in No. V.

153. Nothing particular has occurred under the operation of the Pilgrim Ship Act. The names of the vessels to which licenses have been granted during the year, are shown in Table 3, of the Appendix.

Working of Floating Police Act.

154. The Floating Police Act continues to operate beneficially in repressing robberies in the boats, and is acknowledged on all sides to have been a decided success.

Working of Indian Merchant Seamen's Act. Shipping masters.

155. The Indian Merchant Seamen's Act has been brought into full operation during the year, and the masters attendant at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, and Cochin have been appointed shipping masters, with the understanding that they are to receive the fees authorised by the Act, and to defray the expenses of an establishment out of them. The offices were opened in May 1859; and, after a year's experience, the arrangements are to come under re-consideration.

Examination of masters and mates under Indian Merchant Seamen's Act.

Under the same Act the master attendant at Madras, as *ex-officio* President, and Messrs. J. B. Crowther, assistant superintendent of marine, and J. F. McKennie, first assistant master attendant, as paid members, were appointed a committee for the examination of masters and mates of merchant ships, the latter receiving 50 rupees a month each, subject to the approval of the Supreme Government. They commenced their functions on the 1st January last, since which five certificates have been granted. The Supreme Government, however, considered that the rate of remuneration was out of proportion to the duties to be performed, and directed that one paid examiner only should be retained, who should receive the fees within 50 rupees a month for his trouble. Mr. Crowther has been nominated to continue the duties, and the adequacy, or otherwise, of the emolument, is to be reported on after six months' trial.

Infraction of Indian Passenger Act.

156. The only serious infraction of the Indian Passenger Act, was by a vessel named the "Auchletchmy," of 216 tons, which left Negapatam on the 13th October 1859, with 195 native passengers for Rangoon. She touched at one of the Nicobar Islands to take in cocoanuts; and remaining there a month, the season was so far advanced before she recommenced her voyage, that she failed to accomplish it, and finally had to return to Negapatam after losing 23 souls; the mortality being occasioned by exposure and want of food and water. The magistrate of the district levied a fine of 3,000 rupees on the commander, and this not having been paid, the vessel has been seized.

Overcrowding passenger vessels at Negapatam.

In last year's Report mention was made (paragraph 16), of the systematic evasion of the law regarding the numbers allowed to be conveyed by vessels engaged in this trade, which led to the dismissal of the whole of the servants of the Sea Customs Department at Negapatam. As this is a port from which a large number of passengers proceed to the opposite shore of the Bay of Bengal, it was considered advisable to have a master attendant there, whose duty it would be to check these irregularities, and Mr. Pascall was appointed to this office on the 12th August 1859, at a salary of 105 rupees a month. Since this, no report of overcrowding has been received.

Master attendant appointed.

Coast survey.

157. The survey of the Coromandel coast, conducted by Lieutenant Sweny, I.N., in the "Mutlah," "assisted by the tender 'Emily,'" was carried last year as far as within 10 or 15 miles north of Pondicherry. The vessels proceeded to Calcutta on the 17th September 1859, and returned here again on the 27th of March, the "Charlotte," a larger schooner, having been substituted for the "Emily." They are now employed near Point Calimere, and Lieutenant Sweny is sanguine of being able to complete the work before the close of the present season. If his anticipations are realised, the only part of our seaboard remaining to be surveyed will be the coast between the Santapillay rocks and the northern limit of Ganjam.

Rangoon packet line of steamers.

158. The northern ports and Rangoon line of steamers was in operation from May till October last, inclusive. The "Coromandel" commenced on the 11th of the former month, and was followed by the "Sydney" in June, the "Dalhousie" in July, the "Sydney" for the second time in August and again in September, and the "Prince Arthur" in October.

"Prince Arthur" and "Dalhousie."

The "Prince Arthur," which had been obtained from Bombay under the promise that the "Dalhousie" should be sent there from Madras, was the last steamer employed on this service. She was purchased in England in 1857 at the same time as the "Dalhousie," both

* Appendix, No. V.

both of them with express reference to the Burmah communication, but was retained by the Bombay Government for service at that Presidency. Repeated applications having been made for her, she was at last sent round under the promise above-mentioned; but the outer bearings of her screw-shaft having been worn away, she broke down on her first trip, and left Madras for Bombay again under sail on the 12th November 1859, for the purpose of being repaired, and neither she nor the "Dalhousie" have been at the disposal of this Government since.

In the Appendix* is a statement of the expenses, as far as they can be ascertained, in respect to ships whose accounts are not rendered here, and the earnings of the steamers employed on this line. **Appendix 4, in No. V.**

159. It has always been acknowledged that private enterprise is much more likely to ensure the successful working of a mail line of steamers than Government management; and with the view to transfer the line to mercantile parties, negotiations were long pending between the owners and agents of the vessels employed by the Bengal Steam Navigation Company and the Superintendent of Marine. They, however, failed in arriving at any decisive result, and in consequence of the terms asked being considered too high. Tenders, of which Appendix 5 is a copy, were consequently invited, and they were inserted in the Gazette of the three Presidencies. They are to be opened on the 31st July next. **Appendix 5, in No. V.**

160. The accidents on the coast during the past year have not been so numerous or disastrous as during the previous year, one only having been attended with loss of life they are to be attributed to mismanagement rather than to stress of weather. **Wrecks.**

A cyclone was experienced in the upper part of the bay on the 8th and 9th December last, when the "Dalhousie," with coolies from Calcutta to Demerara, was dismasted, and the "Mary Oxley," a vessel laden with salt, on her way from Bombay to Calcutta, was abandoned. Both these vessels were towed into Cocanada a few days subseqnent to the gale by the "Colgrain." A cyclone likewise occurred on the 8th and 9th April, the strength of which was felt from the westward of Ceylon, and from the eastward from Negapatam to the north; but it was not of a very severe character, and no accident occurred.

A list of the wrecks on the coasts of this Presidency will be found in Table 6 of the Appendix, but besides these the "Henzai King" was totally wrecked in December on the Alguada Reef during her passage from Madras and the northern ports to Rangoon, when 82 tons of Government stores were lost, not a particle of cargo having been saved. The "Nonpareil," also, bound from Madras to the Mauritius, with emigrant coolies, ran ashore on the coast of Ceylon, about 60 miles north of Trincomalee. **Appendix 6, in No. V.**

161. Among the accidents may also be noted, although it did not occur on the coast of this Presidency, the loss of the "Sir Charles Napier," bound from Rangoon to England, which foundered in latitude 4 deg. north, and longitude 94 deg. east. The commander, his wife, and the crew, to the number of 15 in all, took to the boats, and in a short time reached Pulo Prasso, an island off Acheen Head, where they were plundered by the Malays. Captain W. Barton, of the country ship "Melanie," having arrived in the neighbourhood, and heard from a native an account of what had taken place, hastened with his second officer, Mr. Thompson, and some of his crew, to the rescue of the sufferers, and brought them away in safety. Captain Petitbon, of the French ship "Jean Victor," which was at anchor off Acheen at the same time, was likewise instrumental in succouring some of the crew and aided in recovering some of the plundered property. For these services the Madras Government offered their acknowledgments to Captains Barton and Petitbon, and to Mr. Thompson, and presented to each a gold watch, with a suitable inscription; and the Board of Trade, equally appreciating the gallantry of the parties conceerned, have awarded to Captain Petitbon a gold medal, to Captain Barton a sextant, and to Mr. Thompson a telescope. **Rescue of the crew of the "Sir Charles Napier."**

162. A very distressing circumstance took place at the close of the last official year, but as the particulars did not transpire till afterwards, it was not noticed in last report. The stock of oysters on the Tinnevelly pearl banks having increased to such an extent as to warrant the expectation of a fishery, if properly guarded, application was made to the Bombay Government for a schooner for this service. None could be spared, but the "Pownah," an old pattimar, was sent down for the purpose. This is a very unhandy rig; and the crew, engaged at Cochin, probably were not well versed in its management. Be this as it may, Captain Robertson, the master attendant at Tuticorin, went to Aripoo in her on business connected with the banks, and left again on the 28th March 1859, for Tuticorin, but never returned to port. The vessel was seen for two days off the coast of Ceylon, but no subsequent trace of her has ever been discovered. In all probability she was taken aback by a sudden shift of wind and capsized. The right honourable the Secretary of State for India granted a pension of 100 *l.* year to the widow of Captain Robertson. **Loss of the "Pownah."**

163. The

* Appendix, No. V.

CHAP. IX. Madras.

Movement of troops and stores by sea.

163. The movement of troops and the receipt and despatch of stores have occupied much time and attention, the more so as the means available for effecting the extensive reliefs which the department is now annually called on to arrange for, are far from being on a satisfactory footing. The expedition to China has, of course, added to the difficulties to be overcome, and finding that the "Coromandel" had been appropriated to the exigencies of the service in Bengal, and the "Dalhousie" and "Prince Arthur," to those of Bombay, timely negotiations were entered into with the agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company before the press of tonnage raised freights, which have increased from 30 *s.* in December to 3 *l.* 10 *s.* and 3 *l.* 15 *s.* in April, and the "Pottinger," "Oriental," and "Hindostan" were secured at 15 rupees a ton per mensem, and have been in constant and active employment since the latter part of 1859. The "Governor Higginson," steamer, was subsequently engaged in February at 25 rupees a ton; yet even with these and the loan of the sailing transport "Tubal Cain," and lately of the steamer "Fire Queen," and sailing transport "Sesostris," the whole of the reliefs have not yet been completed.

The following are the regiments moved, besides details:—

2d	Native Infantry	from	Madras	to Rangoon.
40th	,,	,,	Pooree	,, Singapore.
32d	,,	,,	Cocanada	,, Moulmein.
42d	,,	,,	Masulipatam	,, Rangoon.
18th	,,	,,	Madras	,, Cannanore.
11th	,,	,,	Cannanore	,, Rangoon.
33d	,,	,,	Masulipatam	,, ditto.
52d	,,	,,	Madras	,, ditto.
37th	,,	,,	Rangoon	,, Bimlipatam.
14th	,,	,,	Singapore	,, Masulipatam.
13th	,,	,,	Moulmein	,, Negapatam.
44th	,,	,,	Rangoon	,, Madras.
6th	,,	,,	ditto	,, ditto.
12th	,,	,,	ditto	,, Masulipatam.
39th	,,	,,	ditto	,, Negapatam.
4th	,,	,,	ditto	,, Madras.
15th	,,	,,	ditto	,, Negapatam.
21st	,,	families, about 1,200 souls, from Negapatam to Cocanada.		
A. & K. Cs. Sap. & M.,		from	Cocanada	to Madras.
H.	Company	,,	ditto	,, ditto.
H. M.'s 44th		,,	Madras	,, China.
21st N. I.		,,	Negapatam	,, ditto.
R. A. Battery		,,	Madras	,, ditto.
Cs. Madras Artillery		,,	ditto	,, ditto.
2 ditto Sap. and M.		,,	ditto	,, ditto.
1 Squadron H.M.D. Gds.			ditto	,, ditto.

Vessels engaged in transport service.

164. The vessels engaged on these services and in conveying details from, and sick returning to, Madras; are—

For Burmah and Eastern Settlements.

H. M. Indian Steamer "Sydney," -	from beginning of the year to the 23d October, when she left for Rangoon and Calcutta.
H. M. I. N. ditto "Coromandel,"	from ditto to 23d July, when she left for Calcutta.
Ditto ditto "Dalhousie," -	from 16th June to 26th October, when she left for Bombay.
Ditto ditto "Prince Arthur,"	from 1st October to 12th November, when she left for Bombay.
Hired Steam Transport "Pottinger,"	from 5th December; still employed on 30th April.
Ditto ditto "Oriental,"	from 9th December; still employed on 30th April.
Hired Sailing Transport "Defiance,"	from 9th December; still employed on 30th April.
H. M. ditto "Tubal Cain,"	from January; still employed.
Hired Steam Transport "Hindostan,"	from 2d to 22d February, when she was transferred to the China expedition.
Ditto ditto "Governor Higginson,"	from 22d February; still employed on 30th April.
Ditto Sailing Transport "Sir Robert Seppings,"	from 19th April; still employed.
H. M. Indian Steamer "Fire Queen,"	from 27th April; still employed.
Ditto ditto Transport "Sesostris,"	

Besides these, the "Louisiana" a sailing transport, engaged by the Commissariat Department to bring over elephants from Rangoon to Cocanada, has been made use of in carrying

carrying details; and the "Fairlie," a private ship, conveyed a full allotment to and from Burmah.

For China.

H. M. I. N. Steamer "Punjaub."	Hired Sailing Transport "Euxine."
Ditto - ditto "Coromandel."	Ditto - ditto - - "York."
Ditto - ditto "Victoria."	Ditto - ditto - - "Michigan."
Hired Steam Transport - - "Hindostan."	Ditto - ditto - - "Sirius."
Hired Sailing ditto "Cressy."	Ditto - ditto - - "Forerunner."
Ditto - ditto "Statesman."	Ditto - ditto - - "Frank Flint."
Ditto - ditto - "Sir Robert Seppings."	Ditto - ditto - - "Trimountain."
Ditto - ditto - "Rajah of Cochin."	Ditto - ditto - - "Eastern Empire."
	Ditto - ditto - - "Henry Moore."

A full freight of 825 tons of Commissariat stores also engaged by J. C. Humphreys.

165. The actual arrivals at Madras and other ports are :—

	From		Total.	Grand Total.
	England.	Indian Ports.		
European officers - - - - - - -	31	226	257	
Native officers - - - - - - -	- -	193	193	
Warrant officers - - - - - - -	- -	38	38	
European non-commissioned officers, rank and file.	2,056	2,644	4,700	
Native ditto, and followers - - - - -	- -	13,467	13,467	18,655
Horses - - - - - - - - -	- -	25	25	

The actual departures are :—

	To		Total.	Grand Total.
	England.	Indian Ports.		
European officers - - - - - - -	47	313	360	—
Native officers - - - - - - -	- -	197	197	—
Warrant officers - - - - - - -	- -	43	43	—
European Non-commissioned, Rank and File -	2,095	2,618	4,713	—
Native ditto and followers - - - -	- -	17,053	17,053	22,366
Horses - - - - - - - - -	- -	513	513	—
Bullocks - - - - - - - -	- -	405	405	—
Grand Total of Embarkations and Disembarkations - - -				41,021

Stores.

	Tons.
From England - - - - - - - -	18,017
„ Indian ports - - - - - - -	23
To - - ditto - - - - - - -	3,554

166. The

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Madras.

166. The quantity of coals received and expended during the past year is shown in the Appendix;* the large quantity of 1,818 tons 13 cwt. 21 lbs. having been lent by the agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

Coals received and expended. Appendix 7, in No. V.

The contract coal has been supplied at the rate of 2*l.* 14*s.* 9*d* per ton, delivered into store; and the price of coal purchased in the country has ranged from 26 to 35 rupees the ton.

PORTS AND LIGHTS.

Appendix 8, in No. V.

167. A brief notice of the ports will now be given; and in the Appendix* will be found a statement of the establishments as they stood at the close of the year, as well as one exhibiting the trade at each.

Ganjam.

Ganjam District.—The flagstaff has been completed.

Monsoorcottah.

A superintendent of sea customs having been appointed here at 100 rupees a month, arrangements are in progress for bringing the port under the operation of the Conservancy Acts.

The new flagstaff has been completed and new signals supplied.

Sonapore, Barvah, Poondy, Baupanapaudoo.

Appendix 9.

Flagstaves have been erected at these ports, and obelisks have been raised as distinguishing marks, all having been completed, with the exception of one at Barvah, which has twice fallen from imperfect construction. In the Appendix will be found a notice drawn up by the district engineer describing these ports.

Calingpatam.

This port will also soon be brought under the Conservancy Acts, a superintendent of sea customs having been appointed on a salary of 100 rupees a month. The new flagstaff has been completed, and signals and a barometer supplied.

Santapillay Lighthouse.

168. Vizagapatam District.—A framing is under construction under which to place the lantern, as it is found difficult to trim the lamps in a high wind. In the gale which took place in December 1859, the lantern was blown down and injured. It was, however, immediately replaced.

Bimlipatam.

Nothing new to report.

Vizagapatam.

A shipping office has been established under Act I. of 1859, and a building is in course of erection, to be used jointly as a sea custom house and master attendant's office. The old flagstaff on the Dolphin's Nose is to be abandoned, and a small beacon erected in lieu of it.

Cocanada and Coringa.

169. Godavary District.—In consideration of the increasing importance of this place, the master attendant's establishment has been revised, and his own salary raised from 200 to 350 rupees a month.

The small lighthouse at Cocanada has not yet been proceeded with in consequence of the want of funds and the general restriction upon expenditure, which the financial condition of the country has rendered necessary.

A shipping office has been established under Act 1 of 1859.

It was stated in last year's report that a water tank was about to be fitted up by the master attendant for the supply of this article to the shipping at 2½ rupees a ton. This has not been carried out, as a private individual is about to establish one.

A new building has been erected in a more convenient position for the offices of the master attendant and sea customs house, while the old building has been appropriated to the electric telegraph department.

Narsapore.

An obelisk at the entrance to this port has been completed. Nothing new to report.

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* Appendix No. V.

Masulipatam.

170. Kistna District.—Two iron buoys constructed at the Dowlaishweram workshop have been laid down in 3 and 3½ fathoms, to indicate the best anchorage. They are moored with guns.

Point Divi and Aremeghon Lights.

Nothing new.

Pulicat.

The column for the lighthouse has not progressed for want of funds. It will probably be completed this year.

Madras.

171. The master attendant's establishment having been found insufficient to conduct the increased business of the office, and some of the members being underpaid, a revision took place in August last, whereby a deputy manager and a clerk were added, and certain salaries raised; the augmented expenditure amounting to 160 rupees per mensem, to be debited to the port fund.

Time ball.

The time ball, which was put on the centre of the sea customs house in 1858-59, has not worked satisfactorily, owing to the apparatus being defective. It is now under repair, and it is expected will soon mark the time more correctly than heretofore. A convenieut change has been introduced by the astronomer in the time of its falling. Originally, it was dropped at 1 p.m., mean time of the observatory, which is 11′ west of its position, and from 15′ to 18″ west of the observer, according to the position of his ship. To avoid the corrections thus necessary, it was determined to drop the ball at even Greenwich hour; and 3 a.m. G. M. T., corresponding to 8 h. 20 m. 57·3 s. M. T. of the Madras Observatory, was selected as the most convenient time for the purpose. This change was effected on the 1st of January 1860.

Madras Pier.

172. The pier which was commenced on the 17th September, progressed very rapidly for some months, under the able superintendence of Mr. Gilbert, the agent for the contractors, and Mr. Gibson, the engineer of the works. Unfortunately, however, the "Ellen," laden with a section of the iron piles, had to be abandoned in a sinking state in the Southern Ocean; and, after having completed to the 22d tier of piles, being a length of 200 feet, the work had to be suspended. It is now about to be resumed.

No heavy gales have taken place since its commencement, but occasionally high surfs and strong currents have prevailed; on one occasion, washing away 10 feet perpendicular of sand at its inner end. The piles, however, stood firm, and there is no doubt of their stability in the heaviest sea.

A committee has been formed, of the chief engineer, collector of sea customs, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, master attendant, and superintendent of marine, for regulating matters connected with the traffic on the pier.

It was originally intended by the projectors to load and unload ships alongside the pier, but practical men have pronounced this to be impossible, there being many serious objections to it, the principal being that ships would be endangered by coming in so close to the shore in an open roadstead as four fathoms, which will be the depth of water at the end of the pier; and that if they did, there would not be sufficient space for more than two at a time, and, perhaps, one more small one. The committee have therefore recommended that the moorings, which were to be laid down around the pier head, be dispensed with, and that the money thus saved, be expended in fixing a wave screen along the entire length of the head, which is to be 160 feet long.

Boat Act.

173. All the preliminaries for remodelling the Boat Act have been concluded, and the draft is with the Government solicitor.

Supervisor of Boats.—The supervisor of boats has performed his functions to the benefit of the community. While the rate of hire is professedly too low, it must be expected that the boatmen will exact larger payments than the law admits; but there have been but few complaints on this head, or of refusals to be engaged, since the appointment of a supervisor, and, on the whole, the boat system has been on a more satisfactory footing.

The moorings for steamers and transports in the Madras roads have not yet been sent out.

Diving bell.

174. A diving bell, accompanied by an engineer superintendent to work it, arrived in the latter part of last year. A great difficulty, however, arose as to the description of craft from which it was to be worked. In England a large barge is used, in which a strong davit is fitted, from which to lower the bell. But this species of craft could not be employed with safety at Madras, where gales of wind are sudden, and no shelter to be found. When the pier with its wave screen has been completed, it may become a matter for consideration, whether a large barge, from which the bell could be worked, might not be afforded shelter in all weathers under the lee of the screen; but for the present, the question was between a vessel capable of weathering all storms, which would entail a much heavier expense than was ever anticipated, or a large raft. The latter was decided on, and is under construction in the Public Works Department.

CHAP. IX. Madras.

Mail boats.

175. In May last, the Chamber of Commerce brought to notice the very great delay that occurred in landing and depositing in the General Post Office the mails from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers. The vessels frequently anchored a long way off; the contract mail boat was often late in arriving alongside, and when there, had much difficulty in penetrating through the cluster of boats that surround a steamer; and when the mail boxes did reach the shore, they were conveyed to the General Post Office on open carts, drawn by coolies at a very leisurely pace. To remedy these evils, the mail boat contract was abandoned on its expiration in October last, and two Government boats were established for the mail service, under the immediate orders of the master attendant. For the purpose of securing an in-shore position for the mail steamers, the same officer is under instructions to keep two berths clear for them off the Custom House in 6½ fathoms, and to lay down a buoy to indicate the locality. This has yet to be done. To keep better order alongside, a European constable is sent off by the Commissioner of Police; and, finally, to expedite the transmission of the mails between the boat and the General Post Office, a two-horse van is now used.

Landing and shipping cargo.

176. An alteration has been made in the arrangements for discharging and shipping Government stores. The master attendant has always been the officer charged with this duty in communication with the Department to which the stores were consigned, and which afforded such assistance as their establishments enable them to furnish.

When the consignments were few, the master attendant was able to accomplish his portion of these duties without difficulty; but the supplies of stores have increased of late years to such an extent, that it became necessary to effect a change, and a second assistant has been appointed on a salary of 250 rupees a month, whose especial duty it is to superintend the discharge and shipment of Government stores. In consequence of the difficulty of fixing the responsibility of damage to clothing stores, the superintendent of that department had been obliged, some time since, to engage an agent at 80 rupees for each consignment, to attend to its discharge. This, of course, is now undertaken by the second assistant, who, when not engaged on these particular duties, is employed generally in the Department. He assumed office on the 17th December 1859, and is to be assisted by a small establishment, the strength of which will be shortly fixed. Rules, of which a copy will be found in the Appendix, have been passed for his guidance in the discharge of stores; and others for their shipment are about to be framed.

Appendix 10 in No. V.

Cuddalore.

177. South Arcot District.—Nothing new, with the exception that the flagstaff is being refitted with wire rigging.

Porto Novo.

A flagstaff has been erected here at a cost of 600 rupees, and a set of signals supplied. One man at four rupees a month has been sanctioned to look after it.

Tranquebar.

Tanjore District.—Nothing new.

Nagore.

Nothing new.

Negapatam.

A master attendant has been appointed at a salary of 105 rupees a month, with a writer at 15 rupees and a peon at five rupees.

This port is becoming of consequence as the sea terminus of the South of India Railway, and it is already the resort of numerous English ships bringing materials for that Company. In consideration of its rising importance, the means for signalling and the condition of the light will shortly be improved.

Point Calimere Beacon.

This beacon was built in 1850, fully a quarter of a mile inland. It is now nearly that distance at sea, the currents having eroded the lowland round the point and left the building isolated. The depth of water round it is 8 to 10 feet, and, as it would cost about as much to preserve it in its present position as to build another on dry land, it is not advisable to incur any expenditure thereon.

Paumben.

178. No greater central depth has been obtained in the Paumben channels during the past year, but they have been improved by removing the inequalities at the sides, and thus widening the part available to the larger class of vessels passing through. One great difficulty hitherto experienced in passing through the northern channel arises from its having a sharp bend about the centre, where the reefs are least covered. During the present year this part will be improved by cutting through the point at the turn, which will remove all danger.

The catadioptric lantern has arrived from England, and has been sent down; but before being exhibited, the tower has to be raised 15 feet.

The

The steam tug is now actually on its way out to Madras, not Bombay, and will be put together at Paumben.

The port has been brought under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, but not of Act VII. of 1858, so that there is no levy of dues. The Government head pilot has been appointed conservator.

The usual table of the number and tonnage of vessels passing through the channel will be found in the Appendix, from which it will be seen that the size of the square-rigged vessels taking that route has averaged during the calendar year 1859, 91 tons, while the donies have averaged about 52 tons.

Appendices 11 & 12 in No. V.

Keelakarry.

179. Madura District.—A project is on foot for buoying off this port, which is formed by a reef enclosing a small basin. A trifling outlay may be advisable for this purpose, but the trade of the port, and the fact of there being good anchorage in smooth water outside, under shelter of the outer reef, will not warrant any large expenditure.

Tuticorin.

Tinnevelly District.—The only addition that has been made in this port is in fixing two new iron beacons on rocks which endanger the boats proceeding in and out. There are now no less than five iron beacons to mark the several rocks.

The pearl banks off the Tinnevelly coast were once celebrated for the fisheries they afforded; but by degrees the oysters disappeared, and the last yield was in 1830. Within the last few years the beds have again become stocked, and they now afford every prospect of a fishery in 1861. Mr. Phipps, the successor of the late Captain Robertson, whose melancholy loss in the "Pownah" was alluded to above, is charged, under the orders of the Revenue Board, with organizing a guard for their protection, and for this purpose two vessels of 37 and 12 tons respectively have just been built at Cochin, and will very shortly be sent to Tuticorin, to be followed by another of the same size as the smaller one, when completed. In consideration of the extra duty thus imposed on the master attendant, his salary has been raised from 200 to 300 rupees a month.

Cochin.

180. Nothing new to report here except an alteration in the master attendant's establishment, which does not, however, increase the total outlay. The temporary lascars who were entertained for the eight months of the working season, have been dispensed with, and the wages of the permanent hands have been increased, as it was found that the rates adopted in 1856 were insufficient to secure useful men.

A shipping office has been established here under Act I. of 1859.

Statistics of the building operations at this and neighbouring ports have been furnished by the master attendant, and will be found in the Appendix.

Appendices 13 & 14 in No. V.

Calicut.

181. Nothing particular to report. The light is well spoken of as being visible at 15 miles distance.

Tellicherry, *Cannanore* and *Manglore*, nothing new.

Coopmta.

The light continues to be exhibited here, although an accident to the lantern caused its discontinuance for a few months. Hearing that its removal was contemplated, the native merchants of the place petitioned against it.

Tuddri.

The lighthouse has not yet been completed, nor have the buoys been laid down, although they have been supplied from Bombay. Two beacons have been ordered to be erected as marks to lead into the river.

Sedashegur.

The lighthouse and beacon are not yet completed; indeed the pressure for funds has retarded most of these works.

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

182. As observed in previous reports, these annual financial reviews are necessarily limited to a comparison of the ascertained results of a passed year with the regular or general estimate of the next succeeding year; the following remarks refer therefore to the actuals of 1858-59, and the regular estimate of 1859-60.

Accountant General. Review of estimated results of 1859-60.

 183. This

CHAP. IX. Madras.

Estimate of land revenue.

183. This revenue, which forms the bulk of our income, was assumed at 4,03,22,900 rupees, consisting of 3,97,13,840 rupees in current revenue, and 6,09,060 rupees of arrears. The actual collections of 1858–59 amounted to 4,16,93,548 rupees, of which 3,95,15,133 rupees was current, and 21,78,415 rupees arrears. A decrease, therefore, of about 13¾ lacs, or 3¼ per cent. is anticipated.

Estimate of salt revenue.

The receipts from this source were estimated at 61,21,290 rupees, being 1,01,945 rupees in excess of the actual results of 1858-59, owing to the recent enhancement of the selling price.

Tribute.—The income from tribute is fixed, and yields annually 34,46,430 rupees.*

Estimate of Abkaree.

The collections from the manufacturers and vendors of spirituous liquor are expected to yield 28,16,440 rupees, being 27,696 rupees, or one per cent. below the receipts of the previous year.

Estimates of land and sea customs revenue.

The receipts from these sources are assumed at 21,06,080 rupees,† being 5,77,440 rupees, or 27½ per cent. above the actual collections of the previous year. The increase in the former is attributable to the imposition of a higher rate of duty on salt imported by land from the Goa territory, and in the latter to the operation of the new Tariff Act, No. VII. of 1859. The actual collections from sea customs, for the past three years, are entered in the margin;‡ a table is also given, showing the principal imports and exports at the Port of Madras during the same period.

Estimate of Moturpha revenue.

185. This tax on trades and handicrafts will probably yield 10,85,390 rupees, being 7,019 rupees, or three-fourths per cent. above the receipts of the previous year.

Estimate of stamp revenue.

The sale of stamped paper is expected to fetch 7,41,900 rupees, being 19,565 rupees, or 2¾ per cent. above the previous year's receipts, owing to the temporary establishment of four district moonsiffs' courts in Tanjore and Kurnaul.

The receipts from the sales of postage labels, including cash collections on "bearing" letters, were assumed at 4,99,400 rupees, and the *pro formâ* receipts on account of postage on

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	Rs.
* Rajah of Mysore	24,50,000
,, of Travancore	7,83,110
,, of Cochin	2,00,000
,, of Travancore on account of the late Nawab of the Carnatic	13,320
Total *Rs.*	34,46,430

† Land Customs *Rs.* 2,55,590
Sea Customs ,, 18,50,490

‡ COLLECTIONS FROM SEA CUSTOMS.

	Rs.
In 1856–57	12,53,478
,, 1857–58	12,21,400
,, 1858–59	13,31,636

	Actual of 1856–57.	Actual of 1857–58.	Actual of 1858–59.	Per Centage, the Net Increase.	Per Centage, the Net Decrease.
				of the one previous year.	
IMPORT DUTIES:					
Spirits and wines	87,376	1,95,064	1,54,913	—	20¾
Cotton twist and yarn	42,773	87,407	1,51,053	72¾	—
Cotton piece goods	82,194	1,24,449	2,28,804	83¾	—
Malt liquor	7,000	18,336	81,886	346½	—
Coral	9,257	16,565	14,119	—	14¾
Iron	19,454	23,006	30,489	32½	—
TOTAL of above Import Duties	2,48,054	4,64,827	6,61,264	42¼	—
EXPORT DUTIES:					
Indigo	66,528	67,324	80,580	19¾	—
Cotton piece goods	20,711	17,075	16,103	—	5¾
Hides and skins	38,550	29,096	29,832	2½	—
Rice	9,711	6,793	22,839	236¼	—
Seeds	3,551	5,413	1,433	—	73½
Coffee	755	3,027	2,927	—	3¼
Saltpetre	1,839	3,226	1,487	—	54
TOTAL Export	1,41,645	1,31,954	1,55,201	17¾	—
GRAND TOTAL of above Import and Export Duties	3,89,699	5,96,781	8,16,465	36¾	—

on official letters and packages, at 4,25,000 rupees, making a total of 9,24,400 rupees. Thus, an increase may be expected in the postal revenue of 1859–60 over those of the previous year, of 60,528 rupees.*

The receipts from other minor sources are given in the margin.†

186. The total ordinary receipts from the several departments above noticed are estimated at 5,89,26,100 rupees being 6,01,334 rupees below the receipts of the previous year. *Estimate of aggregate ordinary receipts.*

These receipts, which consist of the sale proceeds of provisions, stores, horses, escheated estates, and refunds of charges, were set down at 33,30,300 rupees, being 9,13,599 rupees, or 27 ½ per cent. above the actual receipts of 1858–59. *Estimate of extraordinary receipts.*

The gain to be brought to the credit of this head in 1859-60 is 9,24,000 rupees, which consists chiefly of the difference in the rates of exchange on the transactions with London, and the gain derived by the coinage of copper at the Mint. *Estimate of profit and loss.*

The total territorial receipts under the three foregoing divisions, viz., ordinary, extraordinary or casual, and profit and loss, were assumed at 6,31,80,400 rupees, being 7,22,017 rupees, or 1 ¼ per cent. in excess of the receipts of the previous year. *Estimate of total territorial receipts.*

187. It remains to notice the estimated disbursements of the year ended 30th April 1860. The charges of the general department, expected to amount to 1,31,84,600 rupees, consist of the two items entered in the margin. The political disbursements, estimated at 51,45,200 rupees, include the Carnatic, Masulipatam, Tanjore, and Mysore pensions, religious endowments, and interest on the Tanjore debt. The remaining sum, viz. 80,39,400 rupees, was estimated for the payment of the durbar charges, the salaries of the Governor and civil members of Council, of the Government secretariat, the departments of pay, audit, accounts, and finance, the Mint and Assay Offices, the contribution of the Government to the service funds, and the interest payable on the bonded capital and on the surplus cash in deposit in the general treasury on account of these funds and other charges of a general nature. On comparing the estimated charges of 1859–60 with the actual of the previous year, the result produced is an increase of 24,66,341 rupees, or 18 ¾ per cent., arising partly from the inclusion in the estimate of arrears of stipend remaining undrawn since October 1855, of the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, uncle of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, and partly from a larger quantity of copper and mint stores expected from England.

Estimate of General Charges.

	Rs.
Political disbursements chargeable on the revenues	51,45,200
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers of the General Department	80,39,400
Total — Rs.	1,31,84,600

188. The cost of the judicial establishments at the Presidency was estimated at 6,12,700 rupees, or 34,163 rupees above the actual charges of 1858-59. They consist of the Supreme Court, the Court of Small Causes. the Government law officers, the Insolvent Debtors' Court, the sheriff's and coroner's offices, the protective and detective police, and the Magistrates' Courts. The fees and fines from the Small Cause and Magisterial Courts were expected to yield 53,300 rupees; thus the proportion which the collections bear to the charges is 8 ¾ per cent. *Estimate of judicial and magisterial.* *Estimate at the Presidency.*

The charges of the Court of Sudder and Fouzdary Adawlut, the several courts of civil and criminal judicature, and the police establishments in the provinces, &c., were assumed at 43,94,600 rupees, which exceeds the actual results of the previous year by 3,85,912 rupees. This increase is due principally to the organisation of the newly established mofussil police.

Estimate of Judicial and Magisterial Charges in the Provinces.

	Rs.
Judicial, magisterial, police, and Government legal charges at the Presidency, of which the Supreme Court is 1,63,250 rupees, or 26 ½ per cent.	6,12,700
Judicial, magisterial, and police chargesin the Provinces, of which the Sudder and Fouzdary Court is 2,58,850 rupees, or 6 per cent.	43,94,600
Total — Rs.	50,07,300

189. The

* ESTIMATE of Postal Revenue.

	Actual, of 1858-59.	Estimate of 1859-60.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sales of postage labels and cash collections	4,39,216	4,99,400
Postage on official letters and packages	4,24,656	4,25,000
	8,63,872	9,24,400
Deduct		8,63,872
TOTAL — Rs.		60,528

† ESTIMATE of Miscellaneous Revenue.

	Rs.
Mint seigniorage	1,50,000
Interest account	23,700
Dividends of the Bank of Madras on the Government shares	21,000
Tuition fees	30,500
Fees and fines, &c. in the Judicial Department	2,71,000
Port dues, &c.	1,42,800
Abkaree collections in the Military Department	2,53,100
Local funds	1,56,800
Extra revenue	1,98,200
Commission on private estates	17,670
Recovery from the Mysore State on account of commutation for the collection of the island of Seringapatam	50,000
Other receipts	46,500
TOTAL — Rs.	13,61,270

Estimate of revenue charges in the Provinces.

189. The cost of revenue establishments, consisting of the Board of Revenue, and collectors of land and other sources of revenue, the General Revenue Survey, the Inám Commissioner, and the Conservator of Forests, was put down at 63,45,800 rupees, being 5,12,658 rupees above the charges of the previous year. The augmentation arises from the increased cost of the Inám Commission and the Revenue Survey, owing to extension of operations. The estimated charges for collecting the several descriptions of revenue and their per-centage to the revenue expected to be realized, are as follows:

	Collections.	Cost of Collections.	Per-centage of Charge to the Collections.
Land revenue	4,03,22,900	36,40,490	9
Salt	61,21,290	10,45,650*	17
Abkaree	28,16,440	1,94,890	6 ¾
Moturpha	10,85,390	4,920	0 ½
Customs, Land	2,55,590	25,070	9 ¾
Customs, Sea	18,50,490	1,83,080	9 ¾

* The salt charges include the advances made to manufacturers, and which properly should be taken as charges of the following year; hence the higher per-centage of the charges of collection.

Estimate of marine charges in the Provinces.

190. The marine charges were assumed at 2,84,600 rupees, being a decrease of 47,137 rupees below the actual of 1858-59, owing to less coal being required.

191. The military expenditure was estimated at 4,30,02,400 rupees, being 32,78,408 rupees, or 7½ per cent. below the previous year's charges. The decrease occurs chiefly in the two items noted in the margin.* In the first it proceeds from smaller demands for commissariat supplies, &c., owing to the breaki ng up of several moveable columns; inthe second, from the adjustment in 1858-59 of arrears of batta, &c., paid, and commissariat supplies to the troops

* ESTIMATE of Military Charges in the Provinces.

Decrease:	*Rupees.*
Commissariat charges	17,61,436
Batta, &c., to the troops serving in the Eastern Settlements, including commissariat charges	15,56,130

			Per-centage of Cost of each Arm to the Cost of its Branch.	Per-centage of Cost of each Branch to the Total Military Expenditure.
HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH FORCES.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*		
Cavalry		7,80,600	17 ½	
Infantry		33,40,200	74	
Horse Artillery	1,04,000			
Foot - ditto	2,91,600			
		3,95,600	8 ¾	
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN FORCES.				
European Force.		45,16.400		10 ½
Horse Artillery	4,31,500			
Foot - ditto	2,48,400			
	16,79,900		59 ½	
Infantry	9,88,300		35	
Veteran Companies	1,59,600		5 ½	
For the European Force		28,27,800		
Native Force.		73,44,200		46 ½
Horse Artillery	1,41,600			
Foot ditto	2,36,300			
	3,77,900		2 ¾	
Cavalry	16,47,200		12 ¼	
Infantry	1,10,39,700		82 ¼	
Sappers and Miners, and Sapper Militia	3,51,350		2 ¾	
For the Native Force		1,34,16,150		
Departmental Charges.		2,07,60,350		31 ¼
Staff of the Army and Military Officers, &c.	29,44,400		13 ¼	
Stores	27,57,400		12 ¼	
Commissariat charges	68,85,000		31	
Batta, &c., to the troops serving in the Eastern Settlements	37,02,200		16 ¾	
Contingencies	59,53,050		26 ¾	
		2,22,42,050		51 ¾
TOTAL *Rupees*		4,30,02,400		100

troops serving in the Eastern Settlements, appertaining to the years 1856, 1857, and 1858, connected with the accounts of Tonghoo, Shoay Gheen, Thyetmyo and the Straits of Malacca.

192. The next and last head of charge of an ordinary nature requiring notice is "Public Works, Ordinary," which comprises the expenses on account of the repair, renewal, and maintenance of existing public works, and the cost of the permanent establishment of the department. The expenditure is expected to exceed the previous year's by 2,87,340 rupees, in consequence of extensive repairs to be made to irrigation works in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts, which were seriously damaged by the floods of November 1858.

Estimate of Public Works, ordinary charges.

193. The total expected ordinary expenditure in the several departments above mentioned, amounts to 7,29,38,500 rupees, or a little more than 7¼ millions sterling.

Estimate of aggregate ordinary charges.

The charges extraordinary in the several departments above mentioned, exclusive of public works, were estimated at 2,28,200 rupees, being 1,59,244 rupees below the actual charges of the previous year.

Estimate of extraordinary charges, exclusive of Public Works.

Under this head is shown the sums appropriated out of the general revenues for the construction of public buildings, roads, bridges, anicuts or weirs, dykes, embankments, and irrigation channels and navigation canals. The outlay sanctioned is 24,36,700 rupees, or 4,73,508 rupees over the expenditure of 1858–59. This excess is owing chiefly to the purchase by Government of the Chepauk Palace and grounds, the property of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, for 5½ lakhs of rupees, into which the office of the Central Office of the Department of Public Works and the Civil Engineering College have been, and other public offices are to be, removed. The outlay on purchase and construction, as has been observed in previous reports, is not expenditure in the sense of direct charge, but rather investment. Strictly, this is an expenditure, part of which, the cost of buildings, should be spread over a number of years; the purchase money of the land is, of course, a permanent investment. If, to the outlay on account of repairs and establishment, viz., 51,13,800 rupees, be added the amount set apart for construction, the total expenditure will be 75,50,500 rupees, or about 12 per cent. of the territorial income of this Presidency.

Estimate of Public Works, extraordinary charges.

The sums to be written off to "profit and loss" were estimated at 46,000 rupees, or 1,789 rupees above the actual charges of the year ended 30th April 1859. Thus, the territorial charges aggregate 7,56,49,400 rupees, or a little more than 7½ millions sterling.

Estimate of profit and loss charges.

194. The total estimated territorial receipts were shown to be 6,31,80,400 rupees, and the total disbursements 7,56,49,400 rupees. Thus, the expenditure is expected to exceed the receipts by 1¼ crore, or 1,24,69,000 rupees, or 19¾ per cent. This deficiency, however, will be reduced (if the investment on public works extraordinary be deducted from it) to 1,00,32,300 rupees, as shown in the margin.*

Estimate of total Territorial Charges.
Comparison of estimated receipts and disbursements.
Deficiency.

	Rs.
* Total Territorial Charges - -	7,56,49,400
Deduct Public Works Extraordinary	24,36,700
Net Amount - - -	7,32,12,700
Deduct also Territorial Receipts -	6,31,80,400
Excess of Charges - - *Rs.*	1,00,32,300

195. The following statement shows, in one view, the estimated revenues and charges of the several departments of the administration, for the year ended 30th April 1860; the proportion of income derived from land and other sources of revenue, and the proportion which the charges of each department bear to the aggregate income; exhibiting, also, the manner in which this income is appropriated:

Comparative tabular statement in details of departments.

STATEMENT.

INCOME.	Total Estimated Amount for 1859-60.	Per-centage, *i. e.*, Proportion yielded by each separate Source of Revenue.	CHARGE.	Total Estimated Amount for 1859-60.	Per-centage, *i. e.*, Proportion of Income allotted to each Branch of Charge.	
	Rs.		Political Disbursements; viz.:	*Rs.*		
Land Revenue - - -	403,22,900	63 ¾	Carnatic Stipends, Tanjore Stipends, and Interest on Tanjore Debt - - - - - -	27,53,900	4 ¼	(A.)
			Compensation, Pensions, &c. - - - -	23,91,300	3 ¾	
Salt - - - - -	61,21,290	9 ¾	(A.) Total, *Rs.* 51,45,200, or eight per cent.			
			General Charges:			
Tribute - - - - -	34,46,430	5 ½	Salaries and Establishments in the General Department - - - - - - - -	61,35,300	9 ¾	(B.)
			Public Instruction - - - - - -	5,54,100	1	
			Charitable Contributions - - - - -	13,50,000	2	
Abkaree - - - -	28,16,440	4 ½	(B.) Total, *Rs.* 80,39,400, or 12¾ per cent.			
			Judicial Charges:			
Land and Sea Customs - -	21,06,080	3 ¼	Supreme Court, including Small Cause Court, &c.	3,65,600	¼	(C.)
			Court of Sudder and Fouzdary Adawlut - -	2,58,850	¼	
			Judicial Charges in the Provinces - - -	20,48,880	3 ¼	
			Police and Magisterial Charges at the Presidency -	2,78,100	¼	
Moturpha - - - -	10,85,390	1 ¾	Ditto - - - in the Provinces - - -	20,55,870	3 ¼	
			(C.) Total, *Rs.* 50,07,300, or eight per cent.			

(continued)

INCOME.	Total Estimated Amount for 1859–60.	Per-centage, *i. e.*, Proportion yielded by each separate Source of Revenue.
	Rs.	
Postal Collections - - -	9,24,400	1 ½
Stamps - - - - - -	7,41,900	1 ¼
Miscellaneous, *i. e.*, Fees and Fines in the Judicial Department, Abkaree Collections in the Military Department, Extra Revenue, Mint Seigniorage, Local Fund, &c. &c. - -	13,61,270	2
Extraordinary Receipts, *i. e.*, Value of Copper used in Coinage, Sales of Provisions, Stores, Horses, Refunds of Charges, &c. - - - - - -	33,30,300	5 ¼
Profit and Loss - - -	9,24,000	1 ½
	6,31,80,400	100
Expected Deficit to be met out of the Cash Balance in hand -	1,24,69,000	19 ¾
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	7,56,49,400	119 ¾

CHARGE.	Total Estimated Amount for 1859–60.	Per-centage, *i. e.*, Proportion of Income allotted to each Branch of Charge.	
Revenue Charges:	*Rs.*		
Board of Revenue - - - - - -	2,44,000	¾	(D.)
Other Charges of collecting the Revenue - -	61,01,800	9 ¾	
(D.) Total, *Rs.* 63,45,800, or 10 ¼ per cent.			
Marine Charges:			
Establishment, &c. of the Superintendent of Marine and the Master Attendant, Coal, Establishment at the Outports, &c. - - - - - -	2,84,600	½	
Military Charges:			
European Force - - - - - - - -	73,44,200	11 ½	(E.)
Native Force - - - - - - - -	1,34,16,150	21 ½	
Staff of the Army and Military Offices - - -	29,44,400	1 ¾	
Commissariat Charges - - - - -	68,85,000	11	
Stores - - - - - - - -	27,57,400	4 ½	
Contingencies - - - - - - -	96,55,250	15 ¼	
(E.) Total, *Rs.* 4,30,02,400, or 68 per cent.			
Extraordinary Charges - - - - -	2,28,200	½	
Public Works, Ordinary:			
Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies of the Public Works Department, including those of the Consulting Engineers of the Railway and Irrigation Companies - - - - - - -	17,38,500	2 ¾	(F.)
Repairs of various works - - - - -	33,75,300	5 ¼	
(F.) Total, *Rs.* 51,13,800, or eight per cent.			
Public Works, Extraordinary:			
Charges for Construction of Works - - -	24,36,700	3 ¾	
Total Public Works, *Rs.* 75,50,500, or 11 ¾ per cent.			
Profit and Loss, *i. e.*, Loss sustained in the Rates of Exchange, &c. - - - - - - -	46,000	—	
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	7,56,49,400	119 ¾	

Actual cash balance.

196. Thus the deficit, viz. 19 ¾ per cent, nearly one-fifth of the anticipated territorial income, will be covered by the actual balance of cash on the 30th April 1859, which amounted to 252 lakhs. The actual cash balance on the 30th April 1860, as at present ascertained, amounts to 241 lakhs.

Cash balance for the past five years.

The following statement shows, in one view, the cash balance for the past five years in the several public treasuries of this Presidency, at the beginning and close of each official year. From this statement it will be seen, that on the 30th April 1860 the cash balance in hand was about two crores and a third, or very nearly 2 ½ millions sterling; a sum sufficient to cover four months' expenditure:

STATEMENT of Actual Balance of Cash.

YEARS.	Actual Cash Balance at the Beginning of the Year.	Actual Cash Balance at the End of the Year.	Increase at the End of the Year.	Decrease at the End of the Year.	Per-centage of Increase and Decrease on the One previous Year.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
1855–56 - - -	1,73,58,871	2,46,54,587	72,95,716	- -	29 ½
1856–57 - - -	2,46,54,587	2,83,60,257	37,05,670	- -	13
1857–58 - - -	2,83,60,257	2,42,98,867	- - -	40,61,390	16 ¾
1858–59 - - -	2,42,98,867	2,52,04,890	9,06,023	- -	3 ¾
1859–60 - - -	2,52,04,890	* 2,41,35,700	- - -	10,69,190	4 ¼
Total of the Five Years - *Rs.*	11,98,77,471	12,66,54,501	1,19,07,409	51,30,580	
Deduct Total Decrease at the End of the Year -			51,30,580		
Net Increase - - *Rs.*			67,76,829		

197. The

* This is the balance, as far as it has been ascertained from the cash balance reports of officers in charge of treasuries and accounts, with exception of the executive officers in the Public Works Department. The latter may amount to about 2 ½ lakhs. The total balance was estimated at 210 ½ rupees, being 33 ½ lakhs below the actual results, as far as known.

Discharge of the Tanjore debt; origin and nature of the debt.

197. The Tanjore debt was discharged on the 31st March 1860. This debt was contracted in this wise. On their assumption of the Tanjore country, the late East India Company, in consideration of their enjoyment of its revenues, engaged, under the Articles of Agreement concluded on the 11th day of February 1824, with the creditors of the late Ameer Sing, a former Rajah or King of Tanjore, to be responsible for the debts contracted by the Rajah. Commissioners were appointed in England under the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 97, to investigate the origin, justice, validity, and amount of the several debts claimed. The adjudications amounted to *Rs.* 56,13,836. 15. Promissory notes, bearing divers dates according to the respective awards, were issued by the Madras Government, at interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. By the Articles of Agreement mentioned above, a sum sufficient for the discharge of the interest half-yearly on the Tanjore loan was set apart annually out of the revenues of the Tanjore country; also a further sum, equal to five per cent. on the amount of the principal of the loan, which was to form and accumulate as a Sinking Fund, and simple interest at four per cent. was allowed on the amount annually accruing. On the Sinking Fund reaching the amount for which promissory notes were issued, the loan was to be discharged. Under instructions from the late Honourable Court of Directors, contained in their Despatch, No. 2, dated 1st February 1843, the formation of the Sinking Fund was commenced on the 31st July 1841, and by annual adjustments in the Madras territorial books of a portion of the yearly revenues of the Tanjore country, equal in amount to five per cent. on the principal of the Tanjore debt, the Sinking Fund, with interest at four per cent., reached the amount of the debt in 1856-57, or in about 15 years from the date of the first adjustment in account of a portion of the Tanjore revenues. On the 31st December 1858, the Government of Madras announced that the promissory notes for the debt were to be discharged on the expiration of 15 months, or on the 31st March 1860. Up to 31st May last, notes to the amount of *Rs.* 53,07,542. 11. 3. were presented and discharged, partly in cash and partly by transfer at par into the 5½ per cent. loan, as detailed in the margin.* The balance remaining to be discharged is *Rs.* 3,06,294. 3. 9, of which notes to the amount of *Rs.* 70,881. 13. 10. remain unclaimed in the general treasury, and notes to the extent of *Rs.* 53,689. 4. 6. were advertised for discharge so far back as the 24th June 1853, but have not as yet been presented for payment.

Debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

After the demise of his Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic, the East India Company, under Act No. XXX. of 1858, became administrators of his estate, whereby they also made themselves liable to pay those debts and liabilities left by him unsatisfied, which may be proved by his creditors in the Madras Supreme Court, to have been fairly and justly contracted by the late Nawab, or on his behalf, during his infancy, by Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, as Nawab Regent. The Act provided for the appointment of a person to act under the orders of the Supreme Court, in the administration of the property of whatever nature, left by the Nawab; such person being designated "The Receiver of the Carnatic Property," and empowered to collect and take possession of such property, and to pay out of the assets realised by him the amounts of all debts admitted by the Court. In case no sufficient assets belonging to the estate of the Nawab shall be in the hands of the Receiver to enable him to pay the amounts decreed by the Court, the deficiency is to be made good from the general treasury, and repaid by the Receiver out of assets which may afterwards come into his hands. In the year 1858-59, the sum of *Rs.* 4,40,770. 0. 2. was paid to the Receiver from the general treasury for the discharge of decreed debts; and in the following year, 1859-60, a further and larger sum of *Rs.* 20,53,303. 2. 3. was paid. Thus the total amount paid by the Government to the Receiver for payment of the Carnatic debts, is *Rs.* 24,94,073. 2. 5; of this amount the sum of *Rs.* 8,13,254. 1. 10. was repaid by the Receiver into the general treasury in 1859-60, out of assets collected by him. The amount still repayable is *Rs.* 16,80,819. 0. 7. †

198. The

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* Amount discharged at the General Treasury, Fort St. George, up to 31st May 1860

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Amount discharged at the General Treasury, Fort St. George, up to 31st May 1860	25,65,189	7	4
Amount transferred at Madras to the 5½ per cent. loan, up to ditto	24,73,631	4	9
Ditto in Bengal to ditto, ditto	2,68,721	15	2
Total Amount Discharged	53,07,542	11	3
Remaining to be discharged on the 1st June 1860	3,06,294	3	9
TOTAL, Tanjore Debt — *Rs.*	56,13,836	15	–

†

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Paid to Receiver in 1858-59	4,40,770	–	2
And 1859-60	20,53,303	2	3
Total Sum paid	24,94,073	2	5
Received from him during 1859-60	8,13,254	1	10
Balance repayable into the General Treasury — *Rs.*	16,80,819	–	7

Subscriptions to Government loans. Amount paid in cash and paper to the 5 and 5½ per cent. Loans of the Government of India.

198. The five per cent. loan was opened on the 28th February 1857, and closed on the 30th April 1859, or remained open for two years and two months. *Rs.* 1,71,98,314. 7. were subscribed in this Presidency in cash, and *Rs.* 1,27,36,585. 9. in paper of the 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent. loans, the total subscriptions amounted to 2,99,34,900 rupees, or nearly three crores. The 5½ per cent. loan was opened on the 31st May 1859, and closed on the 13th February 1860; it remained opened for 8½ months; *Rs.* 55,52,868. 11. 3. were subscribed in this Presidency in cash, *Rs.* 24,73,631. 4. 9. in Tanjore paper, and 72,77,000 rupees in 5 per cent. paper, the total subscriptions amounted to 1,53,03,500 rupees, or a crore and a half. The cash subscriptions in this Presidency to both loans amount to *Rs.* 2,27,51,183. 2. 3. or to two crores and a quarter.

Treasury.

199. The statements included in Appendix, No. VI., sub.-Nos. 3, 4, and 5, show the operation of the treasury for the past year. The first statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the last year, and the second contains a comparative abstract of the transactions of the last three years.

Civil Auditor.

Additions to fixed establishments.

200. The amount of additions to fixed establishments during 1859-60, is shown below:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
General Department, Monthly	3,965	12	–			
Deduct decreases	2,281	–	–			
				1,684	12	–
Ecclesiastical	–	–	–	1,185	8	–
Political	–	–	–	152	4	–
Educational	614	–	–			
Deduct decreases	280	–	–			
				334	–	–
Medical	–	–	–	173	4	–
Judicial	–	–	–	100	8	–
Revenue	149	6	3			
Deduct decreases	54	–	–			
				95	6	3
Inám Commission	–	–	–	4,615	–	–
Revenue Survey	–	–	–	5,391	–	–
Marine	–	–	–	1,816	8	–
Post Office	–	–	–	1,828	8	–
Public Works	7,722	8	–			
Deduct decreases	188	8	–			
				7,534	–	–
Total	*Rs.*			24,910	10	3

Total of fixed establishments.

The above statement shows a total monthly increase of *Rs.* 24,910. 10. 3, or annual of *Rs.* 298,927. 11.

Of the above amount a considerable proportion, or 1,20,072 rupees,* is on account of special or extraordinary establishments.

Details of fixed establishments.

The details of the above abstract statement will be found in Appendix No. VI., *sub.* No. 2.

Militay Audit.

201. The military section of this report gives full particulars of the reductions that have been effected in the army, and the financial result is shown above in para. 191.

Mint.

Bullion sent to the Mint for coinage.

202. The amount of silver bullion sent to the Mint for coinage during 1859-60, was *Tolas* 56,58,591. 7. 3., of which *Tolas* 53,02,798. 14. belonged to merchants, and *Tolas* 3,55,792. 9. 3. to the public.

In

	Rs.
* Inám Commission	4,615
Revenue Survey	5,391
Monthly	*Rs.* 10,006
Or annually	*Rs.* 1,20,072

In the report for 1858-59 was noticed the great falling off that had occurred in the amount of bullion tendered for coinage by the merchants in that compared with any of the three previous years, as an evidence of the diminished production of exportable produce in several districts, in consequence of a succession of bad seasons. A small improvement of *Tolas* 4,85,423. 5. 7. last year took place; but the expectationsentertained during the very prosperous years, 1855-56, of a permanently vast augmentation of the export trade from all the ports of the Presidency, and a consequent increasing influx of the precious metals, have not been realized, as will be seen by the following statement of the quantity of bullion tendered for coinage in each of the last five years:—

STATEMENT of Bullion for last Five Years.

——	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
May	2,91,716 11 0	9,73,831 12 6	13,62,652 14 2	2,59,820 10 2	10,60,480 1 11
June	8,08,031 10 6	5,39,389 11 1	10,28,079 10 6	5,23,324 13 5	3,12,900 8 10
July	6,13,504 3 8	7,84,001 1 2	6,81,176 1 7	1,58,802 14 11	5,70,548 11 1
August	5,20,368 2 3	5,71,466 13 3	4,95,187 7 2	4,00,282 0 3	6,18,534 15 2
September	4,83,675 6 3	8,61,503 14 1	8,10,292 1 11	2,82,496 10 2	3,23,142 11 8
October	5,97,648 10 2	4,21,320 3 3	10,59,167 0 10	3,73,871 7 4	1,98,382 2 1
November	4,86,157 2 9	5,39,388 10 5	8,18,266 3 2	2,90,014 7 5	1,54,806 11 10
December	2,64,100 6 3	3,79,401 4 3	8,64,453 8 6	5,33,254 4 9	2,30,479 14 10
January	8,24,731 6 10	6,46,862 6 10	1,31,843 11 3	7,27,476 8 8	4,69,528 2 7
February	6,72,324 5 4	2,58,564 5 11	2,98,936 9 2	4,86,849 10 10	3,04,501 9 3
March	6,47,075 11 2	9,24,834 6 10	2,88,363 14 5	3,62,019 1 2	5,17,201 1 1
April	5,92,156 12 10	10,89,369 0 6	2,06,333 14 6	4,19,162 15 2	5,42,292 3 8
TOTAL	68,01,490 9 0	79,89,933 10 1	80,44,753 1 2	48,17,375 8 3	53,02,798 14 0

203. The out-turn results of the year under review, as shown in the marginal statement, have, however, been very favourable, and are exceedingly satisfactory as a test of the manner in which the duties of the various operative departments have been carried on, and of there having been neither any material waste of the precious metal in the processes of the coinage, nor any appreciable amount of petty pilfering practised, notwithstanding the serious character of the fraudulent transactions * in which the late deputy bullion-keeper and pre-melter was implicated, and for which he was dismissed the service of Government, never again to be employed. The total excess of *Rs.* 12,367. 5. 1., being at the rate of 218 per lakh of the out-turn, exclusive of the silver left in the drosses, which have as yet been only partially tested by the assay master, does not represent the gain derived from unreported fractions alone, because, the coinage being on the whole below standard, the total depreciation oft he out-turn, amounting to 1,583. 10. 8., as per marginal statement,† has to be

Out-turn of the Year.

Balance on hand on the 1st May 1859	10,12,460 6 7	
Merchant's silver bullion purchased	53,02,798 14 –	
Amount of public bullion received during the year	3,55,792 9 3	
		66,71,051 13 10
Amount of silver coins remitted to the General Treasury	56,62,073 2 –	
Balance remaining in the Mint	10,21,346 – 11	
		66,83,419 2 11
Excess		12,367 5 1

* These frauds were against parties having transactions with the Mint, and not directly against Government.

† Deficiency in Fineness of the Coin being

——	Pieces.	*Tolas.*	B 1.	B ½.	Std.	W ½.	W 1.	—	*Tolas.*	—	*Tolas. a. p.*
$\frac{42}{541}$ of single rupees	44,40,221	44,40,055	0	14	317	50	3	384 or	4,85,631	at W½	1,103 11 $3\frac{5}{8}$
$\frac{11}{85}$ of half rupees	6,80,118	3,40,146$\frac{7}{8}$	0	1	52	12	0	65 or	57,563	at W½	130 13 $2\frac{3}{8}$
$\frac{6}{718}$ of quarter rupees	10,92,237	2,73,298	2	8	91	16	1	118 or	13,896	at W½	31 9 $3\frac{5}{8}$
$\frac{211}{718}$ of double as.	48,66,271	6,08,573$\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	708	211	0	919 or	1,39,726	at W½	317 8 $11\frac{1}{4}$
								Deficiency W ½ Company's Rupees		*Tolas*	1,583 10 $8\frac{7}{8}$

be deducted, as also the recoveries from the pre-melting department, 679. 4. 3. The particulars of the excess, reduced by these deductions to 10,104. 6. 2., are—

EXCESS.				WASTAGE.			
	Tolas.	*a.*	*p.*		*Tolas.*	*a.*	*p.*
Melting room - - -	11,789	4	$2\frac{3}{8}$	Milling room - -	196	–	–
				Cleaning room - -	4,382	2	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Laminating room - -	4,570	13	10	Stamping room - -	98	–	–
	16,360	2	$-\frac{3}{8}$		4,676	2	$3\frac{1}{4}$

	Tolas.	*a.*	*p.*		
Excess of the laminating and melting room - - - -				16,300	2	$-\frac{3}{8}$
Excess of the bullion melting room - - - -	679	4	$3\frac{7}{8}$			
Excess of the Mint Treasury - - - - - -	4	1	0			
				683	5	$3\frac{7}{8}$
				17,043	7	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct wastage of the milling, cleaning, and stamping rooms - - -				4,676	2	$3\frac{1}{4}$
				12,367	5	1
Deduct depreciation of coins below standard - - -	1,583	10	8			
Deduct bullion recovered in the pre-melting department -	679	4	3			
				2,262	14	11
Excess by unreported fractions - - - *Tolas*				10,104	6	2

Wastage in melting.

204. The gain above noticed from recoveries in the pre-melting department does not exceed the average of former years. Every care is taken to collect from the drosses of the pre-melting department, and to return to the merchants as much as can possibly be recovered by grinding and washing; and it is only such minute particles as cannot be extracted from the recoveries of the melting pots and cinders, without the use of litharge, that are carried to the credit of the Mint. The wastage in the pre-melting room, inclusive of recoveries, in each of the last five years, has been—

STATEMENT of Melting in last Five Years.

	Before Melting.	After Melting.	Particulars returned to the Merchants.	Wastage.	Rate per Mille.	Dross Bar recovered.	Rate per Mille.
	Tolas.	*Tolas.*	*Tolas.*	*Tolas.*	*Tolas. as.*	*Tolas.*	*Annas.*
25th settlement - - -	64,54,656	64,35,798	10,543	8,314	1 4	2,526	14
26th „ - - - -	71,90,681	71,69,312	14,317	7,052	– 15	1,976	11
27th „ - - - -	79,10,189	78,89,485	15,490	5,214	– 10	929	8
28th „ - - - - } 29th „ - - - - }	48,12,767	48,01,443	7,809	3,815	– 11	708	9
30th „ - - - - } 31st „ - - - - }	51,70,817	51,59,889	6,757	4,171	– $12\frac{3}{4}$	679	$10\frac{3}{4}$

Extent and cost of silver coinage.

205. The number of silver pieces of each denomination struck, and the cost at which they were respectively turned out, are as follows, the smaller coin being in the proportion of three-fifths of the whole, and the rates more favourable than in any year, except 1857–58 :—

	Pieces.	Value.		*Co.'s Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Single rupees -	44,40,221	44,40,055	At a trifle above $\frac{9}{16}$ per cent.	26,199	11	2
Half rupees - -	6,80,118	3,40,146$\frac{7}{8}$	At 2 per cent. - - -	6,802	15	–
Quarter rupees -	10,92,237	2,73,298	At 4 per cent. - - -	10,931	14	8
Double annas -	48,66,271	6,08,573$\frac{1}{4}$	At 6 per cent. - - -	36,514	6	3
			TOTAL - - *Co.'s Rs.*	80,448	15	1

It

It is satisfactory to find that the measures now pursued for the thorough extraction of silver from the drosses are so successful as to leave these so utterly exhausted as to be worthless, and consequently unsaleable, those of two past settlements having been put up to sale by auction, and found no purchasers. Drosses.

206. The great demand for copper coin, not only for this, but the other Presidencies, having continued, every effort was made to meet it, on the temporary failure of the supply of slips from England, by preparing from the scissile and rolling down as many ingots as our means would allow, and by obtaining from Calcutta and the local market more than 100 tons of sheet copper. Copper coinage.

The cost of the latter, however, with the heavy freight from Calcutta, and the labour of cutting, annealing, and rolling, raised the expenses of the copper department, and reduced the gains that otherwise would have been realised from so large an out-turn. Manufacture of slips.

For rolling ingots and finishing slips, the engines employed have been, one of 10-horse, received at the beginning of the year, and which, having been available since October, has worked very efficiently; and the small portable six-horse engine, which has been so long in use as more than once to have been considered worn out, but, repaired from time to time, continues to do effective duty. With these two engines the weight of copper rolled and finished has been during the year—

Straps - - - - - - - -	484 ⅓ tons.
Ingots - - - - - - - -	92 ¾ „
Sheet and tile - - - - - -	110 ¾ „
TOTAL - - -	688 „

207. It will be seen that the proportion the ingots bear to the straps is small, and it must continue so till more steam power is obtained for rolling down the former. On the receipt, therefore, of the two engines which have been ordered from England for the silver laminating room, the Mint master purposes transferring from that room to the copper department the two that were made here, and which are working very effectively. There will then be three engines, of an aggregate nominal power of more than 30 horses, driving three rolling mills, and enabling us to use up a very large proportion of the scissile formed from the slips received from England almost ready for coinage. The number of copper pieces coined during the year, and the rates at which they were turned out, are— Extent and cost of copper coinage.

	Rate.	TOTAL Cost of Coinage.
	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	*Co.'s Rs. a. p.*
Half annas - 1,07,05,030, at 313 rupees per lakh -	33,506 11 10	
Quarter annas 2,71,90,202, at 191 - ditto - -	51,933 4 6	
Single pies - 2,75,73,600, at 119 - ditto - -	32,812 9 4	
		1,18,252 9 8

208. The following is a statement of the entire coinage of the Mint during the year, and it will be seen by reference to the accompanying Appendix, that the out-turn of pieces has exceeded that of any previous year:— Extra coinage of the year.

	Number of Pieces.	Total Pieces.	Value.
Silver single rupees - - - -	44,40,221		
Ditto half - ditto - - - -	6,80,118		
Ditto quarter ditto - - - -	10,92,237		
Ditto double annas - - - -	48,66,271		
		1,10,78,847	56,62,073 2 –
Copper half - annas - - -	1,07,05,030		
Ditto - quarter ditto - - -	2,71,90,202		
Ditto - single pies - - - -	2,75,73,600		
		6,54,68,832	9,02,991 9 6
TOTAL - - -		7,65,47,679	65,65,064 11 6

209. The

Receipts and disbursements.

209. The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
RECEIPTS:						
Seigniorage and refining charge on silver bullion	1,07,417	3	4			
Gain on copper coins after deducting the value of the copper	3,86,385	14	–			
Excess of silver in the different departments	12,367	5	1			
Amount of acids, unserviceable articles, &c., sold at the Mint	6,292	8	1			
				5,12,462	14	6
DISBURSEMENTS:						
Mint Master's and acting Mint Master's salary	19,355	4	11			
Mint establishment	39,428	12	8			
Contingent servants	70,700	4	7			
Gram, straw, purchased articles, &c.	18,915	5	9			
Hired bullocks	428	2	1			
Extra pay to establishment servants	81	13	3			
Ditto to contingent servants	1,666	4	7			
Value of store articles	57,428	4	8			
Total Assay office expenses	27,623	10	3			
Ditto Mint committee office expenses	741	5	7			
				2,36,369	4	4
Net gain as exhibited by the Mint books			*Rs.*	2,76,093	10	2
Loss on copper scissile				17,698	–	5
TOTAL			*Rs.*	2,58,395	9	9

Balance in favour of the Mint.

The net balance in favour of the Mint would thus appear to be *Rs.* 258,395. 9. 9. This is higher than the profit of any preceding year, but neither equal to what it ought to have been had machinery been more generally available, nor to what it will be when the steam engines and stamping presses, for which requisitions have been forwarded to England, have been received and brought into use.

Substitution of black-lead crucibles for cast-iron in the melting rooms.

210. All public bullion, till lately, has been melted in this Mint in cast-iron pots, but the difficulty and expense of breaking these down, when worn out, in order to recover the precious metal which may have penetrated into their pores during a succession of meltings, have led to an experiment being made of large black-lead crucibles made within the establishment, at a very cheap rate, from plumbago procured from Ceylon. Each of these contains about 340 lbs. troy at one charge, and, as far as they have yet been tried, they appear likely to answer very well as soon as the timidity of the workmen in handling them is overcome; and their use will, no doubt, effect a saving of time and labour in making the recoveries from the drosses, the only drawback being that, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a perfect fire-clay to mix with the plumbago, and to the uncertainty of the proportion of it which it is best to employ, the pots as yet manufactured do not stand the intense heat of the furnaces so well as is desirable.

Improvements in machinery and buildings.

211. On the completion, early in the year, of an upper-room at the southern end of the central range of the Mint buildings, all the lathes, planing, and other machines belonging to the artificers' department were arranged in it, and the room below to be driven by a system of shafting put in motion by a small five-horse steam engine, which, originally imported from America for the use of the Government printing press, and not required there, was transferred to the Mint, where it was immediately set up, and has done good service in dispensing with human labour, and improving both the quality and the amount of work turned out by the machinery with which it is connected.

Considerable alterations and additions have been made to the Mint buildings during the year, a chimney and boiler-room having been built for the new 10-horse engine of the copper laminating department, and the adjoining, long-disused gold refining rooms having been converted into a spacious airy apartment for the accommodation of three ranges, each of eight copper cutting out and the same number of milling tables, arranged in such a way as to be worked by means of shafting connected with an engine in the copper-rolling-room; when the fitting of these tables is completed some 50 men will be dispensed with, and the power of greatly increasing the out-turn of copper be obtained. The cost of these buildings has been 6,270 rupees.

A lofty chimney for the use of the three engines, shortly expected from England for the silver laminating and stamping-rooms, has been erected under an estimate of 1,840 rupees, sanctioned on the 23d September 1859, and no delay will therefore be necessary in setting up those engines on their arrival.

The building of the upper story on the central range, to contain two rooms for the accommodation of the die-cutters and assorters, respectively, on an estimate of 8,130 rupees, sanctioned on the 12th November 1859, was all but completed, and these much required rooms will ere long be occupied.

Mint foundry.

212. The establishment of an iron foundry at the gun-carriage manufactory being deemed inexpedient, when already a small but efficient one existed at the Mint, Government,

ment, in November 1859, ordered the transfer of the two European foremen and all the new foundry machinery sent out from England; and, although the latter cannot be brought into use till a new building be erected for its reception, the skill and experience of the former have been well employed in the instruction of the young East Indian lads, who are the principal moulders and workmen, and in introducing improved modes of proceeding. Already a very favourable change in the character of the work turned out has taken place, but the demand for castings which have suddenly grown up, with the knowledge that they could be obtained at the Mint, has been more than the limited size of the foundry, with its still existing want of appliances, could meet. The out-turn of the year, consisting principally of small articles comparatively troublesome to mould, amounted to 135 tons, and the foundry has been able to afford most valuable aid to many private parties who could not have obtained what they required had it not been available.

213. No gold was coined during the year, but a number of uncurrent gold coins, which had accumulated in the General Treasury, was ordered, by Government, to be transferred to the Mint, to be sold with a small quantity of gold bullion that had there remained undisposed of since the last coinage of that metal in 1847. The whole, amounting to 7,359 tolas in weight, was purchased by native merchants, after a little hesitation, at its assay valuation—much to the public advantage, as the expense of refining a large quantity of very base small native fanams was thereby saved to the Mint.

SALE of Gold Coins.

		Tolas.	*a.*	*p.*	*p.* 88.
18	Gold rupees coined previous to 1841	17	15	0	0
10	Ditto one-third rupees ditto	3	5	0	0
2,434	Gold rupees of 1841	2,434	0	0	0
259	Old star pagodas	64	14	1	8
5	Old gold rupees	6	0	0	0
2	Ditto one-half ditto				
1,90,774	New gold fanams	3,136	6	4	14
45	Old ditto ditto	0	11	7	50
2	Gold Madras pagodas	0	6	7	41
13	Rejected Madras pagodas mixed with lead	1	12	11	16
1	Ditto gold star pagoda ditto				
1	Base gold mohur broken into six pieces				
5	Parcels, musters of different sorts of Bengal gold mohurs melted into bars	40	1	0	0
60	Gold new star pagoda pieces				
48	Ditto double ditto				
	Gold bars, &c.	1,654	7	1	2
	TOTAL *Tolas*	7,359	15	8	43

POLITICAL.

214. General Cullen retired from the office of Resident in Travancore and Cochin at the beginning of the year 1860, and was succeeded by Mr. F. N. Maltby, of the Madras Civil Service. Advantage was taken of the change of residents to consider the system of administration prevailing in the two States, and the relation in which the resident and the Dewan stood to the Rajahs. Instructions were furnished to Mr. Maltby in the spirit of the communications received from the Secretary of State; the object being, that while the Resident exercised a general supervision, he should abstain from interfering with details, or from anything tending to lower the position of the Rajah, who was as far as possible to be left to carry out his Government through the Dewan as his responsible minister. The new arrangements have so far worked well. The Rajah of Travancore has promised as fairly in the matter of the dress of the Shanar women as could have been expected of him. In Cochin, the Dewan who had been so long at variance with the Rajah, has been allowed to retire on a pension. The person appointed by the Rajah to succeed him is Shangoony Menon, lately a Deputy Collector in the Tinnevelly District, a native of the country, and son of the former well known Dewan, Sungar Warrior. In the fiscal affairs of the two States it has been proposed to abolish the pepper monopoly, and to substitute for it a special export duty on pepper. For this object, however, it would be necessary to extend the export duty to pepper shipped at the British port of Cochin, which is the great outlet of the pepper trade of the two Sircars; an application for a Bill to that effect was made to the Supreme Government by letter, dated 27th March last, to which no reply has been received. **Travancore and Cochin.**

The two Sircars have engaged the service of a well-qualified English Civil Engineer, Mr. W. Collins. This gentleman assumed charge of his duties towards the close of the year under report, and has been engaged in the execution or investigation of several important public works, the history of which, however, will belong to next year.

In January last a magnificent present was sent out by Her Majesty the Queen to the Rajah

CHAP. IX. Madras.

Rajah of Travancore, consisting of an enamelled watch set in a jewelled sword-belt. It was received by the Rajah in full durbar, and with every mark of gratitude and loyalty.

Poodoocottah.

215. Affairs at Poodoocottah continue much in the same state as in last year. The Rajah's old debts have been clearing off, but he has been contracting new ones. These, however, the Government have declined in any way to recognise. The Honourable the Governor addressed to the Rajah a letter of strong expostulation on his reckless prodigality and folly, and the title of "Excellency" has been temporarily withdrawn from him, in pursuance of a threat previously held out to him.

Estate of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

216. The investigation before the Supreme Court, under Acts XXX. of 1858, and II. and XVI. of 1859, of the claims against the estate of the Nawab of the Carnatic, has been actively prosecuted during the year, and a large portion of these demands has been disposed of, some by judgment of the Supreme Court, but the major part by arrangement between the creditors and the law officers of Government.

In July 1859 the Chepauk Palace and premises were sold by the Receiver of the Carnatic property, and purchased by Government for the sum of 5,50,000 rupees. The Central Office Department Public Works and Civil Engineering College have been removed thither. The office of the Revenue Board will be similarly transferred when the Nawab's palace, which is now being fitted up for its reception, is ready. Other offices, as that of the Director of Public Instruction, and of the Inspector General of Police, will also be established there.

Tanjore.

217. On the 15th of September 1859, advice was received at Madras that Her Majesty's Privy Council had reversed the decree of the Madras Supreme Court in the suit Kamatchee Boye Sahiba *versus* the East India Company, on the ground of want of jurisdiction on the part of the lower court. The Government thereupon renewed the proceedings for closing the affairs of the Rajah, which had been interrupted by the action of the Supreme Court. Mr. H. D. Phillips, puisne judge of the Sudder Court, was deputed to Tanjore as commissioner for the purpose, and is still engaged there.

On the 10th of February, Vyaya Mohana Muktabhai Ammani Rajah Sahib, youngest and only surviving daughter of His Highness the late Rajah, was married to Sukheram Sahib, the widower of the deceased sister.

Canara.

218. Soon after the deportation to Timor of the Sawunth family and their adherents, the peace of the country bordering on the Goa territory was again disturbed by the aggressions of a body of bandits. Travellers were attacked, a few isolated hamlets were plundered and burnt, and the inhabitants ill-treated. Measures were at once adopted to check these outrages; but the bund, as they were called, contrived to elude pursuit by withdrawing to their fastnesses in the Goa country. A body of shetsundies, or local armed police, were raised and trained, and Lieutenant Drever specially appointed for the service. By means of numerous parties spread along the frontier, a searching pursuit was made after the marauders, which was attended with success. The bund were tracked to their haunts, and there surprised and attacked. A sirdar was killed, and three others were captured, and the rest dispersed, escaping only by rapid flight. The Portuguese were equally successful in their efforts. The Government have reason to believe that tranquillity has been finally restored throughout the country.

Of the offenders who were brought to trial before the Commissioner under Act XIV. of 1857, four were hanged, three of them in chains, and a few others sentenced to terms of transportation and imprisonment. The records of all these trials were submitted to the Government, who approved and confirmed the sentences passed.

CHEPAUK AGENCY.

219. During the whole of the past year, the debts of His Highness the late Nawab Gholam Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadoor have continued in process of settlement through Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, under Act XXX. of 1858. Great progress has been made; but the conclusion of this inquiry cannot be hoped for until towards the close of the current official year. Since these claims were filed in court, a copy of the particulars of each case has been sent by the legal officers of Government to this office, in order that the claims might be reported on; and the items in the claims have been accounted by means of the journals of the various departments of the Carnatic Sircar. The number of claims thus reported on, and their amounts, are indicated in the margin. The routine labour of the office has been and continues to be very greatly increased by this requirement, which has been entirely similar to the accounting of an insolvent estate. The number of claims actually filed in court amounted to 415; but of these only 15 have been litigated up to this date; the great number of 244 claims, to the amount of *Rs.* 22,96,514. 13. 8. having been settled by consent after the receipt, from this office, of the reports announcing the result of the accounting.

Number of Claims.	Amount of Claims.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
415. As per memorandum received from the office of the Government Solicitor, dated 23 June 1860 -	1,05,52,041	2	6¾

In addition to the usual routine of work, investigations of claims for pension and gratuities to the servants of the late Nawab of the Carnatic have been recommenced, since receipt of the Order of Government, No. 2257, dated the 30th July 1859, on petition of Mahomed Hoosain, which recommended inquiry regarding hereditary service without limitation; this duty, in consequence, remains incomplete.

The

The actual payment of stipends for the official year 1859-60 has amounted to *Rs.* 6,76,218. 15. 2.

The total lapses from deaths have amounted to *Rs.* 8,368. 1.

The amount of stipends commuted has been *Rs.* 11,801. 1., for which bonus payments, to the extent of *Rs.* 1,28,205. 15. have been paid.

The total amount paid by the Commissioner investigating debts on account of arrears of pension, &c., has been *Rs.* 1,78,488. 12. 9.

The total amount paid from the agency on account of gratuity to Nawab's servants under 25 years' service, is *Rs.* 18,024. 12.

MILITARY.

THE MADRAS TROOPS SERVING IN THE SAUGOR FIELD FORCE AND BENGAL, AND THEIR RELIEF.

Saugor Field Force.

220. The following affair was not noticed in the report of the previous year, not having been published at the time that report was sent in.

On the 23d March 1859, a detachment, under the command of Captain Venables, Her Majesty's 97th regiment, and Captain Rishton, 1st Regiment N. I., dispersed a body of about 500 rebels on the banks of the River Kane, near Rajghur, capturing their camels, horses, arms and baggage; but the darkness and difficulties of the jungle rendered any extended pursuit useless.

THE RELIEF.

Its relief.

221. Early in December 1859, instructions were received from the Governor General regarding the relief of the Madras Troops serving in the Saugor Division, which force was directed in G. O. C. C. I. of the 5th December 1859, to be broken up from the 31st idem.

The requisite details of the relief have been completed, with but little loss from casualties, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera on several routes obliging the officers in command of regiments and detachments to deviate from the lines of march in the first instance ordered.

Troops composing it.

The troops engaged in the Saugor Field Force, under the command of Major General Sir G. C. Whitlock, K. C. B., are subjoined :—

Artillery -	No. Six company, 14th battalion Royal Artillery. A and F troops, Madras Horse Artillery. A and B companies, 4th battalion Artillery. No. One Horse Field Battery.
Sappers - -	L company, Sappers and Miners.
Cavalry -	Left wing, Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers. Detachment Hydrabad Contingent Cavalry.
Infantry -	Her Majesty's 43d Light Infantry. 3d Madras European Regiment. 1st, 19th, and 50th Regiments Native Infantry.

These troops, from the time of their leaving their respective stations in November and December 1857, have been almost constantly on the march, up to the time of their return to their own Presidency, and have borne with praiseworthy fortitude and patience the fatigues and hardships attendant upon so prolonged a service.

The important services rendered by them have been recognized by the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief in India, in a general order, dated head quarters, camp Agra, 28th November 1859.

Services of other Madras troops in Bengal.

222. In this general order are noted the various services of the following portion of the Madras army, which did good service under their several commanders in many parts of Bengal and the North Western Provinces, during the year 1858-59 :—

E Troop, Native Horse Artillery.
A Company, 3d Battalion Artillery.
C Company, 5th or Golundauze Battalion Artillery.
No. Two Horse Field Battery.
C Company, Sappers and Miners.
4th and 6th Regiments Light Cavalry.
17th Madras Native Infantry.
27th ditto - ditto.
Madras Rifles.

The services of the 1st Madras Fusiliers were specially noticed in the last report.

The services thus zealously and continuously rendered by every branch of the Madras Army fully justify the confidence reposed in it.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS FOR CHINA.

223. On an application from the Government of India, in November 1859, for information as to the number and description of troops available for despatch to China from this Presidency, it was intimated that the subjoined troops could be temporarily spared for that purpose:—

H Battery of Royal Artillery.
Two Companies of Golundauze.
Two ditto Sappers.
Two Regiments of European Infantry.

The following troops were eventually ordered to be held in readiness for embarkation:—

No. Four Battery, 13th Brigade Royal Artillery.
A Company, 5th or Golundauze Battalion Artillery.
1st Supplemental Company, Artillery.
Detachment Native Artillery, drivers in charge of ponies for Mountain Train.
A and K Companies, Sappers and Miners.
Two Squadrons, 1st King's Dragoon Guards.
Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot.
21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring suitable transport, the several detachments did not embark until the following dates:—

NO.	DATES.	DETACHMENTS.	NAMES OF TRANSPORTS.
1	31 Jan. 1860	Her Majesty's 44th Foot	"Punjaub," "Sir R. Seppings" and "Cressy."
2	1 Mar. „	A Company and 1st Supplemental Company, 5th Battalion Artillery Detachment Native Artillery Drivers	"Michigan."
3	5 „ „	No. 4 Battery, Royal Artillery Her Majesty's 44th Foot	"Oriental." "Euxine." "Coromandel." "Rajah of Cochin."
4	5 „ „	21st Regiment Native Infantry	"Hindostan" and "York."
5	6 „ „	A and K Companies, Sappers and Miners &c.	"Statesman."
6	7 „ „	Her Majesty's 44th Foot	"Forerunner."
7	20 April „	1st Detachment, men and horses, of King's Dragoon Guards	"Sirius." "Frank Flint." "Coromandel."
8	5 May „	2d ditto - - - ditto	"Trimountain."
9	14 „ „	3d ditto - - - ditto	"Eastern Empire."
10	31 „ „	4th and 1st Detachments ditto	"Henry Moore."

REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMY.

I.—*Of Extra Regiments.*

224. During the past year the four extra regiments, raised during the disturbances of 1857-58, have been ordered to be reduced.

The 4th regiment was, under the orders of Government, broken up on the 20th June 1859.

The 2d extra regiment was reduced on the 4th March 1860.

The 1st extra regiment was reduced on the 4th April 1860, and the 3d, which was ordered to be broken up from the date of the arrival of the 4th Regiment N. I. at Cuddapah, is now in course of reduction.

II.—*Of Brigade Commands.*

I. Consequent on instructions received from the Supreme Government in October 1859, relative to—

1. The abolition of the brigade commands at all stations where the head-quarters of a division are located; and,

2. The abrogation of the existing rule, under which the senior officer at a station where two or more regiments of the line are quartered, makes over the command of his own regiment

regiment to the next senior officer, and assumes that of the station, drawing compensation for regimental command money in addition to an extra allowance for the command of the station; the G. O. G. G., No. 1460, of 28th October 1859, and G. O. G., No. 455 of 25th November 1859, were republished, and at once carried out, by which the brigade commands at—

Vellore,
Trichinopoly,
Bellary,
Rangoon,

were abolished, and, subsequently the Bangalore brigade, and the command on the Neilgherris.

II. On the 31st March 1860 his Excellency Sir C. Trevelyan, K.C.B., resigned his command as Governor and Commander in Chief of Fort St. George, from which date the troops at the Presidency have been under the orders of the officer commanding centre division.

III. *Native Infantry Regiments and Artillery.*

225. In December last, upon the suggestion of the Commander in Chief, Government sanctioned that the establishment of each regiment of Native Infantry should be reduced to 10 companies of 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 naiques each, and a total of 700 privates; regiments on foreign service being reduced to the new establishment on their return to the Presidency. Of regular army, infantry, and artillery.

The following table will show the reductions carried out up to 1st May 1860:—

REGIMENTS OF NATIVE INFANTRY.	EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.			
	Number of Men on the 1st January 1860.	Number of Men on the 1st May 1860.	Number of Men thus Reduced.	Number of Men Remaining to be Reduced.
1st Regiment Native Infantry	916	783	133	83
3rd Ditto - Light Infantry	925	805	120	105
4th Ditto - Native Infantry	773	734	39	34
5th Ditto - - - ditto	971	767	204	67
6th Ditto - - - ditto	807	776	31	76
7th Ditto - - - ditto	923	746	177	46
8th Ditto - - - ditto	806	771	35	71
9th Ditto - - - ditto	884	736	148	36
10th Ditto - - - ditto	798	687	111	—
12th Ditto - - - ditto	867	760	107	60
13th Ditto - - - ditto	823	725	98	25
14th Ditto - - - ditto	767	764	13	54
15th Ditto - - - ditto	885	722	163	22
16th Ditto - - - ditto	813	720	93	20
17th Ditto - - - ditto	914	798	116	98
18th Ditto - - - ditto	898	741	157	41
19th Ditto - - - ditto	861	759	102	59
20th Ditto - - - ditto	861	721	140	21
25th Ditto - - - ditto	856	712	144	12
26th Ditto - - - ditto	923	713	210	13
27th Ditto - - - ditto	900	881	19	181
28th Ditto - - - ditto	930	762	168	62
29th Ditto - - - ditto	889	793	96	93
30th Ditto - - - ditto	894	796	98	96
34th Ditto - Light Infantry	974	795	179	95
35th Ditto - Native Infantry	842	756	86	56
36th Ditto - - - ditto	886	705	181	5
37th Ditto - - - ditto	964	819	145	119
38th Ditto - - - ditto	921	709	212	9
39th Ditto - - - ditto	872	822	50	122
43rd Ditto - - - ditto	961	786	175	86
44th Ditto - - - ditto	814	789	25	89
45th Ditto - - - ditto	865	765	100	65
46th Ditto - - - ditto	972	783	189	83
47th Ditto - - - ditto	876	711	165	11
48th Ditto - - - ditto	840	608	232	—
49th Ditto - - - ditto	833	714	119	14
50th Ditto - - - ditto	879	730	149	30
51st Ditto - - - ditto	905	748	157	48
TOTAL - - -	34,288	29,402	4,886	2,107

A still further reduction is now under the consideration of the Supreme Government.

A like course was adopted in regard to the native drivers of horse batteries and karkhanas.

The E and F Troops of Horse Artillery were amalgamated on the 28th April 1860.

IV. *Of Veteran Battalions.*

With the exception of detachments at Salem, Arnee, Poonamallee, and Guntoor, which have been retained until the duty is taken over by the mofussil police, the 1st and 2d Veteran Battalions have been broken up.

V. *Revision of Ordnance Establishments.*

226. On the 10th December 1859, Government approved of an extensive revision of the Ordnance establishments at the several stations of the Madras Presidency, submitted by the Inspector General of Ordnance, whereby the reduction of expenditure, immediate and prospective, is calculated to about 96,000 rupees per annum.

VI.—*Tent Lascars.*

On the 30th March 1860, the establishment of tent lascars was ordered to be reduced.

	Syrangs.	1st Tindals.	2d Tindals.	Lascars.
From - -	19	30	111	2,172
To - -	11	15	41	1,185

Further reductions are about to be carried out.

The above are irrespective of several minor reductions, which have been ordered in the military department.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

227. During the past year steps have been taken by Government, in connexion with schools for European and native soldiers, and their children, which promise to be the means of establishing these important institutions in a more satisfactory condition.

The measures already taken to this end are :—

I. Grants-in-aid to divisional or brigade schools.

II. The periodical inspection of all military schools.

I.—*Grants-in-aid to Divisional and Brigade Schools.*

Early in 1859 the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India sanctioned the disbursement of a grant of 25 rupees per mensem, for the establishment, or aid of a school at each divisional or brigade station, for the instruction of the children, both male and female, of all European and East Indian artillery servants of Government, and where also any adults connected with the regiments quartered at such stations might attend.

II.—*Inspection of all Military Schools.*

Several reports upon native regimental schools have been received, from which it is evident that much remains to be done, in order to their being placed on a satisfactory footing.

A scheme for improving the schools is at present under consideration by a committee, which his Excellency the Commander in Chief has assembled for that purpose.

DISCHARGE OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

228. It was early in 1859 that a rather general feeling of dissatisfaction manifested itself among the European troops of the Indian Army on this subject, but in this Presidency no serious breaches of discipline occurred.

At length an order was issued by the Government of India, in June 1859, allowing the men the option of discharge, if they were not willing to serve Her Majesty without a fresh bounty.

The result of this order was, that in the regiment of artillery 532 men took their discharge, and in the three regiments of infantry 1,127. The whole of these were embarked for Europe, with the exception of a very small proportion, who were permitted to receive their discharge and remain in India; and a few, who were given the option of volunteering for service with Her Majesty's regiments in China.

Subsequently, in October 1859, the Home Government granted the boon of two years' service to such of the men as had not accepted their discharge under the order of the Government of India of June. The effect of this boon was, that up to 2d May 1860, 280 men

280 men took advantage of it, and left the service, either with pension or as time-expired men, and applications for the same continue to be received as the men complete their periods of service.

DENTAL SURGERY IN ARMY.

229. Government having had under consideration the fact of the European soldiery being inadequately provided with any dental assistance, beyond extracting the teeth when suffering from toothache, resolved, in the month of May 1859, that a medical officer in every European regiment should be instructed in dental surgery. With this view a suitable room was provided in Fort Saint George, with the necessary instruments and stopping materials, &c., and the surgeon of the garrison (Dr. H. W. Porteous) was deputed to impart instruction to medical officers in the above useful branch of medical science, by giving his attendance twice a week for this purpose, at stated times, when all applicants for relief were also to present themselves, to be attended to either by the medical officers under instruction or by the instructor himself.

From a report of operations for the months of June and July 1859, submitted by Dr. Porteous, the result of the arrangements referred to were shown to be highly satisfactory and encouraging. Three medical officers of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, garrisoned in Fort Saint George, were the first to come under instruction. Their acquirement of the practical knowledge of dentistry was most rapid, and soldiers requiring relief readily availed themselves in large numbers of the advantages offered to them.

Government directed that assistant surgeons of the British and Indian establishments sent to the Presidency for instruction in dental surgery should be granted travelling allowances, both on their proceeding from, and returning to, their stations.

STIPENDIARY MILITARY STUDENTS IN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

230. In May 1859 Government sanctioned certain arrangements for opening out a limited number of stipendiary studentships at the Engineering College at Madras, to the European non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British and Indian forces, with a view to fit them for the department of public works, or in such other situations as would be beneficial to them, as well as conducive to the interests of the State.

COOKING RANGES FOR BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS.

231. The want of proper cooking appliances for the barracks and hospitals of the European troops in this country having attracted special attention, the introduction of improved cooking ranges, designed by Dr. C. M. Duff, temporarily in charge of the School of Industrial Arts at Madras, was brought under the consideration of Government. They were represented to be somewhat analogous in principle and in details to the one invented by Captain Grant, as used by the troops at Aldershot and Woolwich. The chief advantages were shown to consist in the greater cleanliness and comfort which the new plan afforded for cooking; the facility which it presented for cooking for large numbers of men with much despatch, and in a great variety of modes, thereby improving directly the health of the soldiers; and the very great economy it effected in the consumption of fuel.

Government highly approved of the proposed plan, and sanctioned its experimental introduction in the first instance, in the barracks of Fort Saint George, to be set up under Dr. Duff's own arrangements. They directed that a full report should be furnished when the new appliances have been sufficiently proved.

Application has also been made to the Home Government for "Grant's Ranges" to serve as patterns for any modification of those proposed by Dr. Duff.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS AT RANGOON.

232. In July 1859 a report was received from Captain Harris, Deputy Assistant Commissary General in charge of the commissariat in Pegu, of the success which had attended the formation of a soldiers' garden at Rangoon. This garden was established with the two-fold object of affording the means of raising vegetables for the European troops, and of giving the men an opportunity of amusing themselves with gardening, if they chose. The latter has been successful beyond expectation. About 20 men from the Madras Artillery, and Her Majesty's 68th Light Infantry took plots of ground in the garden, and cultivated them with marked success, whereby a *bonâ fide* cash saving in the commissariat accounts of *Rs.* 258. 12. 0. was effected in three months, by the sale of vegetables, and which, it was expected, would shortly be considerably increased.

Captain Harris reported the progress made in the garden as follows:—"Considerable progress has been made here; also artificial water, turf roads, paths, flower beds, summer houses, rustic seats have been constructed. Every description of common flowers, roses of all kinds have thriven well, and bloomed profusely. The band plays twice a week on the ground, where, at this and other times, groups of soldiers, with their families, collect and amuse themselves. Much remains to be done in extending the ground already laid out; further progress will be made during the rains, and I hope the funds will admit of some

gymnastic apparatus; an American bowling green and a bathing-house being added to the attraction of the place, and available for the recreation of the men."

Government considered that further encouragement was required to induce a more extensive use of healthful and profitable occupation, as only 20 men of the European troops at Rangoon had taken plots for cultivation in the garden; the produce also appeared to have been confined entirely to vegetables, no prizes having been awarded for fruits or flowers. The Commander in Chief was requested to adopt such measures as would most likely promote the objects for which the garden had been instituted.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS AT JACKATALLA.

A sum of money, to the extent of 1,000 rupees, was ordered to be disbursed in September last, for the establishment of a soldiers' garden at Jackatalla; and it was enjoined that every inducement should be held out to the soldiers to execute the work themselves, for their own amusement, as well as to economise the funds granted for the purposes of establishment, and the purchase of seeds, &c.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS AT KAMPTEE.

In consequence of the difficulty stated to have been experienced by the Executive Commissariat officer at Kamptee, during the hot season in 1859, in procuring vegetables for the European troops located there, and at Seetabuldee, a garden was established at Kamptee in that year, under the control of the Commissariat officer at that station, as an experimental measure, for the supply of vegetables to the European troops, in lieu of the contract system formerly in force. An advance of 1,000 rupees was made to the Commissariat officer referred to, who was directed to submit an account of expenditure, and to report the result of the experiment in due course, when the garden has been brought into full operation.

SANITARIA FOR TROOPS.

Galee Purvuthum, near Vizagapatam.

233. In the early part of 1859, a committee was appointed by the Commander in Chief to proceed to, and report on the eligibility of the Hill Galee Purvuthum, about 50 miles from Vizagapatam, as a sanitarium. After sketching the route of ascent, and the geological formation and vegetation of the locality, the committee observed as follows:—

"The committee cannot speak too highly of the climate of Galee Purvuthum. During their residence on the heights, the wind blew steadily from the north, from about midnight to mid-day, and during the remainder of the 24 hours, it set in direct from the sea; the temperature was exceedingly equable for so elevated a spot. To the feelings, the climate was most agreeable: the evenings became chilly, and the nights so cold, that, although the four members of the committee slept in a small hill-tent, they were glad of the covering of two blankets each. They all remarked that they were able to take an amount of exercise without fatigue that could not be borne in the low country, and they feel assured that a residence on these hills would be found most beneficial to the invalid."

The committee designated the site they had selected on the hill as "Harris Valley," and intimated moreover their opinion that "the locality possesses, more than any other explored by them, every requisite for the foundation of a sanitarium on an extended scale."

The district engineer of Vizagapatam was of the same opinion. The committee experienced considerable difficulty in procuring supplies for themselves and their attendants. The Kondah Dorillas, or hill tribes, dread the cold of the heights; they are averse to visit them during the day, and always descend to the plains at night. With the exception of a few fowls, they supplied the committee with nothing. But the committee observed that this difficulty of access, and of procuring supplies, are incidental to all newly opened-up localities.

Government directed that an experimental party of an officer, with 20 Europeans and a medical officer, should reside in "Harris Valley" for a few months. The details selected for this party were to consist of able-bodied, hardy men, who could assist in erecting huts at the new sanitarium; but temporary cover for immediate use, on the arrival of the party, was directed to be provided by the Department Public Works. The distance of "Harris Valley" from Vizagapatam is about 56 miles, viz. 45 miles to the foot of the ascent, the valley itself being about 11 miles from the plains, and the ascent, nearly the entire of which can be ridden, occupied about six hours.

Government granted the sum of 3,600 rupees for improving the road from Kotúr to the "Harris Valley."

In February 1860, the officer commanding Northern Division, reported that the sappers were employed at Galee Konda since the 10th December 1859, and that there was no sickness of any importance among the men; on the contrary, the reports of the salubrity of the climate were very favourable. The detachment was employed in making and improving the road the whole way from Kotúr to "Harris Valley" (a distance of about 12 miles), and erecting temporary barracks at the latter place. They also erected huts for themselves and families. It was reported that the barracks would soon be ready, but that little had been done to the commissariat godowns. The officer commanding Northern Division also reported as follows:—

"I am

"I am happy to state that a weekly market is now held at Anantagherry, about 3½ miles from the summit of the Galee Konda, to which people from the plains bring all sorts of provisions for sale. I trust that this may continue, and the general aversion in the minds of the people to visit these parts be gradually overcome."

Government observed that the Commissariat godowns above referred to, should be completed without delay, as it would not be advisable to allow Europeans to occupy the barracks until proper cover for the protection of the supplies required for their use was provided.

Jackatalla or Wellington, on the Neilgherris.

234. In 1847, the site for European barracks at this station was selected by the Marquis of Tweeddale. Two complete companies of Her Majesty's 84th regiment were sent thither in 1852, and their almost entire freedom from any sickness during their residence there, proved the excellence of the site. They were succeeded by a wing of Her Majesty's 74th Highlanders early in 1854, and on the latter leaving the hills in 1857, sick men from various European regiments of Her Majesty's British and Indian forces, have been sent thither, from time to time, for change of air. In 1858 Jackatalla was visited by Lord Harris, then Governor of Madras, and by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, who resolved upon establishing a sanitarium at that place, independent of the barracks now advancing to completion.

The Commander in Chief proposed that a sanitarium, with all contingent buildings, should be formed, so as to accommodate 400 convalescent soldiers, who would be sent from the stations marginally noted, with a due proportion of families and officers. Instructions were accordingly issued for the purchase of land, and for the preparation of the required plans and estimates.

Bangalore.
Trichinopoly.
Cannanore.
Madras.
Mount.

In December 1859, the arrangements for the formation of a temporary sanitarium at Jackatalla were approved by the Secretary of State, who, however, requested, with reference to the state of the finance of India, that, before incurring further expense, it might be considered whether it would not be better to convert the present barracks into a permanent sanitarium. Government intimated, in reply on the 3d March last, that the arrangement may be hereafter practicable, but that the station must continue to be occupied by a regiment of European infantry until barracks for a complete regiment are erected at Waltair.

In a Minute, dated the 23d February last, the Honourable Sir Charles Trevelyan remarked as follows:—

"The true use of Jackatalla is, as a military sanitarium, to relieve the sick, to restore the convalescents, and to give a change of air and scene to all who have begun to suffer from the climate of the plains. All the buildings which have been erected, and not least, the ample ranges of married quarters, are admirably adapted for this purpose. All branches of the European military service—infantry, cavalry, and artillery, may participate in the advantage. Jackatalla, or as I hope it will in future be called, Wellington, would thus become an institution of the greatest value to the whole Madras army, by promoting the health and efficiency of the force, which is the backbone of that army. The sole condition of success, so far as I can see, is, that well-considered rules should be laid down for the sanitarium, and that military and medical officers and a chaplain should be carefully selected for the charge of it. An incidental but very important advantage is, that our European soldiers would be induced to settle in greater numbers in the hill regions.

"Supposing this course to be adopted, the entire cost of building a separate convalescent depôt, amounting to 893,000 rupees, will be saved, and suitable places of Protestant and Roman Catholic worship may be constructed in the unfinished sixth range of barracks, whereby further saving of 1,29,000 will be effected."

Government approved of the barracks at Jackatalla being appropriated as a convalescent depôt for all branches of the European military service in this Presidency, barracks being erected for a European regiment at Waltair in lieu of the accommodation thus relinquished for a sanitarium.

The designation of Jackatalla has been changed to Wellington.

Mutthoor, north of Kamptee.

235. The Commander in Chief brought to notice that at Kamptee, the most inland and isolated station in the Madras side, there was no established place of resort for sick soldiers, though perhaps it was nowhere more required.

Two places were considered worthy of trial. Chikuldah, about 20 miles from Ellichpoor, and 110 west by north from Kamptee. It was highly and unexceptionably spoken of in regard to its salubrity; at an elevation of 3,600 feet the hot winds never reach it. It has long been used by officers and their families, and good roads have been constructed.

The thermometer averages a general range of about 10 degrees below Ellichpoor.

Besides Kamptee, his Excellency intimated that sick soldiers might be sent from Saugor, Mhow, Jaulnah, Jubbulpore, and all stations bordering on the Nurbuddah; that the roads leading to Chikuldah would have to be mended, and that water appeared plentiful, though perhaps to obtain a small supply, some small works would be required in the shape of dams, &c.

The second spot is about 90 miles from Kamptee, on a hill named Mutthoor, which was spoken of most favourably. The Commander in Chief, in his tour in 1858, intended directing some medical officers from Kamptee to have reported on it, but at the time that part of the country was being visited by Tantia Topee and his followers, and it was therefore unsafe to proceed thither. The subject was brought to the notice of the Government of India, who communicated it to the Commissioner of Nagpore.

On the 11th May 1860, Government approved of certain very judicious arrangements made by Brigadier Carthew, commanding the Nagpore force, for sending a committee, consisting of military and medical officers, with a view to examine and report on the capabilities of the Mutthoor Hill as a sanitarium.

Ramandroog, near Bellary.

236. Ramandroog is 38 miles from Bellary. It stands at an elevation of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, and, as a sanitarium for Europeans, has been eminently successful, so far as the very limited extent to which it has been tried, extends.

In March 1859, a return was received of the European invalids located at the Ramandroog sanitarium during the year 1858, together with the following report by the superintending surgeon, Ceded Districts:—

"There is little more to be said than what has been in the reports of past years, all confirmatory of the benefits of the climate in cases suitable to it, or as tending to invigorate the constitution of delicate youths. The returns show but one death, and this from aneurism. That the number 'received' bears a small proportion to those 'remaining' is accounted for by many of the invalids having been sent late in the year. Six transferred to Bellary, because the dewy climate did not agree with them, only confirms what has been so often urged, viz. the importance of discriminatory selection of cases to be transferred to the sanitarium. The invalids have been furnished by several corps, the Royal Artillery, 12th Lancers, and 1st Royals from Secunderabad, and the 60th Rifles and 74th Highlanders from Bellary. Increased accommodation has been sanctioned. Means of employment are greatly needed; this want, after the first novelty has passed off, causes *ennui* and dislike of the place, tending much to retard recovery. A medical officer is now in charge—a great advantage to the sick; and valuable information may be expected from one on the spot in elucidation of the effects of the climate and other particulars."

In accordance with the Commander in Chief's recommendation, Government approved of the erection of a skittle alley and hand-ball court for the use of the men of the depôt at Ramandroog.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Establishment and distribution.

237. The following tabular statement will show the numbers, deficiencies, and requirements of our existing Ecclesiastical establishment:—

A TABULAR STATEMENT OF OUR ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. I.

At the Presidency.

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out Stations.	Church or Chapel.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency in supply of Chaplains.	REMARKS.
St. George's Cathedral	One church	Chingleput, Nellore, Pulicat.	One church One chapel	Rev. C. D. Gibson, M. A. Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D.	2	–	
St. Mary's, Fort St. George.	One church	None	–	Rev. A. H. Alcock, M.A.	1	–	
Black Town	One church, two chapels of ease.	None	–	Rev. C. K. Drury, M.A.	2	1	
Vepery	One church	None	–	Rev. J. T. Kidd, M.A.	2	1	
St. Thomé	One church	None	–	Rev. T. Dealtry, D.D., Acting Archdeacon.	1	–	
St. Thomas' Mount	One church	None	–	Rev. J. Richards (absent on sick certificate), Rev. G. E. Morris, M. A., officiating.	1	–	
Palaveram	One chapel	None	–	Duties performed by Rev. G. Morris.	1	1	
				TOTAL	10	3	

In the Provinces.

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency.	REMARKS.
Arcot	One church	None	-	Rev. A. Pearson, B.A.	1	–	
Bangalore	Three churches and one chapel of ease.	Hurryhur Toomkoor. Shemoga. Hoossoor. Royacottah. Remount depôt.	None	Rev. J. Gorton, M.A. Rev. J. V. Bull, B.A. Rev. W. G. Cooper, officiating for Rev. A. Rogers, on sick leave.	3	–	
Bellary	One church	Gooty Kurnool. Ramanully. Cuddapah. Lingasagoor.	One church	Rev. B. O. M. Deane, B.A.	1	–	
Berhampore	-	Chatterpoor Russelcondah. Aska. Ganjam. Gopaulpore. Munsoorcottah.	-	Rev. W. B. Ottley, B.A.	1	–	
Calicut	-	Malliapooram	-	Rev. J. M'Kee, B.A.	1	–	
Cannanore	One church	Tellicherry	-	Rev. C. Rhenius	1	–	
Coonoor	One church	Coimbatore Paul Ghaut.	One church	Rev. W. Nagle, M.A.	1	–	
Cuddalore	One church	Pondicherry and Porto Novo.	One chapel	Rev. H. Barnes, M.A., officiating	1	–	
Jackatalla	-	None	-	Rev. B. S. Clarke	1	–	
Jaulnah	One church	Aurungabad Mominabad. Hungolee.	-	Rev. E. Kilvert, B.A.	1	–	
Kamptee	One church	Ellichpore Hussingabad.	-	Rev. S. Pettigrew, M.A.	1	–	
Masulipatam	One church	Ellore Condapillay. Guntoor. Ongole.	-	Rev. M. N. Stone, M.A.	1	–	
Mercara	One church	Mangalore Pootoor. Honawar. Sedasheghur. Sirey Hoonsoor Fraserpett	One church	Rev. A. Fennel, B.A.	1	–	
Mysore	One church	French Rocks	One chapel	Rev. W. G. Cooper, officiating at Bangalore; duties performed by Rev. S. Godfrey.	1	1	
Ootacamund	One church	None	-	Rev. F. G. Lugard, M.A.	1	–	
Palamcottah	One church	Tuticorin Courtallu	One church One church.	Vacant	1	1	
Poonamallee	One church	Tripassore	One chapel	Rev. C. K. Bailey, B.A.	1	–	
Quilon	One church	Cochin Trevandrum	One church One church.	Rev. W. G. Howard, B.A.	1	–	
Rajahmundry	One church	Samulcottah Coconada. Coringa. Dowlaishweram.	One church	Rev. W. Capel, M.A.	1	–	
Secunderabad	One church	Bolarum	One church	Rev. R. Firth, M.A., absent on sick leave.	–	–	
		Hyderabad	One church	Rev. J. D. Ostrehan, B.A. Rev. Dr. Sayers (absent on sick leave), Rev. A. Kinlock, B.A., officiating.	2	–	The number of chaplains sanctioned for Secunderabad is only two, but another is much needed.
Seetabuldee, or Nagpore.	One church	Raepore Chunda. Chundromah. Rhundromah.	-	Rev. H. P. James, B.A.	1	–	
Tranquebar	One church	Negapatam Combaconum	One church One church.	Rev. P. Little, B.A.	1	–	
Trichinopoly	Two churches	Madura,	One church	-	2	2	
Vellore	One church	Chittoor	One church	Rev. T. A. Pratt, M.A.	1	–	
Vizagapatam	One church	Waltair Bimlipatam.	One church.				
		Vizianagram Chicacole Calingapatam.	One church One church.	Rev. J. Griffiths, M.A.	1	–	
				TOTAL	39	7	

No. II.

Out-stations supplied by Ministers not on the Government Establishment.

Places supplied.	Primary Stations relieved.	Clergymen employed.	Society to which they belong and the Allowances granted.	REMARKS.
Shavaroy Hills and Salem.	Cuddalore - - -	Rev.— Wilkinson -	Additional Clergy Society, receiving 100 rupees per mensem.	
Cochin - - -	Quilon - - -	Rev. T. Whitehouse -	Additional Clergy Society, receiving 100 rupees per mensem.	
Nellore - - -	The Cathedral, Madras.	Rev. G. English -	Col. Ch. Society, receiving 100 rupees per mensem.	
The Fort - - Toomkoor - - Hurryhur - - Shemogah -	Bangalore - -	Rev. P. Webber	Col. Ch. Society, receiving 100 rupees per mensem.	
Cuddapah - - Gooty - - Kurnool - - Lingasagoor -	Trichinopoly - -	Rev. P. Jelly -	Belongs to no society; receives 100 rupees a month.	
Tanjore - - -	Bellary - - -	Rev. A. Cammerer -	Society S. P. G., receives 80 rupees a month.	
French Rocks and Mysore.	Mysore - - -	Rev. S. Godfrey -	Belongs to no society, receives 100 rupees a month.	

238. From the above tabular statement, No. I., it will appear that there are 39 chaplaincies in the diocese recognised and sanctioned by the Government, in which 39 clergymen are required for actual service. To these there is to be added the Bishop's domestic chaplain, an appointment involving important duties, when the Bishop is on visitation, and extensive correspondence at all times. The exigencies of the service have been so great that the Bishop has constantly denied himself this aid, except when on visitation; but it has subjected him to great difficulty and inconvenience.

Thus it will appear that 40 appointments have to be provided for.

Stations Unprovided, viz.:

* Black Town - 1
Vepery - - - 1
Palaveram - 1
Mysore - - 1
Palamcottah - 1
Trichinopoly - 2
Bishop's Chaplaincy - - 1

239. There are now on the establishment 40 chaplains, including one not yet arrived. But so far from all being on duty, there are seven at this time absent on sick leave or furlough, leaving only 33 in the country available for duty, so that there are actually eight appointments vacant, including that of Bishop's chaplaincy.*

It may be added that the absentees are not at present more numerous than the average to be always expected.

It is evident, therefore, that (after allowance is made for the recent nomination) nine additional chaplains are required, in order to secure the uninterrupted performance of the stated and recognised duties of the diocese.

The above stations, which are left without chaplains, are some of them of great importance, and there are several other places which ought to be added to the list of stations recognised as needing the services of a chaplain; as for instance, Mangalore on the Western Coast, where there are now two native regiments, besides a large class of civilians, with the subordinates connected with their courts; Vizianagaram, on the Eastern Coast, where a brigade has been formed, and where there is a large and increasing community at the out-station; Bimlipatam, on the coast near to it.

Services of clergy not on Government Establishment.

240. The services of the clergy from the voluntary societies at the out-stations mentioned in the tabular list No. II., have been of the greatest benefit to the diocese. There is no part of the establishment that is working more satisfactorily and efficiently. There is scarcely a place where they are employed, that they have not been the means of raising flourishing congregations, and giving cause for gratitude amongst the people of their charge. There are several other small stations where it would be most desirable to obtain their assistance.

Churches needed.

241. Churches or chapels are much needed at Calicut and Berhampore, at Secundrabad, and at Bellary and Ramandully Droog.

Visitation tour.

242. The Bishop's tour of visitation for the year included South Malabar, Travancore, Tinnevelly, and Tanjore, and in the course of it he baptised 3,500 native Christians, and ordained 21 native candidates.

MEDICAL.

HEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

243. The Presidency appears to have been, on the whole, tolerably free from visitations of epidemic diseases. The provinces of Malabar and Canara, Nagpore, the Hydrabad country, and ceded districts, must, however, be exempted from this statement, cholera having prevailed extensively in all these districts during certain months of the year. The seasons have been generally favourable; the demand for labour on public works, railways, irrigation works, &c., has been great; and the enhanced rates of pay have permitted the poorer portion of the population to enjoy a sufficiency of wholesome food, thus contributing to the sanitary condition of the Presidency.

CIVIL DISPENSARIES.

244. The number of these institutions in full operation at the close of the last official year was 38. A dispensary has since been opened at Tellicherry, on the western coast; but the building towards which the inhabitants subscribed 3,387 rupees has not yet been completed. In the meantime a house has been rented for the accommodation of the patients. A new dispensary has been built at Berhampore, in the Northern Division, which has been opened for the reception of patients. The inhabitants of Negapatam, aided by the officers of the Great South of India Railway Company, have already subscribed nearly 3,000 rupees towards the erection of a civil hospital, and the natives of the old town of Cuddalore have offered to support a branch dispensary, if the services of a native surgeon are provided for them. It will be observed that European medicine is making great progress amongst the natives of this Presidency. The number of patients treated in the past year exceeds that of any former year by 44,136, as will be seen from the accompanying table:

TABLE showing the Admissions and Deaths of In and Out-patients in the various Civil Dispensaries, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

DIVISIONS.	IN-PATIENTS.				OUT-PATIENTS.				TOTAL OF IN AND OUT-PATIENTS.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Per-centage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Per-centage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Per-centage of Deaths to Treated.
Presidency - - - - -	2,796	181	199	6·4	71,050	22	1,208	0·03	73,846	203	1,407	0·2
Centre - - - - -	1,822	107	142	5·8	55,184	88	494	0·1	57,006	195	636	0·3
Southern - - - - -	4,300	258	225	6·0	90,460	78	1,217	0·08	94,760	336	1,442	0·3
Mysore - - - - -	97	13	4	13·4	1,193	–	16	–	1,290	13	20	1·0
Malabar and Canara - - -	982	84	71	8·5	18,776	57	407	0·3	19,758	141	478	0·7
Ceded districts - - - -	613	54	43	8·8	18,016	100	230	0·5	18,629	154	273	0·8
Northern - - - - -	1,641	72	111	4·3	22,778	55	357	0·2	24,419	127	468	0·5
Hydrabad S. Force - - -	619	50	47	8·07	1,406	7	33	0·4	2,025	57	80	2·8
Nagpore Force - - - -	348	39	23	11·2	2,318	10	43	0·4	2,666	49	66	1·8
TOTAL - - -	13,218	858	865	6·4	281,181	417	4,005	0·1	294,399	1,275	4,870	0·4

TOTAL of 1858-59 - - - - - - - - 250,263

INCREASE in 1859-60 - - - - - - - - 44,136

VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

245. The number of operations performed has again diminished during the past year. This department is in an unsatisfactory state, from the want of effective supervision over the vaccinators. The new plan approved of by Government will, when brought into operation, doubtless be attended with the best results. The following table shows the work performed

performed in 1859-60, contrasted with the results of the previous year; the total decrease in the number of operations was 11,943 :—

TABLE showing the Number of Vaccinations performed in the Year 1859-60 contrasted with 1858-59, with the Increase or Decrease in each Division.

DIVISIONS.	1858-59.				1859-60.					
	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of Failures.	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of Failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency - -	9,775	8,434	1,341	137·1	10,399	9,017	1,382	133·2	624	—
Centre - - -	49,209	46,175	3,034	61·6	45,361	42,480	2,881	63·5	—	3,848
Southern - - -	96,350	87,550	8,800	91·3	92,567	84,702	7,865	84·9	—	3,783
Mysore - - -	101,051	96,734	4,317	42·7	99,529	95,096	4,433	44·5	—	1,522
Malabar and Canara -	33,444	27,238	6,206	185·5	31,059	25,107	5,952	191·6	—	2,385
Ceded districts - -	24,554	21,326	3,228	131·4	23,204	20,717	2,487	107·1	—	1,350
Northern - - -	37,666	32,488	5,178	137·4	38,318	33,070	5,248	136·9	652	—
Hydrabad S. Force -	2,812	2,363	449	159·6	2,907	2,585	322	110·7	95	—
Nagpore Force -	703	520	183	260·3	277	106	171	617·3	—	426
TOTAL - -	355,564	322,828	32,736	92·06	343,621	312,880	30,741	89·4	—	11,943

HEALTH IN GAOLS.

246. The gaols of the Presidency, Centre and Southern Divisions, and of the ceded districts, have been healthier than usual; but there has been an increase of sickness and mortality in the gaols of Malabar and Canara and the Northern Division. The great mortality on the western coast was caused by an outbreak of cholera in the Calicut Gaol, which in a few weeks swept away 119 out of an average strength of 400 prisoners. Altogether the death-rate has slightly exceeded that of the former year, as will be seen by the following comparative table of sickness and mortality for the official year 1858-59 and 1859-60:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Sickness and Mortality amongst Prisoners in Gaols for the Official Years 1858-59 and 1859-60.

YEARS.	DIVISIONS.	Average Annual Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Treated.	Died.	Per Centage of		
						Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
1858-59 - -	Presidency - - -	300	16½	379	29	126·3	9·6	7·6
	Centre - - - -	1,899	60¾	1,532	92	80·6	4·8	6·005
	Southern - - -	2,310	327	4,204	210	181·9	9·09	4·9
	Mysore - - - -	40	5	123	4	307·5	10·0	3·2
	Malabar and Canara -	1,179	53½	1,562	74	132·4	6·2	4·7
	Ceded Districts - -	1,152	33	1,138	90	98·7	7·8	7·9
	Northern - - -	709	38½	620	37	87·4	5.2	5·9
	TOTAL - - -	7,589	534¼	9,558	536	125·9	7·06	5·6
1859-60 - -	Presidency - - -	352	19	355	13	100·2	3·6	3·6
	Centre - - - -	1,566	41	1,353	63	86·3	4·02	4·6
	Southern - - -	2,411	135	3,830	195	158·8	8·08	5·09
	Mysore - - - -	57	3	68	2	119·2	3·5	2·9
	Malabar and Canara -	997	72	2,057	167	206·3	16·7	8·1
	Ceded Districts - -	939	23	779	48	82·9	5·1	6·1
	Northern - - -	847	40	922	69	108·8	8·1	7·4
	TOTAL - - -	7,167	333	9,364	557	130·6	7·7	5·9

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

247. It has not been possible to obtain correct returns of sickness and mortality for the portions of the European and Native Armies serving beyond the Presidency, in time to admit of their incorporation in this report. The following table exhibits only the sickness and mortality of troops serving within the Presidency or in India. There is nothing particular to remark concerning it, excepting that the troops (European and Native) have been, on the whole, healthy, the death rate being below the average of former years.

The mortality in the European Hydrabad Subsidiary Force appears much higher than in other forces or divisions of the army. This is, in a great measure, explained by the heavy losses, from cholera, of the 17th Lancers, on the line of march from Gwalior to Secunderabad. Her Majesty's 1st Royals, which in the former year was more than decimated at the station from epidemic dysentery, has been healthy.

ABSTRACT Return of Sickness and Mortality amongst Her Majesty's European and Native Troops serving in the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the Official Year, 1859-60.

DIVISIONS.	Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Per Centage of		
					Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
EUROPEANS:							
Presidency - - -	950	2,746	28	86	289·0	2·9	1·0
Centre - - - -	588	984	13	44	167·3	2·2	1·3
Southern - - - -	1,704	2,207	22	108	129·5	1·2	0·9
Mysore - - - -	1,456	1,981	21	116	136·0	1·4	1·0
Malabar and Canara -	1,177	1,412	10	74	119·9	0·8	0·7
Ceded Districts - -	1,182	1,612	31	66	136·3	2·6	1·9
Hydrabad S. Force - -	3,782	8,630	182	302	228·1	4·8	2·1
Nagpore Force - -	1,138	1,717	34	55	150·8	2·9	1·9
Northern - - - -	190	382	4	12	201·0	2·1	1·0
Saugor - - - -	1,725	4,601	41	133	266·7	2·3	0·8
TOTAL - - -	13,892	26,272	386	996	189·1	2·7	1·4
NATIVES:							
Presidency - - -	2,171	3,115	56	176	143·4	2·5	1·7
Centre - - - -	2,566	3,206	70	261	124·9	2·7	2·1
Southern - - - -	3,649	4,485	43	173	122·9	1·1	0·9
Mysore - - - -	3,618	5,436	70	177	150·2	1·9	1·2
Malabar and Canara -	3,679	3,381	49	168	91·8	1·3	1·4
Ceded Districts - -	4,400	3,517	52	159	79·9	1·1	1·4
Hydrabad S. Force - -	5,315	5,698	107	258	107·2	2·0	1·8
Nagpore Force - -	5,149	5,809	106	227	112·8	2·0	1·8
Northern - - - -	6,799	6,420	102	232	94·4	1·5	1·5
Saugor - - - -	4,409	9,760	61	322	221·3	1·3	0·6
TOTAL - - -	41,755	50,827	716	2,153	121·7	1·7	1·4

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

248. The extent of the several telegraph lines in operation on the 30th April 1860 embraces a distance of 1038 miles, viz:— Length of line.

	Miles.
Line from Madras to the Mount, *viâ* Guindy - - - -	9
Line from Madras to the Bombay Frontier, *viâ* Vellore, Bangalore and Bellary - - - - - - - - - -	471
Line from Bangalore to Ootacamund, *viâ* Mysore - - -	163
Line from Mysore to Cochin, *viâ* Mercara, Cannanore, and Calicut - - - - - - - - - - -	204
Line from the Mount to Negapatam, *viâ* Pondicherry - -	191
TOTAL - - - *Miles*	1,038

249. Seven

Line rendered permanent.

249. Seven miles of line from Madras to Guindy have been constructed during the year, in order to avoid a circuitous medium of communication, *viâ* the Mount and Poonamallee.

Four miles of line between Poonamalle and Bangalore have been made permanent during the year, independent of the greater portion of the line already rendered permanent; small intermediate portions of this line between the main supports rest on bamboos and junglewood posts, which will shortly be replaced by permanent posts in places where found to be requisite.

The line between Bangalore and the Bombay frontier is on teak and jungle-wood posts, masonry pillars, granite slabs, and intermediate bamboos placed occasionally where requisite. No portion was rendered permanent during the year.

The line between Mercara and Calicut is partly permanent and partly temporary; it is supported on teak and jungle-wood posts. No portion has been made permanent during the year.

No portion of the western line from Calicut to Cochin was made permanent during the year, or since the last official report; as the line rests partly on teak and other description of timber (durable) supports, since sanction has been reserved for the purchase of posts for these lines, instructions have been accordingly issued to the inspectors in charge of sections to adopt measures to make them permanent; these will be completed about next month.

The line from the Mount to Pondicherry (97 miles) has been made permanent during the year; the line is now supported by teak-wood posts and masonry pillars.

The line from Pondicherry to Negapatam (94 miles) has been made permanent during the year; it is supported on teak and jungle-wood post and masonry pillars.

The foregoing remarks show the progress of works connected with the southern line. Although the western line is not yet rendered permanent, still great alterations and improvements have been effected during the year under review.

Number of offices.

250. There are at present 15 offices in the Madras circle, viz.—

Madras.	Bangalore.	Ootacamund.	Cochin.
Guindy.	Seerah.	Mercara.	Pondicherry.
Mount.	Bellary.	Cannanore.	Negapatam.
Vellore.	Mysore.	Calicut.	

On which the following are worked by Morse's instrument:—

Madras.	Bellary.	Mercara.	Cochin.
Vellore.	Mysore.	Cannanore.	Pondicherry.
Bangalore.	Ootacamund.	Calicut.	Negapatam.

There is a small office with a Morse instrument at the School of Instruction at Coonoor, which, together with another instrument at the Ootacamund office, entirely distinct and apart from that terminating the line from Bangalore, is used especially for the instruction of the pupils sent there for tuition.

Poonamallee has been closed under the orders of the Madras Government, in consequence of its not being much in requisition by Government and the public.

Number and length of messages sent.

251. The accompanying tabular statement, marked (A),* shows the number and length of messages sent from the several stations in the Madras circle, distinguishing "service" from "private;" and the amount of increase in the number of messages during the official year, compared with the past return, is shown as follows:—

In 1859-60 - - - - - - -	35,871
In 1858-59 - - - - - - -	23,394
Increase - - -	12,477

Cash receipts.

252. On reference to this statement, marked (A),* it will be seen that the cash collections at the several stations in the Madras circle, under the head of "private," have been gradually increasing during the year; the result is as follows:—

		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Revenue on private messages in 1859-60 - - -		65,589	9	1½
Ditto - - ditto - in 1858-59 - - -		46,465	8	3
Increase - - -	*Rs.*	19,124	–	10½
Revenue on service messages in 1858-59 - - -		39,040	5	6
Ditto - - ditto - in 1859-60 - - -		17,491	7	1
Decrease - - -	*Rs.*	21,548	14	5

The

* Appendix, No. VIII.

The decrease shown above, under the head of "service," is attributable to the system of cash payment introduced in May last, in supersession of the *pro formâ* charge as heretofore. In comparing the length of messages from the past to the present official year, there is a proportional decrease, thus evidently showing that the officers of the several public departments now study to carry into effect Rules VIII. and X. of the Electric Telegraph Act of 1855, wherein it is directed that all messages be written in as few words as possible, while the system of submitting their bills, &c. to the Audit Office has, doubtless, furthered this reduction.

The number of messages sent by natives during the year is 8,172, as per statement marked (A); comparing this with the past year, the increase is as follows:—

Messages sent by natives in 1859-60 - - - - - -	8,172
Ditto - - ditto - in 1858-59 - - - - - -	4,204
Increase - - -	3,968

Number of complaints, and amount of refunds.

253. The total number of complaints received on account of errors, delays, non-delivery, &c., amounts to only 24 in the transmission of 35,871 messages. The amount refunded is 112 rupees. On comparing with the past official year, there has been a decrease in the number of complaints. The returns show as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Amount refunded on 62 complaints in 1858-59 -	140	4	–
Ditto ditto on 24 ditto in 1859-60 -	112	–	–
Decrease - - - *Rs.*	28	4	–

Red Sea telegraph.

254. The amount of money received for the Red Sea Telegraph Company during the year, is *Rs.* 571. 15.; the small amount collected on this account is attributable to the want of more precise information connected with the despatch of messages by their lines.

Interruptions.

255. During the year under review, there were several interruptions of short duration on the main lines between Madras, Bangalore, and Ootacamund, chiefly caused from violent gales and heavy rain. A few of these are noticed herein:—

On the 11th May 1859—Interruption between Vellore and Madras for 12 hours: line down by the fall of a large tamarind tree, seven miles from Vellore.

On the 29th May 1859—Interruption between Vellore and Madras for 11 hours: line in water on account of strong gale and rain; a masonry pillar broken at the 61st milestone.

On the 30th October 1859—Interruption between Madras and Vellore for eight hours and 50 minutes: the line blown down by a violent gale.

There have been two interruptions of long duration between Calicut and Cochin, for about 11 days in June and July 1859, and eight days in March 1860; these were caused from the cables at the Ponany River being broken, and of the Chetwary River being found faulty; the termini of this cable were very negligently connected to the main line, and the overseer in charge, whose duty it was to attend to it, has been removed from the department, having proved himself incapable of performing the duties entrusted to him.

In the southern lines, between Madras and Pondicherry, there has been an interruption of three days in November 1859, in consequence of heavy rains and inundation.

In January last there was an interruption for three days on the Mercara line, arising from strong gales.

Effect of lightning and rain.

256. On the 22d May and 16th July 1859, a flash of lightning entered the Bangalore office and burnt six lightning conductors and galvanometer coils. Several safety-coils were also burnt at the Mysore office. A brass plate, &c., safety-coil was burnt at the Ootacamund office, and two safety-coils burnt at the Pondicherry office. One teak-wood post was split by lightning between Madras and Pondicherry, and three posts between Pondicherry and Negapatam. The use of the safety-coils introduced last year, in connection with the Morse instrument, have proved very successful in preventing accidents by lightning and injury to instruments.

Fall of rain in inches.

There has been a decrease in the fall of rain during the present official year compared with that of the past, the result of which can be seen by the statement marked B.*

Effect of rain on the line.

The effect of rain on the lines has not shown anything remarkable or worthy of notice.

Delays and errors.

257. There is a marked decrease in errors, both in non-repeated and repeated messages, sent from, and received at, the several stations in the Madras circle, during the official year, as per statement marked C.* This is attributable to the mode introduced only last year, of receiving and recording the messages by the signaller himself.

Progress of signallers in receiving by ear.

There has been a gradual and very steady progress made by the signallers generally in receiving by ear, since the last official report, as per statement marked D.

258. The

* Appendix, No. VIII.

Expenditure of the department.

258. The statement marked E. shows the gross amount expended on account of salary in the construction and working accounts, separately.

		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Expenditure in the circle for the year, under the head of rent.	The amount paid for office rent during the year is -	11,516	–	–
Expenditure in the circle by purchase of stones for lines and offices.	The amount expended in the purchase of stones for lines is - - - - - - - - -	26,525	2	5
	And for offices ditto - - - - -	17,386	14	–
	Making a Total of - - *Rs.*	43,912	–	5

It will be perceived that the expenditure on account of salary at the several telegraph stations and divisions of the line in the Madras circle has been gradually decreased during the year, as noted below :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Disbursement of salary in 1858-59 - - - -	1,40,257	1	3
Ditto - ditto 1859-60 - - - -	1,38,548	10	9
Decrease - - - *Rs.*	1,708	6	6

Cost of contingent labour, repairs, and carriage.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
The amount expended for contingent labour, for repairs and carriage is - - - - - - -	63,673	8	7
As shown in the statement of disbursement of contingencies in 1858-59 - - - - - -	1,70,628	13	7
Ditto - ditto - in 1859-60 - - -	63,673	8	7
Decrease - - - *Rs.*	1,06,955	5	–

Of this sum a large portion has been expended on account of carriage from Madras to Coonoor, in conveying lads entertained at Madras being sent up to the Coonoor school for instruction, as also after the completion of their training to the several stations in this and other circles.

Workshop.

259. The workshop at Bangalore continues to furnish the lines and offices of this circle with needle instruments, tools, implements, &c., as also the neighbouring circles of Hydrabad and Ceylon; it has also furnished of late a supply of the superintendent's new modification of Morse's instrument, and is progressing daily in efficiency, under the able management of Mr. E. Faulkner, the inspector in charge.

School for signallers.

The school continues to instruct lads as signallers for this department; there has been a great demand for signallers in other circles, most of whom have been furnished from this school. It is due to Mr. T. O. Knop to say that the school under his control has been considerably improved since the submission of the last report.

Horse patrols.

The introduction of horse patrols on the lines, instead of line guards, has proved successful. Interruptions are now being remedied in a comparatively short space of time.

Time ball.

The time ball has sustained severe damage from heavy gales to such an extent, that it was deemed advisable to construct a new one on a much more substantial principle.

EMIGRATION.

Casualties.

260. The emigration during the official year 1859-60, has been conducted with its usual success as regards the health and comforts of the emigrants, and our vessels have been as before, singularly free from disease. The ships despatched to the West Indies, as well as to the Mauritius, with the numbers embarked in each, and, as far as has been ascertained, the deaths that have occurred on board, will be found in the Appendix.* In none of these did any serious sickness break out, and the mortality has been light; but two unfortunate casualties have occurred, one of which involved a most melancholy loss of life.

Loss of the "Ocean Wave."
121 men.
52 women.
18 boys.
11 girls.
12 infants.

On the 22d April 1859, the "Ocean Wave," a first-class vessel, which had already been employed on several occasions in conveying emigrants between Madras and the Mauritius, left with 214 souls for that colony, and was never after heard of. It is conjectured that she must have foundered in a cyclone which was experienced in the lower part of Bay of Bengal, on the 25th and 26th of that month.

Grounding of the "Nonpareil."
145 men.
63 women.
22 boys.
17 girls.
10 infants.

The other casualty was the grounding of the "Nonpareil" on the beach, about 65 miles north of Trincomalee, when bound with emigrants to the Mauritius. She left Madras with 257 souls on the 3d February last, and on the 6th ran ashore as above-mentioned,

* Appendix, No. IX.

tioned, and remained there till the 15th, when she was floated. The emigrants were landed without accident, and were housed and fed at Jaffna. Meanwhile, the vessel, after being hauled off, proceeded to Trincomalee, where, after undergoing examination and certain repairs, she was certified by the master attendant at that port to be seaworthy and in a fit condition to continue her voyage to the Mauritius. The emigrants were then requested to proceed on board, but they refused from a fear that they would not be safe, a resolution for which they can hardly be blamed; and as the Ceylon authorities had been requested on no account to re-embark them against their will, they were sent back to Madras by land, and the greater portion proceeded to Mauritius in another vessel.

Disaster to the "Devonshire." 229 men. 75 women. 13 boys. 12 girls. 10 infants.

These are the only two accidents which have occurred to vessels despatched from Madras. A serious disaster, however, befel a Calcutta ship, in which the Madras agency had to act. The "Devonshire" left Calcutta in the early part of last December, with 339 souls for Demerara, and on the 4th and 5th of that month encountered a severe cyclone, in which she was dismasted. In this state she was picked up by the "Colgrain," on the 9th, and towed into Cocanada. The last-named vessel subsequently brought the coolies on to Madras, whence she carried to their original destination as many as the law permitted her to receive. The remainder were forwarded shortly after in another ship, the "Priam," and a few were sent back to Calcutta as being unequal to the voyage.

Working of Mauritius private agency.

261. In the last report was noticed the introduction of an Act at the Mauritius, legalizing agreements entered into between special agents in this country and emigrants. This system was tried, and many agents from the colony arrived here with large orders for coolies; but it has not worked satisfactorily for them, and the result has been that, except in rare instances, the engagements are again left to the Government Agent, and all agreements are now signed by the emigrants before the Protector.

Maximum number of passengers allowed in emigrant ships.

The only other subject that it is necessary to mention is, that an attempt has been made to increase the numbers permitted to be embarked in large ships. The Chamber of Commerce at Madras and the Protector of Emigrants at the Mauritius represented that the restriction to 350 statute passengers tended to keep larger vessels out of the employ. This may be the case, but a vessel of 1,000 tons is not more eligible than one of 700, if the full number she measures for is put on board. On the contrary, experience has proved that when large numbers are congregated together, the risk of sickness is much increased, and the Government has concurred in limiting the allotment for any one ship to 350 statute passengers as before.

Emigration to St. Vincent legalized.

A Bill has been passed, No. XII. of 1860, to legalize emigration to St. Vincent, but as yet it has not been acted upon.

Trinidad government agency.

262. Mr. Warner, the agent for Trinidad, commenced active operations on the 1st of September last, having established his depôt at Royapettah.

He adopted a system precisely similar to that he found in practice at the Mauritius depôt, with the exception of giving money-batta instead of food.

Both depôts have been free from serious sickness during the time under report.

Extent of emigration.

263. The numbers embarked from each depôt are as follows:—

		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Deaths.
Mr. Burton's	To the Mauritius	6,807	2,781	1,005	786	534	—
	To Demerara	539	247	59	59	15	—
Mr. Warner's	To Trinidad	655	346	101	84	39	—
The Numbers that have returned from the Colonies are:—							
From the Mauritius		860	194	60	58	16	—
Ditto	Demerara	162	95	23	24	26	83

Return emigrants.

264. The only vessel that has returned from the West Indies is the "Henry Moore," which left George Town on the 22d November, and arrived here on the 26th April last. The number embarked and landed was:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	TOTAL.
Embarked	225	110	24	24	25	
Births	-	-	-	-	5	
Total	225	110	24	24	30	413
Died on voyage	63	15	1	-	4	83
Landed	162	95	23	24	26	330

This unusual mortality of 83 souls was in no way to be ascribed to the inadequacy of the vessel for their accommodation, or to the provisions issued. The ship was roomy and particularly

particularly well ventilated; the rations and water of unexceptionable quality, and much care and attention were displayed by the commander to his charge; but many embarked with the germs of disease brought on partly by a long residence in an unhealthy climate, and partly by habits of intemperance, and, finally, the surgeon superintendent was, in the opinion of the Medical Committee assembled here to report on his treatment, not only incompetent, but was one who had not received a regular professional training. Under these circumstances the Government decided that he should never again be employed in charge of emigrants.

The "Henry Moore's" men brought orders to the extent of 35,982 dollars—their savings during from 10 to 15 years' residence in the colony of British Guiana—and were paid in rupees at the current rate of exchange (2 rupees 3 annas per dollar), in accordance with a very liberal and politic arrangement entered into by that Government. One man had saved as much as 1,850 dollars, and some few 1,000 and upwards. Only 24 of the whole number were without funds, or at least made no deposit prior to embarking.

CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.

Supply of Timber to Public Departments.

265. The demand for timber during the past official year, from many public departments, has been very urgent.

In May 1859 the Conservator of Forests proceeded to Shemogah, to arrange for the supply of large beams to complete the European hospital at Bellary, and the Commissioner of Mysore sanctioned an overseer and establishment for the superintendence of the forests in the Nuggur Division. Great assistance has been derived from this source in floating timber down the Tunga and Bhádra rivers, to where the railway crosses the Tumbudra.

The storing of timber for the Government workshop at Tuddry removed a considerable quantity of well-grown timber; but the enormous, pressing, and continuous demand for sleepers by the several railway companies has taxed our resources to the utmost.

Segúr and Mudumallai Forests.

The Wellington barracks are almost completed; but there is an immediate prospect of other public buildings, viz., the male and female Lawrence Asylums, European Penitentiary, &c., being erected on the Neilgherry hills. The careful seasoning of teak timber in anticipation of this great demand is receiving every attention.

Annamallai and North Canara Forests.

The large reserved forests have been systematically worked throughout the year; but all the timber that could be brought down to the depôts has been immediately cleared, both by the Railway and other Public Departments. Arrangements are being made for working the unexplored tableau of the Gúnd, with the assistance of the district engineer, Captain Walker.

Extension of system to Pulni Hills and Cuddapah and Kurnool.

266. As proposed by his Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, an overseer has been appointed to the forests of Madura, and another has been nominated to the Denkinacottah Talook of Salem, chiefly with a view to supervise the sandal-wood trees, and to mark timber trees for the Bangalore Branch Railway.

Cuddapah and Kurnool.

The appointment of an assistant for the conservancy of the forests in these two districts is urgently called for by the requirements of the North-west Branch of Railway and Irrigation Canal Companies.

Plantations.

267. The Conolly plantations in Malabar are being extended annually, and teak nurseries have been commenced upon the same system along the banks of the Sedashegur River, in North Canara, and on the Annamallai Hills.

Wellington Plantations.

The plantations of Australian trees on the Neilgherries give promise of the future supply of firewood, and probably building materials.

Neilgherry Forests.

The orders of Government for the due conservancy of these forests have been carried out; several sholás were sold by public auction to native contractors, who have depôts in Ootacamund. During the five months, the dead and fallen timber are lotted by the department, and sold weekly for the convenience of the public. The consumption of fuel in this largely increasing settlement is now very great; the number of fires required in the station being not less than about 4,000 daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

268. The three botanic gardens at Madras, Bangalore, and Ootacamund continue to improve under the able superintendence of Messrs. Brown, New, and McIvor. In the gardens of Bangalore and Ootacamund extensive improvements and additions are being made, not only in regard to their beauty, but also in the propagation of foreign plants.

The abstract of distribution of seeds, &c., is as follows, and shows a large increase over the previous year:—

Madras - - - - - - - - - -	3,780
Bangalore - - - - - - - - -	2,078
Ootacamund - - - - - - - - -	17,011

Introduction of the "Cinchona."

The ship freighted from South America with cinchona plants and seeds for the introduction of that tree into Southern India is expected to arrive at Calicut towards the end of the present year.

PRESIDENCY TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

269. Appendix No. X. A. contains a statement of the income and expenditure of the Madras Municipal Commissioners for the year 1859. Income and Expenditure.

The balance on the 31st December 1858 carried forward to the past year's account, was as follows:

				Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Cash with the Bank of Madras and in suspense				10,585	10	10
Investments in Government Securities				1,54,800	–	–
Arrears of assessment and wheel tax				83,999	1	8
Advances recoverable from contractors				5,600	–	–
Value of office premises				20,654	8	5
Ditto of lamp posts, &c., in store				3,303	9	–
				2,78,942	13	11
Less Amount due Bank of Madras				10,000	–	–
			Rs.	2,68,942	13	11

The Income of the past year was as follows:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*			
Assessment in 1859	1,37,111	2	7			
Wheel tax, 1857 and 1858	2,581	4	–			
Ditto 1859, 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters	40,442	12	–			
Warrant fees	991	9	8			
License fees	146	–	–			
Fines	1,208	4	–			
Interest on Government Securities	4,806	15	–			
Stoppages in Civil Engineer's Department	240	2	6			
				1,87,528	1	9
			Rs.	4,56,470	15	8
Less Remissions and Refunds				3,614	4	11
Total Income			*Rs.*	4,52,856	10	9

270. Of the arrears and current demand of assessment, aggregating *Rs.* 1,51,883. 5. 9., as shown in the Statement B,* the collections during the past year were as follows:— Collection, &c., of Assessment.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Arrears from 1842 to 1858	3,986	15	8
Arrears of 1858	48,348	5	6
Current, of 1859	99,548	–	7
Total	*Rs.* 1,51,883	5	9

Being *Rs.* 30,026. 1. 5. in excess of those of 1858. The increase is owing to the large amount of arrears of assessment for 1858.

These amounted to *Rs.* 2,342. 1. 8. against *Rs.* 856. 6. 11. in 1858, but are still far below the average of former years. Lists of irrecoverable assessment have been made out and are in course of verification, and when the same has been completed, the amount will be written off, and thus reduce the outstandings under the following head:— Remission of Assessment.

Balance of Assessment.—Outstanding on 31st December 1859—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Old arrears	7,536	6	4
Arrears of 1859	4,775	–	10
Current	37,563	2	–
Total	*Rs.* 49,874	9	2

Being *Rs.* 17,114. 4. 10. below the balance on 31st December 1858. Of these arrears fully one-half have subsequently been collected in the current year.

271. These

* Appendix No. X.

CHAP IX. Madras.

Wheel Tax Collections, &c.

271. These aggregate *Rs.* 51,395. 9. 8. against *Rs.* 50,384. 4. 4. in 1858, and consist of the following items:—

	Arrears of 1857.	Arrears of 1858.	Current, or 1859.	Total.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
On spring vehicles and animals	136 11 8	12,596 2 –	30,164 – –	42,896 13 8
On carts - - - -	39 4 –	3,318 4 –	5,141 4 –	8,498 12 –
	175 15 8	15,914 6 –	35,305 4 –	51,395 9 8

The remissions were as follows:—

	Rs. *a.* *p.*
On spring vehicles and animals - - - -	1,247 2 –
On carts - - - - - - - -	51 12 –
Total - - -	*Rs.* 1,298 14 –

And the balance outstanding on 31st December 1859:—

	Arrears of 1857.	Arrears of 1858.	Current, or 1859.	Total.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
On spring vehicles and animals	660 – –	906 – –	2,620 12 –	4,186 12 –
On carts - - - -	531 – –	977 4 –	644 12 –	3,153 – –
	1,191 – –	1,883 4 –	4,265 8 –	7,339 12 –

Heads of Expenditure.

272. The other items of income do not call for especial notice, and it remains to notice the expenditure under its several heads:

				Against.		In 1858.
		Rs. *a.* *p.*			*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	
Assessment Department - - - -		7,958 3 9			6,807 – 7	
Assessor's ditto - - - - -		1,992 7 9			1,866 4 1	
Burial and burning grounds - - -		664 9 10			6,980 9 9	
Conservancy Department - - - -		4,160 7 10			6,429 10 8	
Civil Engineer's ditto - - - -		7,469 4 –			7,556 6 5	
Law charges and compensations - - -		77 8 –			—	
Lighting - - - - - - - -		3,285 15 2			2,975 12 10	
Municipal Department - - - -		22,047 4 8			24,970 5 8	
Mortuary ditto - - - - - -		1,023 – –			883 4 7	
Office premises repairs - - - -		75 12 1			—	
Petty advances - - - - - -		868 3 9			—	
Plant - - - - - - - -		3,356 1 –			—	
Road Department - - - - -		4,421 7 10			4,240 8 8	
Road work - - - - - -		78,570 – 3			93,128 5 2	
Ditto (advances) - - - -		5,712 11 2			—	
Scavenging Department	*Rs.* 57,080 8 4					
Less proceeds of rubbish -	3,508 – 5	53,572 7 11			49,868 6 3	
Slaughter-house charges -	974 13 4					
Less fees - - - - -	960 6 –	14 7 4			422 4 5	
Stationery, books, maps, &c. - - -		1,167 14 6			—	
Wheel Tax Department - - - -		5,468 5 –			5,135 11 6	
Watering - - - - - - -		1,235 15 5			2,246 8 2	
Works, drain and other - - - -		18,033 9 1			40,442 15 3	
Ditto advances - - - - - -		19,298 6 9			—	
		2,40,474 3 1			2,53,954 2 –	
DEDUCT.						
Government contributions for roads, &c. -		32,396 13 1			31,574 14 10	
Proceeds of houses sold - - - -		12,397 3 3			—	
		44,794 – 4			—	
	Rs.	1,95,680 2 9			2,22,379 3 2	

The

The increase under the head of Assessment Department is owing to the transfer to it of certain salaries charged in the previous year to Municipal Department. With the exception of the scavenging, there is a reduction in the cost of the establishments taken in the aggregate.

273. The expenditure under the head of Roads is as follows:— Details of expenditure on roads.

	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
NEW ROADS.		
From Egmore High Road to Pursewaulkum	967 5 9	
Between Theeroopully and Wall Tax Streets, Black Town	518 – –	
Between Popham's Broadway and Ramasawmy Streets, Black Town	325 15 6	
Others of minor importanc	330 10 11	
	2,142 – 2	
Advances	768 – 2	
	2,910 – 4	
Deduct amount realised by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased	267 5 3	
		2,642 11 1
IMPROVEMENTS TO ROADS.		
Vencatasa Moodelly Street, Triplicane	16,004 13 6	
Cutcherry Road, Mylapoor	2,796 6 5	
Lane leading from Davidson's Street to Cundapa Chetty Street, Black Town	1,485 10 10	
Junction between Condy Chetty and Phillips' Streets, Black Town	1,400 – –	
Audeappa Naick Street, Black Town	1,015 2 8	
Sydenham's Road, Choolay	837 10 10	
Connecting Annah Pillay Street with Wall Tax (west) Street, Black Town	644 – –	
Saulay Street, Black Town	627 11 10	
Sawmy Pundarum Street, Chindadripettah	425 – –	
Connecting Jaganada Moodelly Street with Teroopully Street, Black Town	325 6 –	
Mount Road, near Messrs. Franck's shop	306 14 2	
Lane between Laulah Coottay and Narraina Chetty Streets, Pareamettoo	305 – –	
Viziah Vignaswerer Covil Road, Choolay	300 4 6	
Others of minor importance	1,118 9 8	
	27,592 10 5	
Deduct amount realised by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased	12,129 14 –	
		15,462 12 5
Repair of roads	48,835 5 8	
Advances	4,944 11 –	
		53,780 – 8
GRAND TOTAL	*Rs.*	71,885 8 2

274. The

Particulars of expenditure on other new works

274. The particulars of the expenditure for new works are as follow:

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Side Channels	In Black Town	863 6 8	
	„ Choolay	794 2 7	
	„ Poodoopett	201 9 6	
	„ Egmore	186 8 –	
	„ Comal Esverenpettah	111 4 8	
	„ Nungumbaukum	70 15 2	
			2,227 14 7
Centre and secondary drains	In Black Town	1,525 4 6	
	„ Nungumbaukum	518 3 10	
	„ Adyar	86 – –	
			2,129 8 4
Privies	In Black Town	691 13 4	
	„ Pursewaulkum	542 1 10	
	„ Royapoorum	518 14 6	
	Near the Moonegar Choultry	168 – –	
	In Mylapoor	88 7 6	
	„ Perambore slaughter-house	75 14 2	
			2,085 3 –
Wells and Cisterns, &c.	In Black Town	- - -	1,608 15 5
Support or retaining and compound walls	To the Mahomedan burial ground, near the Penitentiary	433 12 4	
	In Eroorgunrum	378 6 3	
	„ Choolay	254 – –	
	„ Black Town	143 8 6	
	„ Perambore	111 6 –	
	„ Mylapoor	105 9 6	
			1,426 10 7
	Platforms for rubbish boats	- - -	676 13 4
	Cattle pound in Washermanpet	- - -	221 9 6
	Trevelyan Basin	- - -	210 13 6
	Dock at Cochrane's Canal	- - -	72 1 6
	Cesspools	- - -	40 – 6
	Dust boxes	- - -	19 1 2
	Advances for the construction of drains and channels	8,582 7 8	
	Works near the band stand	3,000 – –	
	New burning grounds	2,000 – –	
	Retaining and parapet walls	1,550 – –	
	Privies	1,435 15 1	
	Canal for rubbish boats	1,000 – –	
	Slaughter-yard at Triplicane	300 – –	
	Police Tannah in Vencatasa Moodelly Street, Triplicane	300 – –	
	Miscellaneous works	1,130 – –	
			19,298 6 9
			30,017 2 2
	Deduct amount realised by the sale of houses, &c., purchased	- - -	448 11 10
		Rs.	29,568 6 4

275. The works near the band-stand and the new burning ground were undertaken at the expense of Government, and the cost has since been recovered.

The canal for rubbish boats, for which an advance of 1,000 rupees is included in the above statement, was finished in the present year at a total cost of *Rs.* 2,530. 4. 0.

It is situated a little beyond the first bridge, north of the railway, and is 900 feet long by 43 feet wide.

The work was performed by Mr. R. Kennedy, first assistant district engineer, in charge of Cochrane's Canal, in a most satisfactory and workmanlike manner.

Slaughter-houses.

A new slaughter-house at Triplicane was opened on the 25th August, and a site has been purchased for one at Choolay. That near the Monegar Choultry is being considerably enlarged.

To meet the expense of cleansing and maintaining these slaughter-houses, the Municipal Commissioners purpose levying a trifling fee of three pice per head of cattle slaughtered there.

Latrines.

Eleven latrines were constructed in last year, making a total of 84 now in use.

276. In

276. In July last, his Excellency Sir C. Trevelyan laid before the Commissioners for consideration a scheme prepared under the direction of Colonel Arthur Cotton, Commandant of Engineers, for cleansing the southern portion of the main drain with water raised from Cochrane's Canal, which it was supposed would greatly abate the nuisance of the stench so loudly complained of by the inhabitants of Fort St. George during the north-east monsoon, and by those of Black Town during the rest of the year, arising from the discharge of the sewerage into the sea near the north-east angle of the fort. Drainage of Black Town.

The scheme included the making a navigable channel from the canal to a tank situated just within the town wall, a little to the north of Elephant Gate, and the deepening of the tank so as to make it fit for a boat station or basin, similar to that known as Cochrane's Basin. On the eastern border of this basin it was proposed to erect a cistern 150 × 100 × 6, to contain 90,000 cubic feet of water, to be lifted by a six-horse power steam engine, working ten hours a day, and conveyed by iron pipes to the highest point on the western ridge of Black Town, or Saulay-street, from whence it might be distributed through the primary drains of that portion of the town, or led by the large secondary drain in Annah Pillah-street into the southern end of the main drain.

The cost of this work was estimated at 24,500 rupees, but this did not include the value of the tank and adjacent land required for the purpose, for which upwards of 20,000 rupees has had to be paid by award of the arbitrators appointed under Act VI. of 1857. On further consideration, it was also found desirable to increase the dimensions of the cistern to 260 feet in length, 166 feet in width, and 10 feet in height, so as to hold 250,000 cubic feet of water, and to substitute a 12-horse for a six-horse steam engine, thus bringing the cost of the works up to 27,450 rupees, exclusive of the engine, which his Excellency promised should be furnished by Government.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
The estimated cost of making the navigable cut, and of deepening the tank is	4,461	13	2
And of erecting the cistern	12,540	–	–
Both of which works are now in course of execution.	17,001	13	2
There remain the engine house and conduit	8,090	–	–
Abutments and foundation for bridge over the cut from the canal	3,200	–	–
130 tons of iron pipes	10,000	–	–
Laying ditto and building distributing cisterns	3,700	–	–
	41,991	13	2
Add cost of the ground	20,000	–	–
Probable cost of the work *Rs.*	61,991	13	2

This heavy outlay cannot, of course, be borne by the current income of the municipal fund, but must be met by the realisation of a portion of the sum invested in Government securities, and set apart expressly for such purposes.

227. The number of deaths reported in 1859 was as follows:— Mortuary Registration.

Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
3,299	3,183	3,784	10,266
Against 3,492	3,360	3,620	10,472 in 1858.

The number of deaths from cholera was only 1,061 against 2,047 in the preceding year.

In order to save delay in compiling the mortuary returns, and at the same time to ensure greater correctness in the classification of diseases, the Commissioners have, as an experiment, placed the entire establishment under the control of the Director General, Medical Department, who publishes weekly returns, with full details and comparative statements in the Official Gazette.

OBSERVATORY.

278. During the past year Major Tennant assumed charge of the office of Government Astronomer in succession to Major Jacob.

The new piers for the transit circle are approaching completion, and the other works for the meridian instrument are in progress.

A new dome has been sanctioned for the equatorial instrument.

In the absence of a reliable instrument, no meridian observations have been taken; but the reduction of those previously made has been continued, and the work is nearly ready for the press.

 279. The

279. The correct time of the firing of the evening gun has been regularly published, and the time ball has also been in use; but till February its mechanism was very defective, and failures from this cause were frequent. In April the ball itself threatened to give way, and a new one has been constructed. No future difficulty in the matter is now anticipated.

280. In compliance with a request from England, the planet alleged to have been discovered by M. Lescarbault has been carefully sought, but without any result. The possible period of its visibility on the sun's disc passed without any sign of it at Madras.

Magnetic Observatory.

281. The magnetic observatory continues in the same state as at the date of the last report. A volume of observations in the meteorological branch is passing through the press, and the printing of the magnetic observations has been sanctioned.

282. The Government Astronomer has availed himself of the Astronomer Royal's offer of correspondence, from which the establishment will, doubtless, derive much advantage.

Government Museums.

Central Museum.

283. Lieutenant Mitchell has succeeded Dr. Balfour in the charge of the Central Museum.

The arrangements for the formation of a library of reference in connexion with the museum are in progress, and a considerable nucleus has been already formed.

The average monthly expenditure, on account of the museum, has been *Rs.* 197 13 *a.*, and that on account of the zoological department, *Rs.* 310 13 *a.* 1 *p.*

These gardens continue to form a great attraction to the public, and are daily visited by large numbers of people.

284. The total number of visitors to the museum, during the past year, is stated to have been 552,407, of whom 81,228 signed their names in the visitors' book.

The donations to the museum, during the year, were 492 in number, and 23 specimens were presented to the zoological collection.

The series of ethnological masks, by M. M. Schlagintweit, is nearly complete.

The collection of models has not yet been received from England, but may be daily expected.

285. In July 1859 a supply of the seed of the *Sorghum Saccharatum* was distributed from the museum throughout the three Presidencies, and in Ceylon, together with copies of a pamphlet explanatory of the culture.

The results have been very varying, and seem to show that, in many instances, the seed was injured before received; but attention has thus been drawn to a class of plants which promises to be of much use to the agriculturists of this country, and the success that has attended the cultivation of the *Imphee* in many places has been most marked.

District Museums.

286. The district museums that have been formed at Cuddalore, Mangalore, Rajahmundry, Cotacamund, Bellary, and Kurnool, continue to give promise of useful results.

APPENDICES to the ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY, during the Year 1859-60.

Appendix, No. 1.

TABLE A.—SHOWING the Number of SUITS Instituted and Disposed of during the Year 1859.

	Depending 1st January 1859.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or Withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Depending 31st December 1859.
Bellary - - -	808	6,184	6,992	2,583	91	2,701	248	1,369
Calicut - - -	8,753	12,585	21,338	5,083	1,204	2,799	1,021	11,231
Chicacole - - -	1,416	2,867	4,283	1,298	199	1,011	148	1,627
Chingleput - -	931	3,098	4,029	1,267	211	913	163	1,475
Chittoor - - -	1,754	8,149	9,903	2,899	588	3,581	18	2,817
Coimbatore - -	1,674	9,606	11,280	3,582	367	3,614	1,231	2,486
Combaconum - -	9,178	21,440	30,618	5,392	1,314	10,156	1,816	11,940
Cuddalore - -	1,747	7,506	9,253	2,315	474	3,566	6	2,892
Cuddapah - - -	3,297	6,892	10,189	2,694	671	1,521	1,241	4,062
Guntoor - - -	413	3,617	4,030	1,232	108	2,228	4	458
Honore - - -	3,760	8,031	11,791	3,063	308	1,924	97	6,399
Madura - - -	3,502	10,096	13,598	1,953	749	5,075	328	5,493
Mangalore - -	3,486	10,008	13,494	3,390	361	2,685	284	6,774
Masulipatam - -	1,171	3,822	4,493	1,474	125	1,259	211	1,424
Nellore - - -	887	5,718	6,605	1,577	195	3,512	11	1,310
Nundial - - -	1,571	6,206	7,777	1,655	271	2,065	1,619	2,167
Rajahmundry - -	2,626	5,952	8,578	1,569	129	1,513	1,799	3,568
Salem - - -	4,037	9,934	13,971	4,122	550	4,612	10	4,677
Tellicherry - -	4,196	4,498	8,694	2,098	562	938	71	5,025
Tinnevelly - -	1,704	6,839	8,543	1,682	553	3,101	10	3,197
Trichinopoly - -	2,747	7,049	9,796	2,076	625	2,937	952	3,206
Agent, Ganjam - -	957	1,349	2,306	433	163	451	80	1,179
Agent, Vizagapatam -	3,120	2,323	5,443	711	168	922	286	3,356
Total of 1859 - -	63,735	1,63,269	2,27,004	54,148	9,986	63,084	11,654	88,132
Total of 1858 - -	57,646	1,43,389	2,01,035	48,181	8,983	62,218	17,918	63,735
Increase - - -	6,089	19,880	25,969	5,967	1,003	866	- -	24,397
Decrease - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,264	—

TABLE B.

	FROM THE DECREES OF					
	Civil Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	District Moonsiffs.	TOTAL.
Suits appealable - - -	38	324	202	993	22,451	24,008
Appealed - - - -	31	53	95	391	5,361	5,931
Affirmed - - - -	13	27	61	180	2,495	2,776
Modified or reversed - -	6	12	25	171	1,346	1,560

Appendix, No. 1—*continued.*

Table C.—Petty Offences.

Zillahs and Agencies.	Summoned.	Released.	Discharged on Razeenamah.	Punished.	Dealt with by		
					Village Police.	District Police.	Magistracy.
Bellary	6,112	2,203	1,534	2,375	465	5,130	517
Calicut	9,014	3,620	3,552	1,799	1,315	7,441	215
Chicacole	13,419	4,041	6,637	2,681	1,292	12,017	110
Chingleput	8,922	2,751	2,986	3,045	403	7,746	645
Chittoor	13,766	5,981	4,024	3,719	321	12,971	474
Coimbatore	13,898	5,410	1,887	6,564	2,688	10,966	244
Combaconum	15,900	7,037	4,125	4,514	517	15,100	283
Cuddalore	11,405	3,775	3,292	4,309	564	10,555	257
Cuddapah	3,405	1,300	942	1,163	9	2,946	450
Guntoor	13,767	4,164	6,442	3,161	1,811	11,787	169
Honore	4,551	948	1,866	1,656	226	4,269	56
Madura	14,523	7,232	2,679	4,612	1,653	12,270	600
Mangalore	5,057	1,535	2,602	863	341	4,596	120
Masulipatam	5,470	1,494	1,900	2,018	375	4,890	205
Nellore	11,786	4,699	4,376	2,711	485	10,826	475
Nundial	3,551	1,466	743	1,329	263	2,888	387
Rajahmundry	15,192	5,150	8,081	2,026	2,277	12,483	432
Salem	14,576	5,236	5,275	4,065	1,106	13,090	380
Tellicherry	4,702	2,185	1,393	1,096	749	3,801	124
Tinnevelly	7,736	3,654	1,706	2,347	1,011	6,408	317
Trichinopoly	6,493	3,302	1,182	1,949	619	5,748	126
Agent, Ganjam	5,814	2,026	2,413	1,325	356	5,355	103
Agent, Vizagapatam	21,492	5,840	13,960	1,692	- -	21,490	2
Total of 1859	2,30,551	84,986	83,597	61,019	18,846	2,04,773	6,691
Total of 1858	2,30,307	96,185	69,729	63,447	17,785	2,07,876	5,200
Increase	244	- -	13,868	- -	1,061	- -	1,491
Decrease	- -	11,199	- -	2,428	- -	3,103	—

Appendix, No. I.—*continued.*

TABLE D.—CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

ZILLAHS AND AGENCIES.	Total Number of Cases of all Descriptions brought before the District Police Magistracy and the Courts, including those pending at the Commencement of the Year.		Released by the District Police and Magistracy.	Dealt with by the Magistracy under Act VII. of 1843.			By the Subordinate Criminal Courts.			By the Session Courts.			By the Foujdary Adawlut.		
				Convicted and Punished.	Acquitted and Released.	Held to Security.	Convicted and Punished.	Acquitted and Released.	Held to Security.	Convicted and Punished.	Acquitted and Released.	Held to Security.	Convicted and Punished.	Acquitted and Released.	Held to Security.
	Cases.	Persons.	Persons.												
Bellary - - -	539	1,404	889	23	3	–	94	181	1	56	78	4	8	16	—
Calicut - - -	608	1,240	651	28	19	4	144	137	24	95	51	1	25	9	—
Chicacole - - -	159	394	247	23	5	–	49	39	5	7	3	–	–	1	—
Chingleput - -	158	416	124	29	12	–	53	62	1	58	32	11	9	1	—
Chittoor - - -	471	1,436	1,008	29	14	2	70	126	6	63	18	–	7	4	—
Coimbatore - -	699	1,813	1,117	42	7	7	160	263	23	125	67	1	9	26	—
Combaconum - -	493	1,434	909	70	38	2	108	118	4	102	326	2	17	4	—
Cuddalore - - -	533	1,187	703	17	22	1	152	107	2	47	76	9	13	8	—
Cuddapah - - -	531	1,951	1,447	28	9	–	55	141	39	19	178	25	2	2	—
Guntoor - - -	98	288	41	20	11	2	104	74	4	31	33	4	—	—	—
Honore - - -	244	594	360	25	7	–	45	62	2	25	43	14	3	—	—
Madura - - -	572	1,287	874	18	8	3	89	185	5	20	69	4	12	10	—
Mangalore - - -	264	679	399	2	1	–	35	40	3	52	78	5	8	3	—
Masulipatam - -	159	309	152	13	–	–	46	14	5	18	36	7	8	4	—
Nellore - - -	643	1,565	1,058	13	12	5	74	209	42	31	59	18	4	—	—
Nundial - - -	389	1,005	724	23	24	2	43	96	4	33	21	1	4	7	1
Rajahmundry - -	288	649	303	28	16	7	96	115	5	37	22	5	5	1	1
Salem - - -	1,041	2,484	1,674	28	11	–	121	244	11	77	117	1	8	2	1
Tellicherry - -	334	752	501	20	16	–	73	102	7	12	5	–	5	—	—
Tinnevelley - -	627	1,620	1,170	12	–	–	81	123	6	65	90	1	15	19	—
Trichinopoly - -	304	926	625	–	–	2	86	87	1	34	58	3	–	–	1
Agent, Ganjam - -	198	521	308	–	–	–	127	44	6	15	5	2	—	—	—
Ditto, Vizagapatam -	213	706	506	–	–	–	43	62	7	5	58	–	11	6	—
Total of 1859 -	9,565	24,660	15,790	491	235	37	1,948	2,631	213	1,027	1,523	118	173	123	4
Ditto - 1858 -	10,075	28,615	17,266	665	268	59	2,039	3,373	228	1,293	2,010	151	212	129	3
Increase - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Decrease - -	510	3,955	1,476	174	33	22	91	742	15	266	487	33	39	6	—

Fouzdary Adawlut, Registrar's Office,
12 June 1860.

(signed) *C. F. Chamier,* Registrar.

Appendix, No. II.

No. 1 A.—Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court during the Year 1859.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Convicted and Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Convicted and Sentenced to be Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Discharged.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Cases Compromised and Dismissed for Default.
Larceny	530	206	247	-	196	649	—
Receiving stolen goods	56	19	3	-	53	75	—
Embezzlement and breach of trust	46	37	-	-	10	47	—
Obtaining property by false pretences	24	11	-	-	16	27	—
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	126	46	1	19	78	144	—
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	19	-	3	22	9	34	—
Wrongful appropriation of property found	2	-	-	-	3	3	—
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years	7	-	-	8	2	10	—
Reputed thieves	11	8	-	-	4	12	—
Having possession of false weights, &c., at their shops	15	1	-	11	3	15	—
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	19	-	-	9	13	22	8
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child	9	1	-	-	3	4	5
Police officers taking bribes	5	5	-	-	3	8	—
Violation of duty by police officers	8	3	-	4	3	10	—
Crimping	3	7	-	-	-	7	—
Assaults	2,001	47	1	468	874	1,390	1,061
Assaulting or resisting police officers in the execution of their duty	96	24	-	62	33	119	—
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c.	1,471	33	1	1,911	721	2,666	46
Disturbing religious worship, &c.	2	1	-	-	1	2	—
Trespass into dwelling-houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse	36	2	-	26	36	64	10
Cruelty to animals	68	-	-	52	16	68	—
Drunk and incapable	187	2	-	174	13	189	—
Riding or driving furiously	54	-	-	43	14	57	—
Driving without lights	150	-	-	98	52	150	—
Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indecent exposure in the street	4	-	-	4	1	5	—
Obstructing the public roads	211	-	-	121	103	224	—
Conducting processions, &c. &c., without license	26	-	-	15	12	27	—
Sounding metal instruments in the street without license	7	-	-	3	5	8	—
Begging in the public roads	5	3	-	-	2	5	—
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets	5	-	-	2	3	5	—
Keeping gaming houses	2	1	-	1	-	2	—
Gambling in the street	80	20	-	149	68	237	—
Nuisance	2,247	-	-	1,862	397	2,259	—
Breaches of license by hotel keepers, &c.	2	-	-	-	2	2	—
Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons	10	-	-	8	10	18	—
Taking spirits into Fort Saint George, the house of correction, &c., without due permission	2	1	-	1	-	2	—
Refusing to maintain wives and children	252	1	-	90	77	168	84
Escaping from a place of legal confinement	1	-	-	-	1	1	—
Purchasing regimental necessaries from soldiers	3	-	-	3	-	3	—
Breaches of the Abkarry Act, No. XIX. of 1852	8	-	-	4	5	9	—
Ditto — Post Office Act, No. XVII. of 1854	1	-	-	-	1	1	—
Ditto — Railway Act, No. XVIII. of 1854	6	-	-	5	1	6	—
Ditto — Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	313	-	-	213	103	316	—
Ditto — Wheel Tax Act, No. XXVI. of 1856	8	-	-	8	-	8	—
Ditto — Arms Act, No. XXVIII. of 1857	3	-	-	1	2	3	—
Ditto — Marine Police Act, No. XXVIII. of 1858	8	-	2	2	47	51	—
Ditto — Contract Act, No. XIII. of 1859	11	-	-	1	3	4	7
Total	8,181	479	258	5,400	2,999	9,136	1,222

Two persons were bound over to keep the peace in two separate cases.

Twenty-five paupers and seven insane persons were sent to the Monegar Choultry, and three children to the House of Industry.

Madras, Town Police Court,
18 January 1860.

(signed) *W. J. Wilson,*
Magistrate of Police.

Appendix, No. II.—*continued.*

No. 2 B.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Act I. of 1859, during the Year 1859.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Defendants.	Number Convicted and Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number Fined.	Number sent on Board.	Compromised.	Number Acquitted.
Desertion	28	88	75	-	13	—	—
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands	16	70	51	-	18	-	1
Continued wilful neglect of duty	17	56	53	-	-	-	3
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands and refusal of duty	15	75	44	1	8	-	22
Embezzling cargo	2	2	1	-	-	-	1
Assault	9	11	9	-	-	-	2
Surreptitiously obtaining a passage	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
Refusing to pay wages	2	2	-	-	-	1	1
Total	90	306	235	1	39	1	30

Madras, Town Police Court,
18 January 1860.

(signed) *W. J. Wilson,*
Magistrate of Police.

No. 3 C.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Boat Act IV. of 1842, during the Year 1859.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Defendants.	Number Convicted and Flogged.	Number Fined.	Number Acquitted.
Desertion	16	26	20	-	6
Wilful neglect of duty	4	37	8	1	28
Overloading boats	6	8	-	7	1
Landing grain beyond prescribed limits	3	5	-	-	5
Using a catamaran without its being branded	1	4	-	1	3
Total	30	80	28	9	43

Madras, Town Police Court,
18 January 1860.

(signed) *W. J. Wilson,*
Magistrate of Police.

Appendix, No. II.—*continued.*

No. 4 D.—Abstract Statement of Cases Committed from the Town Police Court to the Criminal Sessions, during the Year 1859.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners convicted.	Number of Prisoners acquitted.	NATURE OF SENTENCE.	Amount or Value of Property alleged to have been Stolen.	Amount or Value of Property recovered.	REMARKS.
Assault and robbery	1	7	–	7	–	83 2 –	45 10 –	
Cutting and wounding	2	1	1	–	To be imprisoned for 12 months, with hard labour	– – –	– – –	The same prisoner in both cases.
Larceny	18	23	17	6	2 to be transported for 4 years each 1 to be imprisoned for 2 years, with hard labour. 4 to be imprisoned for 18 months each, with hard labour. 5 to be imprisoned for 15 months each, with hard labour. 4 to be imprisoned for 12 months each, with hard labour. 7 to be imprisoned for 10 months each, with hard labour.	2,871 11 3	1,314 2 9	
Stealing from the person	6	10	8	2	3 to be imprisoned for 2 years and 6 months each, with hard labour 2 to be imprisoned for 18 months each, with hard labour. 3 to be imprisoned for 12 months each, with hard labour.	631 6 –	244 14 –	
Receiving stolen property	–	7	2	5	1 to be imprisoned for 9 months, with hard labour. 1 to be imprisoned for 6 months, with hard labour.			
Breaking and entering houses with intent to steal	6	5*	4	1	1 to be imprisoned for 3 years, with hard labour 2 to be imprisoned for 15 months each, with hard labour. 1 to be imprisoned for 6 months, with hard labour.	20 8 –	1 8 –	* Two cases against one man.
Forgery	1	1	–	1				
Uttering forged endorsements	2	2	1	1	1 to be imprisoned for 3 years, with hard labour.			
Breach of trust	5	4†	4	–	1 to be imprisoned for 18 months, with hard labour 3 to be imprisoned for 15 months each, with hard labour.	– – –	– – –	† Two cases against one man.
Embezzlement	2‡	1	1	–	To be imprisoned for 6 months, with hard labour	165 6 5	– – –	‡ One of these cases was not tried, the prisoner having been convicted of uttering a forged endorsement.
Conspiracy	1	3	3	–	1 to be imprisoned for 15 months, with hard labour. 1 to be imprisoned for 12 months, with hard labour. 1 to be imprisoned for 6 months, with hard labour.			
Obtaining by false pretences	3	3	3	–	1 to be transported for 4 years. 1 to be imprisoned for 2 years, with hard labour. 1 to be imprisoned for 18 months, with hard labour.			
Endangering the safety of the passengers in the railway train, being in a state of intoxication while driving the engine	1	1	1	–	To be imprisoned for 6 months, with hard labour.			
Aiding and abetting the escape of a convict from jail	1	2	1	1	1 to be imprisoned for 18 months, with hard labour in the Penitentiary.			
Total	49	70	46	24		3,772 1 8	1,606 2 9	

Madras, Town Police Court, 18 January 1860.

(signed) *W. J. Wilson,*
Magistrate of Police.

No. 5 E.—Abstract Statement of Committable Cases investigated at the Town Police Court in the Year 1859, in which the Prisoners were discharged.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons acquitted.	OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Arson	1	1	Receiving stolen property	3	4
Abduction	1	1	Breach of trust	3	7
Assault, with intent to commit sodomy	1	1	Attempting to defraud	1	1
Larceny	6	14	Total	16	29

Madras, Town Police Court, 18 January 1860.

(signed) *W. J. Wilson,*
Magistrate of Police.

Appendix, No. II.—*continued.*

No. 6 A.—Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Vepery Police Court, during the Year 1859.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Convicted and Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Convicted and Sentenced to be Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Discharged.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Cases Compromised and Dismissed for Default.
Larceny	241	67	72	-	114	253	—
Receiving stolen goods	41	10	3	6	35	54	—
Embezzlement and breach of trust	22	8	1	-	13	22	—
Obtaining property by false pretences	8	1	-	-	6	7	1
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	24	2	-	11	39	52	—
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	17	1	9	4	6	20	—
Stealing animals	11	1	5	-	6	12	—
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years	3	-	-	3	-	3	—
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	2	-	-	1	1	2	—
Unlawfully or maliciously shooting animals	1	-	-	1	-	1	—
Reputed thieves	5	7	-	-	-	7	—
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child	16	-	-	-	12	12	4
Crimping	3	8	-	-	1	9	—
Aggravated assault	23	17	-	9	6	32	—
Assault	1,408	15	-	181	708	904	800
Assaulting or resisting police officers in the execution of their duty	47	4	-	41	44	89	—
Police officers taking bribes	1	-	-	-	1	1	—
Violation of duty by police officers	6	2	-	14	2	18	—
Using false weights, &c., or having possession of the same at their shops	7	1	-	6	-	7	—
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c.	576	13	-	788	308	1,109	—
Trespass into dwelling-houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse	76	1	-	33	41	75	11
Cruelty to animals	103	-	-	94	9	103	—
Drunk and incapable	209	5	-	205	18	228	—
Riding or driving furiously	32	-	-	59	26	85	—
Driving vehicles without lights	91	-	-	71	20	91	—
Leaving carts or animals without control	23	-	-	15	8	23	—
Obstructing public roads, &c.	40	-	-	41	8	49	—
Conducting processions, beating tom-toms in the public roads, &c., without license	8	-	-	7	11	18	—
Exciting charity by false pretences	1	-	-	-	1	1	—
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near public streets, &c.	6	-	-	5	2	7	—
Keeping gaming-houses, and gambling therein	1	1	-	12	-	13	—
Gambling in public places, streets, &c.	14	-	-	15	30	45	—
Using indecent or threatening language	67	2	-	29	39	70	15
Setting dogs to bite	2	-	-	-	1	1	1
Affixing placards	1	-	-	-	1	1	—
Indecent behaviour in the police court	4	1	-	4	-	5	—
Keeping a shop for smoking chandoo without license from the Commissioner of Police	3	-	-	3	1	4	—
Nuisance	2,929	5	-	2,785	139	2,929	—
Indecent exposure	193	-	-	186	8	194	—
Keeping brothels	6	-	-	-	17	17	—
Escaping from legal confinement	1	1	-	-	-	1	—
Desertion from service by troopers of the mounted police	2	2	-	-	-	2	—
Refusing to maintain wives and children	273	7	-	45	145	197	76
Preferring charges upon insufficient grounds	16	-	-	15	1	16	—
Breach of Act XIX. of 1850 by apprentices	2	1	-	-	1	2	—
Breach of Abkarry Act No. XIX. of 1852	11	-	-	6	8	14	—
Breach of Conservancy Act No. XIV. of 1856	99	-	-	39	60	99	2
Breach of Wheel Tax Act No. XXVI. of 1856	11	-	-	9	2	11	—
Breach of Arms Act No. XXVIII. of 1857	2	-	-	1	1	2	—
Breach of Contract Act No. XIII. of 1859	33	-	-	6	36	42	10
Total	6,771	183	90*	4,750	1,936	6,959	920

* Of these 90 flogged, 32 were juvenile offenders.

8 Persons were bound over to keep the peace in 8 cases.
4 Insane persons were sent to the Monegar choultry.
1 Military offender was sent to the officer commanding.
2 Police officers referred to the Commissioner of Police.

Note.—From the 20th August 1859 to the 16th December following, viz., three months and 26 days, the cases belonging to the 5th Division, attached to the Vepery Police, were transferred to the Royapet Police Court, in consequence of the absence of the magistrate of the district on leave, and on other duty.

Madras, Vepery Police Court, 31 January 1860.

(signed) *T. G. Clarke,*
Magistrate of Police.

Appendix, No. II.—*continued.*

No. 7 B.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES committed from the Vepery Police Court to the Criminal Sessions during the Year 1859, and of Committable Cases investigated by the Magistrate in which the Prisoners were discharged.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners Convicted.	Number of Prisoners Acquitted.	NATURE OF SENTENCE.	Amount or Value of Property alleged to have been Stolen.	Amount or Value of the Property recovered.	REMARKS.
Murder	2	2	1	1	Sentenced to death.			
Receiving stolen property	1	1	-	1				
Manslaughter	1	1	-	1				
Rape	1	1	-	1				
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	1	-	1				
Feloniously and unlawfully attempting to administer poison with intent to commit murder	1	1	-	1				
Larceny	9	14	6	8	1 to be imprisoned for two years, with hard labour 3 to be imprisoned for 18 months each, with hard labour. 1 to be imprisoned for 10 months, with hard labour, and one dozen lashes. 1 to be imprisoned for nine months, with hard labour.	1,333 8 -	670 4 -	
Embezzlement	1	1	1	-	To be imprisoned for three years, with hard labour	291 11 1		
Obtaining money under false pretences	5	3	3	-	1 to be transported for four years 1 to be imprisoned for 12 months, with hard labour. 1 to be imprisoned for nine months, with hard labour.	384 8 -	-	There were three charges against the man sentenced to four years' transportation.
Conspiracy	2	4	2	2	To be imprisoned for 12 months each, with hard labour	70 - -		
Total	23	29	13	16	Total	2,079 11 1	670 4 -	

Committable Cases investigated in which the Prisoners were discharged by the Magistrate:

4 Persons in 1 forgery case.
2 Persons in 2 cases of obtaining money under false pretences.
5 Persons in 3 cases of larceny exceeding 50 rupees.
1 Person in 1 case of attempting to poison.
1 Person in 1 case of rape.
1 Person in 1 case of infanticide.
1 Person in 1 case of attempting to commit sodomy.
1 Person in 1 case of abduction and stealing jewels from the person.

16 11

Madras, Vepery Police Court,
31 January 1860.

(signed) *T. G. Clarke,*
Magistrate of Police.

Appendix, No. II.—*continued.*

No. 8.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of at, and those committed to the Criminal Sessions, from, the Royapet Police Court, during the Years 1858-59.

CHARGES.	1858.									1859.								
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Total Number of Persons.
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Killing a buffalo, by administering poison	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Attempting to poison cattle	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Aggravated assault	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Assaults	623	–	–	–	–	3	298	788	1,089	580	–	–	8	–	2	297	751	1,058
Embezzlement or breach of trust	20	–	–	6	–	–	–	10	16	20	–	–	14	–	–	–	6	20
Larceny under 50 rupees	306	–	–	148	–	51	3	146	348	233	–	–	135	–	63	4	55	257
Larceny	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	16	–	4	11	–	–	–	11	26
Accessories	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	7	11
Stealing from the person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3
Riot and assault	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy and obtaining by false pretences	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempting to steal property under 50 rupees value	7	–	–	4	–	2	–	1	7	5	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	5
Aiding and abetting in stealing goods under 50 rupees value	13	–	–	6	–	2	–	11	19	9	–	–	6	–	–	–	4	10
Obtaining by false pretences	23	–	–	4	–	–	–	21	25	27	–	–	15	–	1	–	12	28
Attempting to obtain property by false pretences	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	3
Aiding and abetting in obtaining property by false pretences under 50 rupees value	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	28	–	–	11	–	2	8	14	35	20	–	–	4	–	7	6	4	21
Reputed thieves	15	–	–	10	–	1	2	3	16	10	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	12
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	12	15	14	–	–	–	–	–	5	11	16
Counterfeiting coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Uttering counterfeit coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having fraudulent possession of stolen property	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	6	–	–	15	11	32
Abduction or unlawful detention of a woman or female child	11	–	–	2	–	–	2	12	16	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20
Threatening to assault	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempting to do some bodily harm or injury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking forcible possession of property	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18
Found in possession of stolen property, without satisfactorily accounting for the same	14	–	–	4	–	–	1	20	25	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Trespass into dwelling-houses or on public ground, without satisfactory excuse	60	–	–	–	–	–	25	67	92	80	–	–	–	–	–	56	43	99
Receiving stolen property	30	–	–	5	–	–	1	27	33	31	–	–	21	–	–	5	15	41
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Assaulting or resisting police officers in the execution of their duty	96	–	–	3	–	–	89	64	156	63	–	–	1	–	–	65	31	97
Wrongful appropriation of property found	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	4	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1

Appendix, No. II.—No. 8.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Cases summarily disposed of at, and those committed to the Criminal Sessions from, the Royapet Police Court, &c.—*continued*.

CHARGES.	1858.									1859.								
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Total Number of Persons.
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour	927	–	–	–	–	–	1,408	280	1,688	1,019	–	–	2	–	–	1,651	356	2,009
Disturbing religious ceremonies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Gambling	27	–	–	–	–	2	57	6	65	63	–	–	1	–	4	137	–	142
Keeping gaming houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Refusing to maintain wife and children	82	–	–	2	–	–	33	47	82	70	–	–	2	–	–	19	52	73
Having in possession false weights and deficient measures	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6
Drunkenness	158	–	–	–	–	1	166	11	178	141	–	–	–	–	–	138	4	142
Riding or driving furiously or negligently along the public roads, and without lights	397	–	–	–	–	1	345	67	413	550	–	–	–	–	–	469	84	553
Playing country music without a license	8	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	14	8	–	–	–	–	–	5	9	14
Obstructing the public roads	95	–	–	–	–	–	69	27	96	142	–	–	–	–	–	105	67	172
Obtaining charity by means of false pretences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Corruption by police officers	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2
Contempt in the police court	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7
Neglect of duty by police officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	10	3	13
Nuisance	1,067	–	–	–	–	18	1,015	34	1,067	1,982	–	–	–	–	9	1,907	66	1,982
Taking spirits into barracks or gaols	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Letting loose ferocious animals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Selling chandoo without the Commissioner's license	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Breaches of such license	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Affixing placards	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ill-treating animals	231	–	–	–	–	–	198	33	231	164	–	–	–	–	–	157	7	164
Leaving carts (or animals) without control	36	–	–	–	–	–	27	9	36	43	–	–	–	–	–	34	9	43
Bathing in a prohibited tank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Found after sunset armed with dangerous weapon	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Preferring charges without sufficient grounds	35	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	35	30	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	30
Violation of duty by police officers	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	5	–	–	3	–	–	–	5	8
Breach of the Abkarry Act, No. XIX. of 1852	11	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	11	17	–	–	–	–	–	15	4	19
Ditto of the Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	40	–	–	–	–	–	14	35	49	26	–	–	–	–	–	13	16	29
Ditto of the Wheel Tax Act, No. XXV. of 1856	14	–	–	–	–	–	11	3	14	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Ditto of Arms Act, No. XXVIII. of 1857	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Ditto of Act XII. of 1851, respecting the Land Revenue of Madras	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Act VI. of 1857, regarding the acquisition of land for public purposes	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of the Railway Act, No. XVIII. of 1854	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Total	4,439	–	1	223	–	84	3,838	1,082	5,948	5,484	–	6	255	–	88	5,180	1,694	7,223

One insane person was sent to the Monegar choultry.

Madras, Royapet Police Court,
31 January 1860.

(signed) *H. Colbeck*,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

Appendix, No. II.—*continued.*

No. 9.—STATEMENT of CHARGES against POLICE OFFICERS Tried and Disposed of by the Commissioner of Police and his Deputies, during the Year 1859.

CHARGES.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Dismissed from the Service.	Number of Persons Reduced.	Number of Persons Acquitted.	Number of Persons Suspended.	Total Number of Persons.
Neglect of duty	2,218	2,147	14	12	116	29	2,218
Drunkenness	73	55	4	2	7	5	73
Assault	6	3	-	1	2	-	6
Corruption by police officers	10	6	-	-	2	2	10
Disobedience by police officers	52	29	2	1	17	3	52
Breach of the Peace	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Misdemeanor	108	73	8	1	24	2	108
Total	2,468	2,213	28	18	168	41	2,468

Madras, Police Commissioner's Office,
30 April 1860.

(signed) *J. C. Boulderson,*
Commissioner of Police.

No. 10.—GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of CASES Summarily Disposed of by the Magistrates, and those Committed for Trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at *Madras*, from the Royapet, Town, and Vepery Police Courts, during the Years 1858-59.

CHARGES.	1858.													1859.										
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Dismissed from the Service.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Number of Persons sent on Board.	Number of Persons Reduced.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Dismissed from the Service.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Number of Persons sent on Board.	Number of Persons Reduced.	Number of Persons Suspended.	Total Number of Persons.
Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Infanticide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Burglary	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breaking and entering houses with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Feloniously and unlawfully attempting to administer poison with intent to commit murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Shooting with intent to murder	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting and wounding with intent to murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Assault with intent to commit sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2

Appendix, No. II.—No. 10.—General Comparative Statement of Cases Summarily Disposed of by the Magistrates, and those Committed for Trial, &c.—*continued.*

CHARGES.	1858.												1859.											
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Dismissed from the Service.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Number of Persons sent on Board.	Number of Persons Reduced.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Dismissed from the Service.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Number of Persons sent on Board.	Number of Persons Reduced.	Number of Persons Suspended.	Total Number of Persons.
Instigating rebellion	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Crimping	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	5	6	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	16
Forging and uttering	9	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	6	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7
Aggravated assault and robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	7
Assaults	4,435	–	–	49	–	8	1,114	–	2,661	–	–	3,832	3,995	–	–	70	–	3	949	–	2,335	–	–	1	3,358
Conspiracy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	7
Embezzlement and breach of trust	109	–	–	27	–	1	–	–	77	–	–	105	99	–	–	65	–	1	–	–	36	–	–	–	102
Larceny under 50 rupees	1,143	–	–	495	–	369	3	–	560	–	–	1,427	1,004	–	–	408	–	382	6	–	363	–	–	–	1,159
Larceny	32	–	7	17	–	–	–	–	47	–	–	71	52	–	6	32	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	–	82
Accessories	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	11
Wilfully laying a piece of timber across the line of the Madras Railway	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Endangering the safety of the passengers in the railway train, being in a state of intoxication while driving the engine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Stealing from the person	6	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	8	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	14
Riot and assault	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	6	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy and obtaining under false pretences	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempting to steal property under 50 rupees	7	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	7	5	–	–	13	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Attempting to obtain property by false pretences under 50 rupees	78	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	64	–	–	89	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3
Obtaining by false pretences	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	69	–	2	31	–	1	–	–	36	–	–	–	70
Embezzling cargo—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act *No. XXVIII* of 1850	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	53	–	–	13	–	5	32	–	18	–	–	68	56	–	–	5	–	19	32	–	19	–	–	–	75
Reputed thieves	44	–	–	29	–	1	2	–	27	–	–	59	26	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	31
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	30	–	–	1	–	–	18	–	30	–	–	49	35	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	25	–	–	–	40
Uttering counterfeit coin	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeit coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Having in possession, purchasing, or receiving stolen goods	109	–	–	30	–	13	1	–	87	–	–	131	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction or unlawful detention of a woman or female child	36	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	36	–	–	46	41	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	37
Threatening to assault	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempting to do some bodily harm or injury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aiding and abetting in stealing goods under 50 rupees value	13	–	–	6	–	2	–	–	11	–	–	19	11	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	14
Attempting to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Aggravated assault	13	–	–	17	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	24	25	–	–	17	–	–	14	–	6	–	–	–	37
Taking forcible possession of property	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	8	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–		18
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	136	–	–	45	–	4	20	–	119	–	–	188	180	–	–	54	–	1	46	–	128	–	–	–	229
Trespass into dwelling houses without satisfactory excuse, or on public and on Government ground and removing soil	435	–	–	4	–	–	264	–	230	–	–	498	212	–	–	3	–	–	115	–	120	–	–	–	238

Receiving stolen property	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	11	131	–	–	52	–	6	11	–	113	–	–	–	182
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	2	–	–	–	16
Assaulting or resisting police officers in the execution of their duty	252	–	–	20	–	–	242	–	144	–	–	406	206	–	–	29	–	–	168	–	108	–	–	–	305
Wrongful appropriation of property found	6	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	6	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1859	36	–	–	76	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	79	16	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	1	18	–	–	70
Refusing to go on board and to proceed on voyage—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	10	–	–	59	–	–	–	–	8	3	–	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refusing permission to see a magistrate—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Continued wilful neglect of duty—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	2	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	16	17	–	–	53	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	56
Surreptitiously obtaining a passage—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1859	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c.	2,807	–	–	27	–	1	3,859	–	1,490	–	–	5,377	3,067	–	–	48	–	1	4,350	–	1,385	–	1	–	5,785
Disturbing religious ceremonies	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3
Gambling	132	–	–	3	–	2	217	–	146	–	–	368	157	–	–	21	–	4	301	–	98	–	–	–	424
Keeping gaming houses	8	–	–	3	–	–	18	–	2	–	–	23	7	–	–	2	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	19
Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	27	–	–	–	35
Stealing animals	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	11	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	6	–	–	–	12
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	15	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	36	15	–	–	44	–	–	1	–	22	8	–	–	75
Refusing to maintain wife and children	523	–	–	9	–	–	144	–	205	–	–	358	595	–	–	10	–	–	154	–	274	–	–	–	438
Having in possession false weights and deficient measures	13	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	4	–	–	14	28	–	–	2	–	–	22	–	4	–	–	–	28
Drunkenness	512	–	–	2	–	1	448	7	87	–	4	549	610	–	–	7	–	–	572	4	42	–	2	5	632
Riding or driving furiously along the public roads and without lights	658	–	–	1	–	1	560	–	125	–	–	687	927	–	–	–	–	–	740	–	196	–	–	–	936
Playing country music without a license	63	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	47	–	–	85	49	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	37	–	–	–	67
Obstructing the public roads	378	–	–	–	–	–	262	–	163	–	–	425	393	–	–	–	–	–	267	–	178	–	–	–	445
Begging in the public roads	26	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	26	7	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	7
Demanding a rate of hire beyond that authorised by the Boat Act No. IV. of 1842	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Landing grain beyond the special limits—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	9	–	–	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	5
Overloading—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	29	–	–	37	6	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	8
Corruption	13	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	3	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors (misconduct of police officers)	275	–	–	–	–	–	261	2	38	–	–	301	108	–	–	–	–	–	73	8	24	–	1	2	108
Corruption by police officers	6	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	8	18	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	7	–	–	2	21
Disobedience by police officers	21	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	5	–	–	21	52	–	–	–	–	–	29	2	17	–	1	3	25
Neglect of duty by police officers	990	–	–	–	–	–	973	6	122	–	–	1,101	2,218	–	–	–	–	–	2,047	14	116	–	12	29	2,218
Violation of duty by police officers	11	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	7	–	–	14	21	–	–	10	–	–	18	–	10	–	–	–	38
Contempt in the police court	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	7
Wilful neglect of duty—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842	7	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	28	–	–	39	4	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	28	–	–	–	37
Refusing to pay wages—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1859	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Desertion—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842, Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	39	–	–	71	–	9	–	–	9	2	–	91	44	–	–	75	–	20	–	–	6	13	–	–	114
Assault—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1859	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	11
Allowing prisoners to escape	10	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	3	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aiding and abetting the escape of a convict from gaol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets	9	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	–	–	9	22	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	8	–	–	–	25
Escaping from legal confinement	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Nuisance	3,066	–	–	–	–	18	2,729	–	332	–	–	3,079	7,158	–	–	5	–	9	6,554	–	602	–	–	–	7,170

Appendix, No. II.—No. 10.—General Comparative Statement of Cases Summarily Disposed of by the Magistrates, and those Committed for Trial, &c.—*continued.*

CHARGES.	1858.												1859.											
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Dismissed from the Service.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Number of Persons sent on Board.	Number of Persons Reduced.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Death.	Number of Persons Transported.	Number of Persons Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Number of Persons Imprisoned.	Number of Persons Flogged.	Number of Persons Fined.	Number of Persons Dismissed from the Service.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Dismissed.	Number of Persons sent on Board.	Number of Persons Reduced.	Number of Persons Suspended.	Total Number of Persons.
Taking spirits into the barracks or gaols	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Purchasing regimental clothing, &c., from soldiers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3
Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poisoning cattle	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Using indecent or threatening language in the public streets	35	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	29	–	–	49	67	–	–	2	–	–	29	–	39	–	–	–	70
Letting loose ferocious animals	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	4
Keeping taverns or chandoo shops without license from the commissioner of police	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	5
Breach of such license	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	7
Absconding by apprentices—Act No. XIX. of 1850	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Affixing placards	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Illtreating animals	247	–	–	–	–	–	212	–	35	–	–	247	336	–	–	–	–	–	304	–	32	–	–	–	336
Leaving carts or animals without control	44	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	15	–	–	48	66	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	17	–	–	–	66
Found after sunset armed with dangerous weapons	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Selling obscene books	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bathing in a prohibited tank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Indecent exposure in the street and behaviour in the public court	18	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	6	–	–	18	201	–	–	1	–	–	194	–	9	–	–	–	204
Preferring charges without sufficient grounds	44	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	1	–	–	44	46	–	–	–	–	–	45	–	1	–	–	–	46
Failing to prosecute without sufficient reason after making complaint of an offence	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of the Abkarry Act No. XIX. of 1852	25	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	8	–	–	30	36	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	17	–	–	–	42
Breach of the Post Office Act No. XVII. of 1854	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Breach of the Railway Act No. XVIII. of 1854	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	8
Breach of the Conservancy Act No. XIV. of 1856	538	–	–	–	–	–	216	–	333	–	–	549	438	–	–	–	–	–	265	–	179	–	–	–	444
Breach of the Wheel Tax Act No. XXVI. of 1856	98	–	–	–	–	–	58	–	40	–	–	98	22	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	3	–	–	–	22
Breach of the Marine Police Act No. XXVIII. of 1858	11	–	–	–	–	26	8	–	9	–	–	43	8	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	47	–	–	–	51
Breach of the Arms Act No. XXVIII. of 1857	9	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	3	–	–	9	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	6
Breach of section 13 of Act No. XII. of 1857 respecting the land revenue of Madras	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Contract Act No. XIII. of 1857	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	39	–	–	–	46
Breach of Contract Act No. VI. of 1857, regarding the acquisition of land for public purposes	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using catamaran without its being branded—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	4
GRAND TOTAL	17,753	–	11	1,125	4	475	11,916	21	7,579	14	4	21,149	23,123	1	10	1,206	–	464	17,555	28	6,956	39	18	41	26,318

Madras, Police Commissioner's Office,
30 April 1860.

(signed) *J. C. Boulderson,*
Commissioner of Police.

Appendix, No. II.—*continued.*

No. 11.—A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Coroner's Inquests, held in *Madras* during the Years 1858 and 1859.

	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murders	4	5	1	–
Manslaughter	1	1	–	–
Suicide:				
By drowning	9	7	–	2
By cutting the throat	1	–	–	1
By hanging	1	1	–	–
By musket shot	1	–	–	1
Death, self-caused, the individual being in a state of temporary insanity	–	–	–	–
By drowning	9	1	–	8
By pistol shot	–	1	1	–
By hanging	1	2	1	–
By wounds	1	–	–	1
Death from a wound in the back and injury to the chest, cause unknown	1	–	–	1
From injury to the face, cause unknown	1	–	–	1
From fractured ribs, cause unknown	–	1	1	–
From injury to the brain, cause unknown	1	–	–	1
From inflammation of the womb, cause unknown	1	–	–	1
From rupture of the womb, cause unknown	–	1	1	–
From poison, when, how or by whom administered, unknown	1	1	–	–
From shark bite	3	2	–	1
From snake bite	1	3	2	–
From excessive drinking	–	2	2	–
Accidental death:				
By drowning	55	51	–	4
By burning	4	1	–	3
By suffocation	4	–	–	4
By a fall from a horse	1	1	–	–
By the overturning of a boat	1	–	–	1
By the surf forcing the deceased against a bale of cotton in a boat	–	1	1	–
By a boat being forced against the deceased by the surf	1	–	–	1
By the falling of a tree on the deceased	–	1	1	–
By the falling of a pole on the deceased	–	1	1	–
By the falling of a building	3	3	–	–
By the falling of a bag of rice on the deceased	–	1	1	–
By the passage of a carriage wheel over the deceased	7	9	2	–
By the passage of one of the wheels of a railway carriage over the deceased.	–	1	1	–
By the shaft of a carriage striking the deceased	1	1	–	–
By the nave of a carriage wheel striking the deceased	–	1	1	–
By falling from a height	4	4	–	–
From the oar of a boat striking the forehead in a heavy surf	1	–	–	1
By a blow on the head from an axe	–	1	1	–
By falling to the ground when carrying a bag of rice on the back	1	–	–	1
By falling from the yard of a ship	1	–	–	1
By a kick from a horse	1	–	–	1
By a runaway horse forcing deceased against the ground	1	1	–	–
By the overturning of a carriage	–	1	1	–
By the explosion of fire-work composition	2	–	–	2
By the falling of a wooden roller on the right foot	–	1	1	–
By the falling of a box on the head	–	1	1	–
From locked jaw produced by a wound	1	2	1	–
Death from natural causes, particular disease unknown	7	4	–	3
From disease of the heart	5	8	3	–
From diarrhœa	3	3	–	–
From small-pox	1	1	–	–
From a stroke of the sun	1	–	–	1
From apoplexy	7	2	–	5
From inflammation of the bowels	6	1	–	5
From hemorrhage from the bowels	–	1	1	–
From cholera	29	4	–	25
From atrophy	–	1	1	–
From epilepsy	1	3	2	–
From abscess of the liver	1	1	–	–
From fever	–	1	1	–
From dropsy	3	2	–	1
From disease of the kidneys	–	1	1	–
From disease of the lungs	5	14	9	–
From the bursting of a blood vessel	3	2	–	1
From dysentery	–	8	8	–
Still born	1	1	–	–
Found drowned, without marks of violence, no evidence to show the cause of drowning.	16	17	1	–
Found dead, without marks of violence, no evidence to show the cause of death.	12	10	–	2
Total	227	196	–	31

Madras, Coroner's Office, Beach,
23 January 1860.

(signed) *J. Urquhart*,
Coroner of Madras.

Appendix, No. II.—*continued.*

No. 12.—MONTHLY Number of DEATHS within the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras for 1859.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 Years of Age.	Total.	Cholera.
January - - -	407	400	438	1,245	343
February - - -	446	426	445	1,317	458
March - - -	327	305	383	1,015	127
April - - -	222	240	305	767	68
May - - -	235	205	324	764	19
June - - -	230	237	279	746	11
July - - -	230	244	286	760	12
August - - -	237	212	311	760	6
September - - -	250	223	280	753	5
October - - -	210	241	250	701	3
November - - -	216	206	41	663	2
December - - -	289	244	242	775	7
Grand Total -	3,299	3,183	3,784	10,266	1,061

(signed) *B. Cardozo,*
S. Krishnamachari,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Madras,
7 January 1860.

No. 13.—STATEMENT, showing the Number of CARGO BOATS Floated during the Year 1859, the Sum collected and paid into the General Treasury.

MONTHS.	Number of Boats.	RATE.	Amount.
			Rs. *a.* *p.*
January - - - -	11,759		2,204 13 –
February - - - -	15,588		2,922 12 –
March - - - -	15,112		2,833 8 –
April - - - -	13,158		2,467 2 –
May - - - -	9,476		1,776 12 –
June - - - -	10,152	At 3 annas per boat - -	1,903 8 –
July - - - -	11,663		2,186 13 –
August - - - -	15,335		2,875 5 –
September - - -	17,772		3,332 4 –
October - - - -	13,071		2,450 13 –
November - - -	3,685		690 15 –
December - - -	6,912		1,296 – –
Total - - -	143,683	Total - - -	26,940 9 –
		Amount of fine levied during the years under Clause III. of Act No. XXVIII. of 1858 - -	27 – –
		Total - - - *Rs.*	26,967 9 –

Appendix, No. II.—*continued.*

No. 14.—STATEMENT, showing the SUM Realised during the Year 1859, by the Levy of Fines, &c., by Magistrates, Sale Proceeds of Unclaimed Property, Fees on Licenses granted by the Commissioner of Police, and Amount found by Police Officers in Gambling Places.

MONTHS.	Fines, &c. levied by the Magistrate of the Town Police Court.	Fines, &c. levied by the Magistrate of the Vepery Police Court.	Fines, &c. levied by the Magistrate of the Royapet Police Court.	Sale Proceeds of Unclaimed Property.	Fees on License, &c. granted by the Commissioner of Police.	Total Amount.
1859:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
January	245 10 –	229 7 –	269 8 –	– – –	10 1 4	754 10 4
February	364 8 –	249 14 4	260 14 –	– – –	9 8 2	884 12 6
March	406 10 –	579 11 2	652 12 –	– – –	7 – –	1,646 1 2
April	281 12 –	149 12 –	432 6 –	– – –	10 – –	873 14 –
May	576 – –	303 6 –	767 10 10	– – –	8 – –	1,655 – 10
June	741 5 –	332 15 5	626 13 –	– – –	27 – 3	1,728 1 8
July	478 2 –	255 10 –	512 14 –	– – –	166 1 3	1,412 11 3
August	332 14 –	475 4 5	693 15 –	– – –	236 – –	1,738 1 5
September	529 – –	320 – 6	1,027 4 –	– – –	80 5 9	1,956 10 3
October	241 – –	410 2 –	955 8 –	– – –	9 – –	1,615 10 –
November	522 4 –	217 14 6	917 – –	– – –	40 10 2	1,697 12 8
December	553 2 –	161 4 –	783 4 –	462 1 9	4 – –	1,963 11 9
Total – *Rs.*	5,272 3 –	3,685 5 4	7,899 12 10	462 1 9	607 10 11	17,927 1 10

(signed) *J. C. Boulderson,*
Commissioner of Police.

Madras, Police Commissioner's Office,
30 April 1860.

No. 15.—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Madras Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December 1859 inclusive, of PRISONERS received from the Mofussil.

CRIMES.	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Remaining on the 31st December 1858	17	–	–	1	214	24	256
Admitted during the last 12 months	203	3	18	1	1,190	154	1,569
Discharged during the last 12 months	191	3	18	1	1,097	163	1,473
Died	–	–	–	–	15	–	15
Remaining on the 31st December 1859	29	–	–	1	292	15	337
							3,650
Average number of prisoners per month in the Penitentiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	304
ADMITTED IN 1859.							
Murder	–	–	–	–	26	2	28
Dacoitee	–	–	–	–	15	–	15
Rebellion and waging war with the British Government	–	–	–	–	6	–	6
Robbery and murder	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Highway robbery	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Rebellion and robbery	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Culpable homicide	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Aiding and abetting rebellion	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Escaped convict	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Wounding with intent to kill	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Stealing	3	–	3	1	1	346	409
Embezzlement	2	–	1	–	3	–	6
Larceny	1	–	2	–	34	2	39
Breaking and entering a warehouse	–	–	–	–	4	–	4

Appendix, No. II.—No. 15.—Annual Statement of the Madras Penitentiary, &c.—*continued.*

CRIMES.	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Breaking and entering a dwelling-house	–	–	–	–	7	–	7
Conveying files to a prisoner to enable him to escape	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Obtaining money by false pretences	1	–	–	–	19	–	20
Obtaining goods by false pretences	–	–	–	–	11	–	11
Receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen	–	–	–	–	37	23	60
Forging and uttering	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Burglary	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Conspiracy	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Gambling	–	–	–	–	60	–	60
Breach of trust	–	–	1	–	37	5	43
Had in possession stolen property	–	–	–	–	40	19	59
Assault	33	–	5	–	109	7	154
Attempt to steal	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Trespass	1	–	–	–	9	1	11
Refusal of duty	128	–	–	–	81	–	209
Crimping	–	–	–	–	11	1	12
Fraud	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Conveying a quantity of intoxicating drugs into Her Majesty's gaols	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Found in possession of false weights	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Bribery	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Violation of duty as police officers	–	–	–	–	7	–	7
Resisting police officers in the execution of their duty	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Preferring false charges	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Driving furiously	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Drunkenness	7	2	–	–	13	6	28
Being deficient of regimental clothing	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Selling regimental clothing	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Aiding and abetting in stealing	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Conveying liquor without a license	–	–	–	–	9	2	11
Desertion	16	–	–	–	25	–	41
Using indecent language	1	–	–	–	9	7	17
Indecent exposure of person	–	–	–	–	18	1	19
Nuisance	–	–	1	–	107	5	113
Behaving in a riotous manner	7	1	3	–	56	14	81
Loitering	–	–	–	–	36	–	36
Neglect of duty	–	–	–	–	8	–	8
Breach of the peace	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cutting and wounding	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Threatening to stab	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Secreting on board a ship	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
Grand Total	203	3	18	1	1,190	154	1,569
SENTENCED:							
Transportation for life	–	–	–	–	58	2	60
14 years' transportation	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
3 years' imprisonment, with hard labour	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
2 years and 6 months' imprisonment, with hard labour	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
2 years' imprisonment, with hard labour	–	–	–	–	7	–	7
1 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
20 months' imprisonment, with hard labour	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
18 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	17	–	17
15 ditto ditto	1	–	–	–	15	–	16
12 ditto ditto	1	–	1	–	12	2	16
10 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
9 ditto ditto	1	–	–	–	2	1	4
6 ditto ditto	3	–	5	–	160	9	177
4 ditto ditto	4	–	2	–	49	2	57
3 ditto ditto	4	–	–	–	148	14	166
2 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	86	10	96
1 ditto ditto	12	–	2	–	145	33	192
12 weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour	95	–	–	–	31	–	126
8 ditto ditto	10	–	–	–	5	–	15
6 ditto ditto	13	–	1	–	22	3	39
4 ditto ditto	29	–	–	–	1	–	30
2 ditto ditto	2	–	–	–	2	–	4
1 ditto ditto	1	–	1	–	3	7	12

Appendix, No. II.—No. 15.—Annual Statement of the Madras Penitentiary, &c.—*continued.*

CRIMES.	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
30 days' imprisonment, with hard labour	1	–	–	–	33	–	34
28 ditto ditto	1	–	–	–	1	–	2
20 ditto ditto	1	–	–	–	44	3	48
15 ditto ditto	1	–	–	–	16	3	20
14 ditto ditto	10	3	2	–	16	18	102
12 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
10 ditto ditto	1	–	2	–	69	4	76
8 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
7 ditto ditto	1	–	1	1	7	7	17
6 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
5 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	20	4	24
4 ditto ditto	1	–	–	–	7	5	13
2 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	8	1	9
6 months' simple imprisonment	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
3 ditto ditto	–	–	1	–	4	–	4
2 ditto ditto	3	–	–	–	8	–	11
1 ditto ditto	1	–	–	–	36	6	43
3 weeks' simple imprisonment	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
21 ditto ditto	1	–	–	–	3	2	6
10 days' simple imprisonment	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
15 ditto ditto	1	–	–	–	7	–	8
14 ditto ditto	2	–	–	–	16	5	23
9 ditto ditto	2	–	–	–	12	2	16
8 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
7 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	10	3	13
6 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
5 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	9	3	12
4 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	8	1	9
3 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
2 ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	10	–	10
Total	203	3	18	1	1,190	154	1,569
Number of Defaults included in above.							
Defaults	17	–	1	–	277	40	335
Total	17	–	1	–	277	40	335

PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL RETURN.

Remaining on the 31st December 1858	9	
Admitted during the last twelve months	309	
		318
Discharged, being cured during the last twelve months		277
Discharged, period of imprisonment having expired		8
Died during the last twelve months		15
Remaining on the 31st December 1859		18
Total		318

DISEASES.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Rheumatism	20	—
Wounds and accidents	12	1
Venereal diseases	46	—
Diseases of the brain	7	—
Diseases of the stomach and bowels	72	4
Diseases of the heart	1	1
Diseases of the lungs	8	—
Diseases of the liver	2	1
Eruptive fevers	2	1
Dropsy	3	1
Fevers	53	1
Boils and ulcers	32	—
Cholera epidemic	5	4
Other diseases	46	1
Total	309	15

Appendix, No. II.—*continued.*

A.—Work executed and sold from 1st April to 31st December 1859.

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
April	To	25 well ropes, first sort, at 6 pie each	– 12 6	
	To	125 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	2 8 –	
	To	8 ditto ditto 4 pie each	– 2 8	
				3 7 2
May	To	27 well ropes, 1st sort, at 6 pie each	– 13 6	
	To	225 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	4 8 –	
	To	24 ditto ditto 4 pie each	– 8 –	
	To	1 heel rope	– 4 –	
				6 1 6
June	To	47 well ropes, first sort, at 6 pie each	1 7 6	
	To	350 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	7 – –	
	To	1 heel rope	– 4 –	
				8 11 6
July	To	17 well ropes, 1st sort, at 6 pie each	– 8 6	
	To	750 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	15 – –	
				15 8 6
August	To	35 well ropes, first sort, at 6 pie each	1 1 6	
	To	1,525 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	26 8 –	
	To	17 ditto ditto 4 pie each	– 5 8	
	To	1 heel rope	– 4 –	
				28 3 2
September	To	26 well ropes, first sort, at 6 pie each	– 13 –	
	To	573 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	11 8 –	
				12 5 –
October	To	33 well ropes, first sort, at 6 pie each	1 – 6	
	To	400 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	8 – –	
	To	12 ditto ditto 4 pie each	– 4 –	
				9 4 6
November	To	9 well ropes, 1st sort, at 6 pie each	– 4 –	
	To	1,625 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	32 8 –	
	To	2 heel ropes, at 4 annas each	– 8 –	
				33 4 6
December	To	28 well ropes, first sort, at 6 pie each	– 14 –	
	To	500 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	10 – –	
				10 14 –
		Total Rs.	– – –	127 11 10
		Unsold Ropes in Store on the 31st December 1859.		
	To	11 well ropes, first sort, at 6 pie each	– 5 6	
	To	1,400 scaffolding ropes, second sort, at 2 rupees per 100	28 – –	
	To	61 ditto ditto 4 pie each	1 4 4	
	To	6 heel ropes, at 4 annas each	1 8 –	
				31 1 10
		Grand Total Rs.	– – –	158 13 8
		Deduct materials purchased for making ropes	– – –	67 14 –
		Balance in favour Rs.	– – –	90 15 8

Appendix, No. II.—*continued.*

B.—Works executed for the Arsenal, Fort St. George.

1859:		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
January -	1,000 lbs. oakum, picked, at 1 anna per lb. - - - - - -	62	8	–			
	50 tarpaulins, small, at 8 annas each - - - - - - -	25	–	–			
					87	8	–
March - -	50 tarpaulins, small, at 8 annas each - - - - - - -	25	–	–			
	1,000 lbs. oakum, picked, at 1 anna per lb. - - - - -	62	8	–			
					87	8	–
April - -	1,000 lbs. oakum, picked, at 1 anna per lb. - - - - - -	62	8	–			
	50 tarpaulins, small, at 8 annas each - - - - - - -	25	–	–			
					87	8	–
May - -	50 tarpaulins, small, at 8 annas each - - - - - - -	25	–	–			
	1,000 lbs. oakum, picked, at 1 anna per lb. - - - - -	62	8	–			
					87	8	–
June - -	1,000 lbs. oakum, picked, at 1 anna per lb. - - - - -	62	8	–			
	50 tarpaulins, small, at 8 annas each - - - - - - -	25	–	–			
					87	8	–
July - -	50 tarpaulins, small, at 8 annas each - - - - - - -	25	–	–			
	1,000 lbs. oakum, picked, at 1 anna per lb. - - - - -	62	8	–			
					87	8	–
September -	1,160 lbs. valises or bags, at 3 annas each - - - - - -	217	8	–			
	50 tarpaulins, small, at 8 annas each - - - - - - -	25	–	–			
					242	8	–
October - -	50 tarpaulins, small, at 8 annas each - - - - - - -	25	–	–			
	100 valises or bags, at 3 annas each - - - - - - -	18	12	–			
	50 tarpaulins, small, at 8 annas each - - - - - - -	25	–	–			
	500 lbs. oakum, picked, at 1 anna per lb. - - - - - -	31	4	–			
					100	–	–
November -	530 valises or bags, at 3 annas each - - - - - - -	155	10	–			
					155	10	–
December -	1,000 lbs. oakum, picked, at 1 anna per lb. - - - - - -	62	8	–			
	50 lbs. tarpaulins, small, at 8 annas each - - - - - -	25	–	–			
					87	8	–
	Total - -	Rs.			1,090	10	–

C.—Number of Prisoners employed on Public Works during the Year, with the Estimated Value of Work executed by them, calculated at the rate of 1½ anna per man per diem.

		Rs.	a.	p.
January -	2,864 men, at 1½ anna per man per day - - - - - -	268	8	–
February -	2,737 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -	256	9	6
March - -	3,254 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -	305	1	–
April - -	2,659 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -	249	4	6
May - -	2,625 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -	246	1	6
June - -	2,757 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -	258	7	6
July - -	2,775 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -	260	2	6
August - -	3,105 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -	291	1	6
September -	2,939 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -	275	8	6
October -	2,667 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -	250	–	6
November -	3,471 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -	325	6	6
December -	4,339 - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -	406	12	6
	Total - - - Rs.	3,393	–	–

Memorandum.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Profit by sale of works executed as per Statement A. - - - - -	90	15	8
Estimated value of work executed for the arsenal, as per Statement B. - -	1,090	10	–
Estimated value of work executed by convicts employed on Public Works, as per Statement C. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,393	–	–
Total - - - Rs.	4,574	9	8

(signed) *E. Muller,*
Superintendent of Penitentiary.

(signed) *J. C. Boulderson,*
Commissioner of Police.

Madras, Police Commissioner's Office,
30 April 1860.

Appendix, No. III.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Summary of Returns received from the Several

GAOLS.	Numbers Imprisoned on the 30th April 1860.							Number of Prisoners admitted during the Year.		Total Numbers Sentenced to Terms of, and under,								Number of Convicts now in Gaol who read and Write.	Artificers in Prison.		Deaths during the Year.	
	Convicts.	On Security.	Committed and under Trial.	State Prisoners.	Debtors.	Insane.	Total Prisoners in Gaol.	On Criminal Charges.	Debtors.	1 Month and under.	6 Months and above 1 Month.	2 Years and above 6 Months.	7 Years and above 2 Years.	14 Years and above 7 Years.	Above 14 Years.	For Life.	To Death.		Smiths or Carpenters.	Weavers.	In 1st Year of Imprisonment.	After 1st Year of Imprisonment.
Itchapore	37	2	7	–	–	–	46	143	4	–	4	22	7	6	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	2
Chicacole	137	4	–	3	5	1	150	77	15	–	6	26	85	22	–	2	–	16	1	–	4	6
Vizagapatam	129	4	–	–	–	–	133	88	10	18	34	23	7	3	–	–	–	5	1	2	–	3
Rajahmundry	129	13	12	4	–	2	160	353	10	32	92	32	20	1	–	2	1	8	4	10	11	3
Ditto - Magistrate	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Masulipatam	92	2	6	2	2	–	104	139	20	14	39	25	3	2	–	1	6	9	4	11	7	21
Guntoor	142	2	1	5	2	2	154	155	28	10	30	18	16	11	–	2	–	11	3	15	–	1
Nellore	254	13	5	8	2	–	282	485	26	35	82	26	19	9	–	–	–	16	–	13	1	11
Kurnool	89	9	8	–	4	–	110	172	19	20	23	33	12	6	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	5
Cuddapah	228	41	77	2	7	3	358	403	31	17	13	58	9	15	–	–	2	4	4	4	4	9
Bellary	378	15	26	6	12	1	438	566	103	38	57	59	39	6	–	–	–	15	1	8	2	27
Chittoor	373	43	52	1	12	–	481	496	100	5	53	94	71	159	33	1	4	24	3	6	4	8
Vellore	180	–	–	–	–	–	180	180	–	–	–	2	27	149	2	–	–	51	3	–	–	3
Chingleput	271	6	14	2	2	–	295	176	14	–	7	39	96	134	–	1	3	52	4	17	1	12
Guindy	67	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	–	–	–	–	16	51	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	5
Cuddalore	306	14	15	1	6	4	346	178	55	3	5	56	96	157	–	4	–	27	11	26	8	18
Combaconum	99	10	11	–	13	–	133	468	76	1	19	33	29	17	–	–	–	36	1	6	10	1
Negapatam, Mayaveram, Tanjore	96	–	–	–	–	–	96	61	–	–	1	18	48	27	2	–	–	16	–	7	20	15
Trichinopoly	403	30	6	1	1	–	444	286	20	–	13	54	107	230	–	2	–	76	5	–	8	12
Madura	107	5	11	–	13	1	137	440	95	–	21	24	35	29	–	3	–	15	–	–	7	1
Ditto - Joint Magistrate	215	–	–	–	–	–	215	–	–	–	1	7	112	61	–	–	14	26	8	9	5	9
Tinnevelly	145	3	2	–	2	–	152	167	24	17	50	76	20	–	–	1	3	35	2	6	8	6
Ditto - Magistrate	24	–	–	–	–	–	24	24	–	–	–	10	14	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Salem	170	14	16	–	12	2	214	504	118	53	87	40	27	23	–	1	4	30	6	6	15	31
Coimbatore	232	33	6	–	11	2	284	322	84	–	15	70	20	158	–	2	–	35	6	7	17	6
Ootacamund	98	1	1	–	2	–	102	95	–	2	17	10	37	29	–	–	–	25	1	2	–	2
Calicut	307	17	9	–	2	2	337	599	49	26	87	58	60	26	–	14	14	39	11	–	49	104
Mangalore	175	6	5	–	10	–	196	230	130	2	18	20	43	7	–	3	1	30	4	1	2	3
Cochin	25	–	–	–	–	–	25	22	5	1	8	7	–	9	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	1
Paulghat Joint Magistrate	81	–	–	–	–	–	81	10	–	–	5	5	13	58	–	–	–	21	–	–	2	–
Tellicherry	75	33	7	–	8	3	126	271	35	9	89	68	19	4	–	–	–	7	5	–	4	1
Honore	149	17	9	–	3	3	181	198	87	6	24	40	21	4	–	3	7	20	9	4	1	6
Sircy	7	–	–	–	3	–	10	35	30	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	5,233	337	306	35	134	26	6,071	7,343	1,188	309	906	1,056	1,138	1,414	37	44	59	676	98	160	192	332
Salem Magistrate	53	–	–	–	–	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cannanore	80	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	5,366	337	306	35	134	26	6,204	7,343	1,188	309	906	1,056	1,138	1,414	37	44	59	676	98	160	192	332

(*a*) Exclusive of *Rs.* 222. 8. 10. incurred for the purchase of manufactures in gaol.
(*b*) Salaries of fixed establishment.
(*c*) Salaries of the medical department attached to gaol hospital.

Ootacamund, Office of Inspector General of Gaols, 9 June 1860.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABULAR STATEMENT of the Summary of Returns received from the Gaols of

GAOLS.	Numbers Imprisoned on the 30th April 1860.							Number of Prisoners admitted during the Year.		Total Numbers Sentenced to Terms of, and under,								Number of Convicts now in Gaol who read and Write.	Artificers in Prison.		Deaths during the Year.	
	Convicts.	On Security.	Committed and under Trial.	State Prisoners.	Debtors.	Insane.	Total Prisoners in Gaol.	On Criminal Charges.	Debtors.	1 Month and under.	6 Months and above 1 Month.	2 Years and above 6 Months.	7 Years and above 2 Years.	14 Years and above 7 Years.	Above 14 Years.	For Life.	To Death.		Smiths or Carpenters.	Weavers.	In 1st Year of Imprisonment.	After 1st Year of Imprisonment.
Total in former Statement	5,366	337	306	35	134	26	6,204	7,343	1,188	309	906	1,056	1,138	1,414	37	44	59	676	98	160	192	332
Salem Magistrate (*e*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cannanore (*f*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	28	26	–	–	–	9	–	6	–	–
Grand Total to be substituted	5,366	337	306	35	134	26	6,204	7,343	1,188	309	906	1,082	1,166	1,440	37	44	59	685	98	166	192	332

(*e*) The prisoners were removed to the zillah gaol in January, and the statement is made up from monthly returns.

Ootacamund, Office of Inspector General of Gaols, 11 June 1860.

Appendix, No. III.

Gaols under the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the Official Year 1859-60.

Escapes and Re-apprehensions. Escapes.	Re-apprehensions.	Total Deaths during the Year.	Total Charges for the Year.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Diet.	Clothing.	Buildings and Sundries.	Average Cost of each Prisoner for Diet and Clothing.	Average Cost of each Prisoner on Total Expenses for the Year.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
–	–	2	2,745 10 4	864 – –	611 – –	1,011 10 9	96 12 6	162 3 1	21 11 8	53 13 4
–	–	10	7,929 9 10	2,004 – –	2,215 6 6	3,154 9 5	345 10 4	209 15 7	23 15 6	54 4 11
–	–	3	8,304 6 8	2,397 7 10	2,118 7 11	3,271 12 –	218 3 –	298 7 11	23 11 10	56 7 10
–	–	14	9,804 1 7	2,255 4 9	2,463 14 2	3,981 9 2	274 5 2	829 – 4	25 12 8	59 6 8
–	–	–	490 2 9	– – –	180 – –	232 11 2	26 1 –	51 6 7	25 14 –	49 – 3
–	–	28	(*a*)12,903 5 1	(*b*)2,648 3 6 (*c*)3,275 7 2	1,957 8 2	3,848 14 3	440 12 –	696 8 –	34 – 11	101 9 7
–	–	1	8,525 4 9	2,052 – –	2,238 8 3	3,452 1 8	213 5 4	569 5 6	24 4 4	56 7 4
33	23	12	16,270 – 2	2,431 8 3	4,757 12 5	7,633 12 11	323 – 2	1,123 14 5	25 8 –	52 2 4
1	1	7	6,403 2 8	2,206 9 4	1,215 – –	2,396 5 2	261 2 8	324 1 6	24 13 4	59 13 5
–	–	13	17,547 15 9	3,540 8 4	4,976 1 7	8,389 14 8	260 11 –	380 12 2	24 13 8	56 9 –
–	–	29	21,923 6 1	3,430 3 4	6,614 2 4	803 12 7	666 4 –	408 15 10	25 12 4	49 4 3
1	–	12	12,753 10 8	2,547 1 4	1,872 4 9	6,851 6 6	501 6 2	981 7 11	22 9 11	39 3 10
–	–	3	7,492 11 4	2,628 1 2	– – –	4,224 5 8	366 9 5	273 11 1	25 12 10	41 12 9
–	–	13	22,468 14 3	2,568 9 2	4,232 14 –	9,587 – 11	1,651 1 10	4,429 4 4	37 7 4	74 14 4
–	–	5	5,309 6 9	578 14 –	1,688 13 8	2,544 9 3	(*d*) – – –	497 1 10	30 10 6	63 15 6
–	–	26	15,658 6 4	2,540 – 5	2,991 5 3	9,419 10 –	566 14 4	140 8 4	28 2 1	44 1 8
–	–	11	8,312 11 8	2,111 – –	1,438 12 5	3,908 – 8	369 11 9	485 2 10	34 12 5	67 9 3
–	–	35	6,224 4 10	2,108 9 7	55 13 10	3,037 14 8	121 15 –	299 15 9	33 2 6	54 9 8
1	–	20	24,699 4 10	2,124 – –	6,714 – –	14,699 13 4	446 13 10	714 9 8	35 11 6	58 4 –
–	–	8	8,397 13 4	2,427 – –	1,575 10 –	3,424 15 4	541 3 3	429 – 9	27 2 7	57 8 3
1	–	14	13,519 6 4	1,542 – –	4,149 5 6	6,649 15 –	694 5 4	483 12 6	34 10 3	63 12 3
14	11	14	10,632 13 1	2,289 3 –	(*a*)2,436 8 10	4,306 7 7	317 1 –	1,283 8 8	26 9 1	61 1 8
–	–	–	1,074 15 5	– – –	377 8 –	626 11 1	40 2 11	30 9 5	27 – 11	44 12 7
12	4	46	12,031 6 1½	2,782 8 1	2,842 9 3	4,749 7 3½	550 5 8	1,106 7 10	24 10 8	55 15 4
2	1	23	22,852 1 1	2,349 14 8	3,869 13 –	14,783 3 8	510 15 –	1,338 2 9	48 6 4	72 5 –
–	–	2	7,907 – 9	1,677 11 3	1,709 5 4	2,786 9 -½	474 11 3½	1,318 11 10	42 14 7	104 13 3
–	–	153	22,284 14 1	2,907 7 –	5,324 8 8	12,428 6 3	405 2 8	1,219 5 6	33 9 6	58 5 4
2	2	5	11,578 11 3	2,425 14 3	2,015 14 8	5,577 9 2	281 5 8	1,247 15 6	29 11 10	58 12 4
–	–	1	2,423 10 8⅓	804 – –	196 9 6	1,203 9 -½	27 6 –	192 2 2	45 9 5	89 12 2
–	–	2	4,468 5 7	– – –	1,745 9 5	2,476 11 10	132 5 1	113 11 3	30 5 4	50 12 8
–	–	5	8,747 8 6	1,979 12 –	1,444 4 11	4,642 15 11	182 13 6	497 10 2	38 9 8	69 15 8
1	1	7	11,099 9 9¼	1,554 6 8	3,004 3 10	5,248 13 9¼	290 15 2	1,001 2 4	29 7 3	59 – 7
–	–	–	1,291 7 3½	611 10 –	311 3 4	287 – 6¼	15 15 –	65 10 5	25 3 11	107 9 2
68	43	524	3,54,136 3 7¾	67,662 15 1	79,374 15 6	1,72,278 6 3¼	11,615 7 -½	23,204 7 9	992 10 8	2,047 14 2
–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68	43	524	3,54,136 3 7¾	67,662 15 1	79,374 15 6	1,72,278 6 3¼	11,615 7 -½	23,204 7 9	992 10 8	2,047 14 2

(*d*) Cloths, &c. having been supplied to the convicts in the Guindy gaol from Chingleput; the charge for the same is included in the column "Clothing" of the Chingleput gaol return.

(signed) *J. Rohde,*
Inspector General of Gaols.

Oossoor and Cannanore, under the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the Official Year 1859-60.

Escapes and Re-apprehensions. Escapes.	Re-apprehensions.	Total Deaths during the Year.	Total Charges for the Year.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Diet.	Clothing.	Buildings and Sundries.	Average Cost of each Prisoner for Diet and Clothing.	Average Cost of each Prisoner on Total Expenses for the Year.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
68	43	524	3,54,136 3 7¾	67,662 15 1	97,374 15 6	1,72,278 6 3¼	11,615 7 -½	23,204 7 9	992 10 8	2,047 14 2
–	–	–	2,375 1 11	– – –	804 12 –	1,292 9 8	103 – –	174 12 3	25 5 11	43 2 11
–	–	–	4,098 13 11	1,524 – –	– – –	2,439 14 6	200 – –	534 15 5	32 15 11	58 11 9
68	43	524	3,61,210 3 5¾	69,186 15 1	80,179 11 6	1,76,010 14 5¼	11,918 7 -½	23,914 3 5	1,051 – 6	2,149 12 10

(*f*) Statement received on the 10th June.

(signed) *J. Rohde,*
Inspector General of Gaols.

Appendix, No. IV.

A.—STATEMENT, showing the CULTIVATION in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the Official Year 1859-60.

DISTRICTS.	WET.		DRY.		GARDEN.		TOTAL 1859-60.		1858-59.		COMPARISON.			
											Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assesment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	Acres.	*Rs.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*
1. Ganjam	159,606	4,47,705	82,459	101,577	2,092	6,911	244,157	556,193	231,636	533,985	12,521	22,208	—	—
2. Vizagapatam	14,161	1,17,988	11,365	46,299	35	127	25,561	164,414	24,270	156,015	1,291	8,399	—	—
3. Godavery	113,271	5,67,722	217,526	978.804	3,120	17,230	333,917	1,563,756	333,084	1,483,037	833	80,719	—	—
4. Krishna District	148,724	6,20,704	1,309.783	1,900,699	10,384	47,277	1,468,891	2.568,590	1,391,349	2,382,345	77,542	186,245	—	—
5. Nellore	127,700	6,69,754	355,683	511,345	19,210	106.620	502,593	1,287,719	454,421	1,258,464	48,172	29,255	—	—
6. Cuddapah	71,155	8,00,736	834,329	926,047	45,298	387,955	950,782	2,114,738	934,147	2,046,526	16,635	68, 52	—	—
7. Bellary	143,076	8,03,552	1,843,076	1,208,602	— —	— —	1,986,152	2,012,154	1,869,441	1,994,406	116,711	17,748	—	—
8. Kurnool	20,633	2,24,476	1,021,046	1,110,708	16,963	115,788	1,058,642	1,459,972	1,008,289	1,404,227	50,353	55,745	—	—
9. Chingleput	198,095	9,13,162	82,701	127,826	1,449	6,348	282,245	1,047,336	285,345	1,095,238	— —	— —	3,100	47,902
10. Northern Division of Arcot	190,787	11,29,812	356,193	547,261	— —	— —	546,980	1,677,073	513,534	1,608,124	33,446	68,949	—	—
11. Southern Division of Arcot	245,603	15,00.348	734,343	1,581,614	4,254	24,577	984,200	3,106,539	954,738	3,025,091	29,462	81,448	—	—
12. Tanjore	670.571	34,30,087	140,244	173,163	33,276	117,425	844,091	3,720,675	828,693	3,694,986	15,598	25,689	—	—
13. Trichinopoly	139.025	7,61,305	414,234	546,911	38,532	116,146	591,791	1,424,362	581,056	1,353,366	10,735	70,996	—	—
14. Madura	451,735	6,05,319	26,492	83.193	120,200	564,719	598,427	1,253,231	557,070	1,192,947	41.357	60,284	—	—
15. Tinnevelly	213,627	15,42,793	664,439	521,136	14,781	35,255	892,847	2,099,184	848,096	2,723,612	44,751	— —	— —	624,428
16. Coimbatore	73,693	5,25,904	1,224,551	1,082.136	145,538	438,730	1,443,782	2,046,770	1,397,766	2,028,077	46,016	18,693	—	—
17. Salem	56,706	4,18,938	835,990	1,226,577	15,601	85,537	908,297	1,731,112	899,827	1,699,075	8,470	32,037	—	—
18. North Canara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. South Canara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Malabar	— —	11,46,870	92,506	59,203	— —	446,578	— — —	1,652,651	— — —	1,649,778	— —	2,873	—	—
21. Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3,038,168	16,227,175	10,246,960	12,742,011	470,733	2,517,283	13,663,355	31,486,469	13,112,762	31,329,359	553,693	8,29,440	3,100	672,330
										Net Increase	550,593	1,57,110		

Appendix, No. IV.—*continued.*

B.—STATEMENT, showing the Prices of GRAIN and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the Official Year 1859-60, compared with 1858-59.

DISTRICTS.	Rice, 1st sort per Garce.		Rice, 2d sort.		Paddy, 1st sort.		Paddy, 2d sort.		Cholem or Jonnalloo.		Cumbu.		Raggi.		Varagu.		Horse Gram		Ulundu.		Wheat.		Gingly Oil Seeds.		Lamp Oil Seeds.		Salt.		Cotton, per Candy.		Indigo, per Candy.		Sugar, per Candy.	
	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858 59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859 60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Ganjam	215	215	184	200	85	86	79	79	146	132	122	137	110	105	–	–	153	148	223	226	226	248	239	264	297	279	191	208	52	80	852	840	62	64
Vizagapatam	260	239	234	217	110	99	109	91	126	109	111	103	119	110	87	83	131	131	214	210	233	216	353	242	327	231	166	190	97	59	858	780	63	63
Godaveri	207	211	199	197	94	95	84	88	105	100	88	86	102	90	74	84	154	153	214	250	277	283	297	255	256	237	151	168	80	80	740	640	90	90
Krishna District	281	278	263	261	118	118	115	111	164	153	97	122	132	128	71	116	174	150	240	262	343	338	265	222	212	224	183	184	88	69	995	910	29	36
Nellore	322	287	295	249	156	138	142	119	175	161	155	141	153	135	105	87	203	172	322	318	380	362	334	297	245	222	156	167	82	79	800	800	103	65
Cuddapah	383	381	342	334	171	168	154	149	183	195	178	189	172	184	144	154	216	212	374	399	399	323	–	–	238	267	233	237	81	81	900	835	75	70
Bellary	341	337	315	310	154	152	142	139	193	193	157	184	142	167	115	152	182	186	321	314	246	265	–	–	163	206	284	307	77	72	1,072	926	75	70
Kurnool	338	385	293	341	152	162	133	148	134	171	143	180	122	154	–	–	156	191	247	290	250	290	237	289	164	138	215	231	21	23	812	827	77	81
Chingleput	363	308	327	279	159	131	142	118	211	211	188	175	198	178	100	88	271	248	383	379	171	–	–	–	–	–	144	160	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northern Division of Arcot.	371	271	302	256	142	117	120	107	190	116	152	120	182	155	58	84	221	192	378	310	378	363	307	258	312	240	175	176	40	80	460	660	60	80
Southern Division of Arcot.	382	301	370	264	178	137	162	121	202	161	195	155	192	151	88	88	250	200	407	343	482	553	–	308	–	282	167	196	32	26	500	560	46	65
Tanjore	372	301	339	269	170	137	156	123	205	156	176	137	180	136	112	84	264	210	348	300	434	518	479	402	350	247	135	164	39	31	–	115	33	42
Trichinopoly	450	382	435	354	202	169	201	154	219	194	215	186	207	184	145	90	299	220	383	339	500	532	425	300	375	299	214	253	120	120	840	840	40	40
Madura	447	325	393	285	211	152	184	136	162	113	162	121	188	142	118	92	257	166	304	255	413	520	484	257	369	241	169	178	–	–	65	70	40	40
Tinnevelly	450	347	385	302	207	136	174	129	231	162	207	144	201	139	115	122	298	201	449	385	519	703	385	419	–	290	169	181	21	22	80	60	100	80
Coimbatore	489	400	425	364	266	180	195	165	272	167	212	141	224	154	101	132	271	151	391	329	399	455	413	397	327	188	302	315	19	19	570	852	50	33
Salem	431	347	387	309	190	161	177	142	237	178	205	160	214	168	132	109	236	169	346	283	393	431	319	320	268	270	236	267	60	80	660	700	100	100
North Canara	313	339	282	326	106	134	106	134	118	153	–	–	129	152	–	–	154	180	210	226	188	224	–	–	92	96	145	182	–	83	–	–	26	20
South Canara	343	390	304	350	–	–	129	150	132	137	–	–	151	180	–	–	197	191	245	260	262	252	–	–	–	–	141	174	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malabar	393	471	354	431	178	224	156	205	224	190	217	239	168	216	192	–	318	381	329	342	344	365	405	373	334	300	200	210	100	105	600	780	107	125
Madras	381	332	357	310	156	130	116	123	172	155	209	149	182	165	252	218	223	197	303	310	335	381	305	360	283	268	133	157	75	66	880	860	31	23
Average	358	316	323	296	160	141	142	130	181	157	168	151	165	152	123	111	220	193	316	301	377	380	354	316	270	238	186	205	64	65	687	670	64	63

Appendix, No. IV.—*continued.*

C.—STATEMENT, showing the COLLECTIONS of all SOURCES of REVENUE in the several

DISTRICTS.	LAND REVENUE.				ABKARRY.	
	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1. Ganjam	10,40,899	9,79,419		61,480	75,324	73,022
2. Vizagapatam	13.15,106	12,75,944		39,162	72,527	68,466
3. Godaveri	24,92,248	26,07,085	1,14,837		1,33,078	1,31,203
4. Krishna	31,64,858	27,42,681		4,22,177	85,352	88,635
5. Nellore	19,99,728	19,46,335		53,393	38,986	36,289
6. Cuddapah	17,72,666	17,57,792		14,874	1,08,680	1,04,116
7. Bellary	20,31,149	18,81,246		1,49,903	2,84,942	2,66,096
8. Kurnool	13,08,004	14,43,173	1,35,169		1,09,788	1,21,649
9. Chingleput	12,56,224	13,01,972	45,748		81,099	94,717
10. Northern Division of Arcot	23,17,518	21,72,361		1,45,157	1,42,286	1,35,017
11. Southern Division of Arcot	27,94,890	27,14,865		80,025	1,32,630	1,34,750
12. Tanjore	51,72,923	45,34,472		6,38,454	2,29,306	2,20,883
13. Trichinopoly	13,49,382	14,74,909	1,25,527		25,084	27,183
14. Madura	19,42,073	21,58,657	2,16,584		77,125	80,406
15. Tinnevelly	32,89,174	27,54,888		5,34,286	42,892	40,350
16. Coimbatore	23,80,009	26,29,762	2,49,753		1,25,767	1,23,956
17. Salem	19,21,083	22,40,217	3,19,134		1,35,288	1,33,759
18. North Canara	5,74,746	6,73,569	98,823		13,744	16,983
19. South Canara	16,27,355	16,63,146	35,791		67,901	77,736
20. Malabar	16,97,161	16,98,170	1,015		86,103	82,733
21. Madras	73,095	81,329	8,234		7,65,689	8,70,291
22. Sea Customs						
Total *Rs.*	4,15,20,294	4,07,31,998	13,50,615	21,38,911	28,33,591	29,28,240
			Net	7,88,296		

DISTRICTS.	FRONTIER DUTY.		TOTAL SUNDRY SOURCES.			
	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1. Ganjam			7,92,523	9,13,017	1,20,494	
2. Vizagapatam			3,29,752	3,53,048	23,296	
3. Godaveri	7,743	12,609	5,24,058	5,95,030	70,972	
4. Krishna			6,82,289	8,85,871	2,03,582	
5. Nellore			7,51,977	6,90,280		61,697
6. Cuddapah			2,50,714	2,42,538		8,176
7. Bellary			5,22,178	4,93,222		28,956
8. Kurnool			2,16,114	2,38,854	22,740	
9. Chingleput			3,44,144	3,85,592	41,448	
10. Northern Division of Arcot			2,31,605	2,13,285		18,320
11. Southern Division of Arcot	78,460	63,799	6,92,073	4,85,813		2,06,260
12. Tanjore	20,999	43,236	12,05,343	13,04,391	99,048	
13. Trichinopoly			60,774	68,224	7,450	
14. Madura	234	329	5,74,083	6,12,440	38,357	
15. Tinnevelly	40,368	56,073	6,18,116	6,87,632	69,516	
16. Coimbatore			2,11,718	2,13,892	2,111	
17. Salem			2,35,372	2,43,132	7,760	
18. North Canara	22,307	37,628	2,00,557	2,75,195	74,638	
19. South Canara	25,742	25,659	6,09,431	6,58,706	49,275	
20. Malabar	209	304	9,30,798	10,27,925	97,127	
21. Madras			14,17,888	16,99,200	2,81,312	
22. Sea Customs			9,54,300	16,44,801	6,90,501	
Total *Rs.*	1,96,062	2,39,637	1,23,55,807	1,39,32,025	18,99,627	3,23,409
				Net	15,76,218	

Appendix, No. IV—*continued.*

Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the Official Year 1859-60, compared with 1858-59.

Salt.		Sea Customs.		Moturpha.		Stamps.	
1858-59. 8.	1859-60. 9.	1858-59. 10.	1859-60. 11.	1858-59. 12.	1859-60. 13.	1858-59. 14.	1859-60. 15.
Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
6,56,167	7,21,990	25,642	83,457	16,683	16,610	18,407	17,938
1,57,592	2,01,568	50,605	31,135	29,048	29,623	19,980	22,856
2,23,577	2,80,469	50,523	81,848	58,836	58,439	30,301	30,462
5,11,682	7,07,346	1,010	9,348	54,248	51,109	29,097	29,433
6,72,677	6,10,331	680	334	17,058	16,871	22,576	26,455
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,12,805	1,05,473	29,229	32,149
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,02,580	1,90,392	34,656	36,734
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	92,773	1,00,384	13,553	16,821
2,10,430	2,40,150	- - -	- - -	34,013	30,494	18,602	20,231
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50,671	40,206	38,648	38,062
3,88,894	1,78,223	19,204	34,012	44,519	43,537	28,366	31,392
6,78,372	6,24,770	1,35,751	2,76,067	42,080	43,591	98,835	95,844
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,664	6,910	30,026	34,131
4,31,902	4,37,082	16,582	34,413	- - -	- - -	48,240	60,210
3,77,706	4,16,006	19,939	27,749	94,016	96,200	43,195	51,254
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	55,292	57,530	30,659	32,343
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	62,799	78,884	37,285	30,489
1,47,911	1,92,950	6,264	18,795	1,000	1,699	9,331	7,140
3,88,873	4,06,813	26,092	40,238	16,947	14,990	83,876	93,275
5,17,540	6,27,360	84,817	73,447	1,12,221	1,12,306	1,29,908	1,31,775
6,40,690	8,13,605	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,509	15,304
- - -	- - -	9,54,300	16,44,801	—	—	—	—
60,24,313	64,58,763	13,91,409	23,55,639	11,03,253	10,94,648	8,07,179	8,55,098

Extra Revenue and Interest Account.		Grand Total.			
1858-59. 22.	1859-60. 23.	1858-59. 24.	1859-60. 25.	Increase. 26.	Decrease. 27.
Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
9,547	11,226	18,42,969	19,03,662	60,693	—
1,599	2,370	16,46,457	16,31,362	- - -	15,095
7,395	14,929	30,23,701	32,17,044	1,93,343	—
21,585	13,801	36,68,732	36,42,353	- - -	2,26,379
6,111	7,403	27,57,816	26,44,018	- - -	1,13,798
15,721	15,304	20,39,101	20,15,634	- - -	23,467
22,221	36,345	25,75,548	24,10,813	- - -	1,64,735
8,444	17,748	15,32,562	16,99,775	1,67,213	—
11,569	20,166	16,11,937	17,07,730	95,793	—
8,282	11,415	25,57,405	23,37,061	- - -	1,60,344
16,642	18,936	35,03,605	32,19,614	- - -	2,83,991
25,791	32,370	64,04,060	58,71,233	- - -	5,32,827
4,756	9,260	14,14,912	15,52,393	1,37,481	—
10,305	8,283	25,26,461	27,79,380	2,52,919	—
11,836	15,486	39,19,126	34,58,006	- - -	4,61,120
7,080	6,217	25,98,807	28,49,808	2,51,001	—
8,388	10,599	21,64,843	24,93,948	3,29,105	—
1,557	2,558	7,76,860	9,51,322	1,74,462	—
9,510	10,407	22,46,296	23,32,259	85,963	—
3,053	3,078	26,31,012	27,29,179	98,167	—
8,758	19,840	14,99,741	18,00,369	3,00,628	—
- -	- - -	9,54,300	16,44,801	6,90,501	—
2,20,150	2,87,741	5,40,96,251	5,49,51,764	28,37,269	19,81,756
			Net - - -	8,55,513	

(signed) *J. D. Sim*, Secretary.

Appendix, No. V.

No 1.—STATEMENT showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with PORT CHARGES and DUES in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort St. George, under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860, published in accordance with the 44th Section of the above Act.

NAMES OF PORTS.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess for this Year.	Deficit for this Year.	Total Balance to Credit of the Port.	Total Deficit against the Port.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bimlipatam	1,515 1 10	270 8 -	1,244 9 10	- - - -	2,694 10 3	—
Vizagapatam	1,784 11 8	2,022 13 6	- - - -	238 1 10	- - - -	952 7 6
Cocanada	6,048 12 -	4,969 5 1	1,079 6 11	- - - -	2,790 13 10	—
Masulipatam	986 10 1	4,477 4 1	- - - -	3,490 10 -	- - - -	6,512 12 11
Madras	44,134 10 7	26,662 12 2	17,471 14 5	- - - -	50,459 10 2	—
Cuddalore	979 13 6	1,210 11 6	- - - -	230 14 -	454 12 11	—
Tranquebar	858 - 10	126 - -	732 - 10	- - - -	1,629 15 2	—
Negapatam	2,638 13 9	1,135 1 1	1,503 12 8	- - - -	4,462 5 8	—
Tuticorin	4,522 4 6	3,486 1 6	1,036 3 -	- - - -	1,876 12 4	—
Cochin	4,447 10 4	3,480 1 8	967 8 8	- - - -	- - - -	570 1 1
Calicut	2,764 5 1	2,033 3 8	731 1 5	- - - -	2,796 4 11	—
Tellicherry	826 12 1	746 15 4	79 12 9	- - - -	811 7 7	—
Cannanore	1,512 4 3	89 7 5	1,422 12 10	- - - -	3,304 10 2	—
Mangalore	2,122 1 11	619 12 7	1,502 5 4	- - - -	2,264 11 11	—
Total *Rs.*	75,142 - 5	51,330 1 7	27,771 8 8	3,959 9 10	73,546 2 11	8,035 5 6

Madras, Marine Superintendent's Office,
12 June 1860.

(signed) *J. Franklin,*
Superintendent of Marine.

Appendix No. V.

No. 2.—PARTICULARS of the TRADE of the PORTS in each District for the Official Year 1859-60, ending 30th April 1860.

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			COUNTRY OR NATIVE.			TOTAL.			VALUE OF		DUTY ON		Sea Custom Revenue.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
GANJAM	Ganjam	16	7,102	- - -	16	5,188	- - -	35	6,126	- - -	67	18,416	- - -	2,46,952 - -	1,23,150 - -	17,645 8 -	31 - -	17,676 8 -
	Munsoorcottah	41	21,605	- - -	27	10,013	- - -	54	7,453	- - -	122	39,071	- - -	7,31,822 - -	5,05,749 - -	33,227 9 6	66 9 3	33,294 2 9
	Sonnapore	6	2,554	- - -	4	2,304	- - -	23	2,955	- - -	33	7,903	- - -	77,854 - -	85,482 - -	4,002 8 -	- - -	4,002 8 -
	Berwah	4	1,416	- - -	1	1,200	- - -	26	3,283	- - -	31	5,899	- - -	65,188 - -	7,012 - -	—	—	—
	Poondy	19	3,252	- - -	2	520	- - -	79	9,741	- - -	100	13,513	- - -	1,64,724 - -	71,964 - -	4,764 15 11	- - -	4,764 15 11
	Calingapatam	30	15,183	- - -	17	6,739	- - -	30	5,132	- - -	77	27,054	- - -	3,22,053 - -	2,08,198 - -	23,597 4 -	121 2 4	23,718 6 4
	Total	166	51,112	- - -	67	26,054	- - -	247	34,690	- - -	430	1,11,856	- - -	16,08,593 - -	10,00,055 - -	83,237 13 5	218 11 7	83,456 9 -
VIZAGAPATAM	Vizagapatam	44	34,968 $\frac{24}{32}$	467 3 5	3	1,564 $\frac{127}{160}$	97 14 3	94	10,979 $\frac{113}{160}$	585 7 5	141	47,513 $\frac{21}{160}$	1,150 0 1	7,06,038 - -	1,00,265 - -	1,969 8 7	- - -	1,969 8 7
	Comadah	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	1	25 $\frac{21}{160}$	- - -	1	25 $\frac{21}{160}$	- - -	2 - -	198 - -	—	—	—
	Poodemadka	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	7	1,128 $\frac{7}{160}$	- - -	7	1,128 $\frac{7}{160}$	- - -	22,308 - -	—	—	—	—
	Bimlipatam	42	24,429 $\frac{87}{160}$	912 11 6	13	8,698 $\frac{53}{160}$	388 13 -	42	3,931	182 10 -	97	37,059 $\frac{53}{160}$	1,484 2 6	18,95,818 - -	4,37,069 - -	20,343 9 1	4,244 12 5	24,588 5 6
	Pentakotta	5	802 $\frac{47}{160}$	- - -	4	1,631 $\frac{51}{160}$	- - -	4	315 $\frac{7}{160}$	- - -	13	2,750 $\frac{7}{160}$	- - -	1,66,517 - -	2,511 - -	4,282 5 11	- - -	4,282 5 11
	Total	91	60,201 $\frac{111}{160}$	1,379 14 11	20	11,894 $\frac{133}{160}$	486 11 3	148	16,580 $\frac{7}{160}$	768 1 5	259	88,476 $\frac{251}{160}$	2,634 11 7	27,90,083 - -	6,09,043 - -	26,595 7 7	4,244 12 5	30,840 4 -
GODAVARI DISTRICT	Coringa	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	193	32,182	1,899 - 10	193	32,182	1,899 - 10	7,70,486 - -	1,81,482 - -	16,811 4 -	209 8 2	17,020 12 2
	Cocanada	72	37,102	2,302 14 11	53	21,485	1,342 13 7	-	- - -	- - -	125	58,587	3,645 12 6	18,17,746 - -	1,88,715 - -	61,849 10 5	2,538 10 10	64,388 5 3
	Narsapore	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	2,20,677 - -	97,692 - -	438 12 -	- - -	438 12 -
	Total	72	37,102	2,302 14 11	53	21,485	1,342 13 7	193	32,182	1,899 - 10	318	90,769	5,544 13 4	28,47,909 - -	4,67,889 - -	79,099 10 5	2,748 3 -	81,847 13 5
KRISTNA DISTRICT	Masulipatam	29	11,440	516 6 6	2	735	45 15 -	324	11,880$\frac{1}{4}$	424 4 7	355	32,055$\frac{1}{4}$	986 10 1	4,70,586 - -	7,55,791 - -	4,810 13 6	1,871 9 4	631 13 -
GUNTOOR	Epoorpollium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nezampatam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cottapolium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mootoopully	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTH ARCOT	Cuddalore	36	9,173	557 12 6	-	- - -	- - -	189	9,883$\frac{1}{4}$	250 15 5	225	19,056$\frac{1}{4}$	808 11 11	5,18,207 7 9	32,723 9 9	18,020 12 11	3,601 6 5	21,622 3 4
	Porto Novo	41	7,222$\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	3	430	- - -	124	4,333$\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	168	11,986	- - -	1,82,203 10 2	41,077 10 -	8,036 12 9	4,356 - 11	12,392 13 8
	Murkanum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	77	16,395$\frac{1}{4}$	557 12 6	3	430	- - -	313	14,217	250 15 5	393	31,042$\frac{1}{4}$	808 11 11	7,00,671 1 11	74,701 3 9	26,057 9 8	7,957 7 4	34,015 1 -
TANJORE	Nagore	305	23,423	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	305	23,423	- - -	40,423 - -	1,66,586 - -	1,869 14 2	9,673 13 2	11,543 11 4
	Negapatam	487	54,287	2,300 4 9	11	3,554	222 2 -	-	- - -	- - -	498	57,841	2,522 6 9	10,39,103 - -	11,61,815 - -	70,718 1 2	1,07,931 12 5	1,81,172 4 4
	Topetorry	934	19,039	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	934	19,039	- - -	96,988 - -	7,001 - -	5,596 10 5	720 10 3	6,317 4 8
	Mootoopettah	1,022	37,067	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	1,022	37,067	- - -	4,13,354 - -	30,069 - -	38,415 12 10	3,025 3 1	41,440 15 11
	Teroomulvassel	418	26,210	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	418	26,210	- - -	3,30,733 - -	27,778 - -	30,247 2 3	2,851 12 3	33,098 14 6
	Tranquebar	19	6,316	304 12 6	10	2,891	180 11 -	129	9,027	275 7 4	158	18,234	850 14 10	4,20,789 - -	19,959 - -	34,181 12 10	2,112 3 6	37,144 15 3
	Total	3,185	1,06,342	2,935 1 3	21	6,445	402 13 -	129	9,027	275 7 4	3,335	1,81,814	3,373 5 7	23,40,590 - -	14,13,208 - -	1,81,929 5 8	1,26,315 6 8	3,10,718 1 11

Appendix No. V.—No. 2.—PARTICULARS of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the Official Year 1859-60, ending 30th April 1860—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			COUNTRY OR NATIVE.			TOTAL.			VALUE OF		DUTY ON		Sea Customs Revenue.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MADURA	Koolakarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Davepatam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Paumben	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tundy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TINNEVELLY	Vypaur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuticorin	138	21,630½	3,892 15 11	5	2,296	430 8 —	112	2,137½	188 5 4	255	26,064	4,511 13 3	29,41,186	1,92,452	8,314 10 6	12,454 5 6	20,769 — —
	Colipatam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Coolasagarapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	138	21,630½	3,892 15 11	5	2,296	430 8 —	112	2,137½	188 5 4	255	26,064	4,511 13 3	29,41,186	1,92,452	8,314 10 6	12,454 5 6	20,769 — —
MALABAR	Cannanore	50	17,766	747 14 2	7	4,211	242 13 —	1,620	31,715	517 2 7	1,677	53,692	1,507 13 9	9,81,009	17,20,227	1,739 3 9	1,000 6 6	2,739 10 3
	Tellicherry	21	8,051	467 10 6	5	1,221	79 2 6	1,315	20,514	279 15 1	1,341	29,886	826 12 1	7,05,891	11,11,320	1,311 11 5	554 9 3	1,866 4 8
	Callay	2	274	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	434	7,316	— — —	436	7,590	— — —	61,610	2,05,871	186 5 8	1 1 8	187 7 4
	Baragaree	8	1,361	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	896	19,530	— — —	904	20,891	— — —	7,06,828	4,26,688	17 3 —	1,855 4 6	1,872 7 6
	Quilandy	1	664	— — —	3	1,428	— — —	415	7,405	— — —	419	9,497	— — —	1,43,909	1,69,209	196 9 9	295 9 7	492 3 4
	Calicut	80	23,209	838 6 10	6	981	29 — —	2,110	66,343	1,755 10 3	2,196	90,033	2,023 4 1	18,51,601	29,44,163	10,614 6 7	5,967 4 9	16,581 — 4
	Tanjore	—	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	303	6,729	— — —	303	6,729	— — —	1,98,114	11,051	58 — 8	98 10 4	156 11 —
	Poonany	5	776	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	1,105	27,306	— — —	1,110	28,082	— — —	19,22,847	1,41,165	470 13 10	245 9 —	716 6 10
	Choughat	—	— — —	— — —	—	— — —	— — —	86	2,850	— — —	86	2,850	— — —	53,651	8,556	—	—	—
	Cochin	200	41,803	1,549 9 2	25	9,090	505 14 9	1,385	37,076	781 14 11	1,610	87,969	2,937 6 10	19,08,960	20,63,934	30,680 12 3	17,716 9 5	48,397 5 8
	Total	376	93,904	3,703 8 8	46	17,031	857 1 3	9,609	2,26,784	3,334 10 10	10,031	3,37,809	7,895 4 9	78,35,380	88,02,184	45,275 2 11	27,735 1 —	73,010 3 11
SOUTH CANARA	Mangalore	45	13,253½	524 8 —	142	20,827½	986 11 6	1,705	36,935½	459 1 10	1,892	71,016½	1,970 5 4	22,03,188	20,65,980	3,703 14 6	25,197 5 3	28,901 3 9
	Bekul	—	— — —	— — —	23	1,022	— — —	525	6,705½	— — —	548	8,327½	— — —	34,923	2,16,118	— — —	1,240 1 2	1,240 1 2
	Oudipy	—	— — —	— — —	9	253½	— — —	398	5,139	— — —	407	5,392½	— — —	1,00,423	3,40,704	17 12 6	463 12 —	481 8 6
	Barcoor	—	— — —	— — —	28	2,275	— — —	290	4,965	— — —	318	7,240	— — —	90,697	7,36,270	29 14 5	4,701 9 8	4,731 8 1
	Total	45	13,253½	524 8 —	202	24,978	986 11 6	2,918	53,745½	459 1 10	3,165	91,976½	1,970 5 4	24,38,231	33,68,072	3,811 9 5	31,602 12 7	35,414 5 6
NORTH CANARA	Condapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Butkul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Coompta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuddry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ankolah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Madras	375	2,43,879	31,272 — —	57	28,695	4,529 — —	663	67,118	5,249 — —	1,095	3,39,692	41,050 — —	1,11,03,869 — —	1,64,25,524 — —	1,86,702 — —	13,87,813 —	15,74,575 — —

Madras, Marine Superintendent's Office,
12 June 1860.

(signed) *J. J. Franklin,*
Superintendent of Marine.

Appendix No. V.—*continued.*

No. 3.—LIST of VESSELS permitted, under Act XXI. of 1858, to carry Native Passengers during the Official Year 1859-60.

NAME OF VESSELS.	Owner's Name.	Number of Native Passengers permitted to carry.	Tonnage.	Commander's Name.	Officers.	Crew.	From what Port.	To what Port.	Number of Passengers actually Embarked.
Ship "Blanch" - - -	Thomas Baynton - -	35	741	Sillaman - - - - - -	10	50	Tellicherry -	Jeddah - -	35
Barque "Util Rahman Seraskur"	Adjee Furz Oin Issen -	50	704	Abdoola Moola - - - -	10	50	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	50
Ship "Hamedy" - - -	Shaik Ally - - -	120½	733 $\frac{70}{100}$	Nassar - - - - - -	2	60	Calicut - -	Ditto - -	78
Barque "Cully Billass" - -	Ram Chauder Sein - -	199½	299	Ram Chauder Sein - - -	2	30	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	147
Ditto "Attieth Ryman" - -	Babakun Guthan - -	252	602	Babakun Guthan - - -	2	50	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	134
Ditto "Shuttel Phernt" - -	Hajee Ebrahim Jumall -	40	162	Nacoda Hassee Abdoola Yaffil -	2	23	Cannanore -	Ditto - -	40
Ditto "Mary Anne" - -	Hadjee Almaz Yusuff -	594	664	Abdaraman Pakoor - - -	3	50	Quilandy - -	Ditto - -	157

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Earnings and Estimated Expenses of the STEAMERS engaged in the Rangoon and Northern Ports Line of Packets, from 11th May to 2d November 1859.

VESSELS.	Private.		Public.		Freight Earned on each Trip.	Estimated Expense of Establishment.	REMARKS.
	Passage.	Freight.	Passage.	Freight.	Total.	Total.	
Steamer "Coromandel," H. M. I. N. - -	2,694 - -	972 1 11	17,797 8 -	15 6 3	21,479 - 2	23,500 - -	
Ditto "Sydney," B. M. - - - -	3,172 12 -	1,600 15 6	19,823 - -	4,241 1 4	28,837 12 10	22,700 - -	
Ditto "Dalhousie," H. M. I. N. - - -	1,374 - -	117 1 7	15,879 8 -	94 7 -	16,965 - 7	19,066 1 6	
Ditto "Sydney," B. M. - - - -	4,744 8 -	618 4 11	20,261 - -	1,653 8 9	27,277 5 8	22,700 - -	
Ditto "Sydney," B. M. - - - -	1,343 8 -	652 15 8	29,549 - -	1,007 6 9	32,552 14 5	22,700 - -	
Ditto "Prince Arthur," H. M. I. N. - -	426 8 -	21 2 6	23,970 - -	1 5 4	24,418 15 10	21,432 10 6	

Madras, Marine Superintendent's Office, 12 June 1860.

(signed) *J. J. Franklin,*
Superintendent of Marine.

Appendix No. V.—*continued.*

No. 5.—NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, 20 March 1860.

THE Government of Madras are prepared to receive offers, through the Superintendent of Marine, for the establishment of a line of steamers of not less than 600 tons gross and 150 horse-power, or thereabout, between Madras, the Northern Ports and Rangoon, on the following conditions:—

1st. That a steamer be despatched to Rangoon two days after the arrival of the first or second Suez steamer of the month as may hereafter be decided, touching at Masulipatam, Cocanada and Vizagapatam, and that she return to Madras by the same route.

2d. That she carry all mails free of expense to Government.

3d. That she shall afford the regulated space below decks for at least 100 natives, accommodation (cabin) for five officers and three warrant officers, and stowage in the hold for 30 tons of stores.

4th. That the freight and passage money shall be according to the following scale:

Between	Cabin Passage.	Intermediate Passage.	Children, Cabin Passage.		Deck Passage.		Freight per Ton of 50 cubic feet.	Treasure.
			Above 7 and under 16 Years.	Under 7.	Europeans.	Natives.		
					Children, Half-fare.			
Madras and Masulipatam - -	60	24 –	30 –	15 –	16 – –	12 – –	18	½ per cent.
Ditto - Coringa - -	70	28 –	35 –	17 8	17 5 4	12 10 8	21	ditto.
Ditto - Vizagapatam -	80	32 –	40 –	20 –	18 10 8	14 – –	24	ditto.
Ditto - Rangoon - -	150	60 –	75 –	37 8	26 10 8	20 – –	45	ditto.
Masulipatam and Coringa -	30	12 –	15 –	7 8	8 – –	6 – –	15	ditto.
Ditto - - - Vizagapatam -	40	16 –	20 –	10 –	9 5 4	6 10 8	18	ditto.
Ditto - - - Rangoon -	135	54 –	67 8	34 –	24 – –	18 – –	40	ditto.
Coringa and Vizagapatam -	30	12 –	15 –	7 8	8 – –	6 – –	15	ditto.
Ditto - Rangoon - -	120	48 –	60 –	30 –	21 5 4	16 – –	35	ditto.
Vizagapatam and Rangoon -	105	42 –	52 8	26 –	18 10 8	14 – –	30	ditto.

5th. That each cabin passenger be permitted to carry 3 cwts. baggage, and each deck passenger 40 lbs., exclusive of their arms and knapsacks; and that extra space be allowed for the men's provisions, which will be supplied by the commissariat.

6th. That the commander be held responsible for the custody and issue of the provisions in the mode adopted on board Government transports or other vessels carrying troops; and,

7th. That in the event of the steamer failing to keep to her time of departure from Madras, the subsidy and guarantee shall not be claimable, and that in all cases the subsidy shall not be payable until the vessel has accomplished her voyage out and home.

Appendix No. V.—*continued.*

2. The Government will guarantee freight and passage-money to the extent of (7,500) seven thousand and five hundred rupees on each full trip from Madras and back.

3. Cabin passengers are to be provided with a liberal table, including liquors.

4. Intermediate passage is intended for warrant officers, who are entitled to a plain substantial mess without liquor.

5. Deck passengers will be fed by the Government, but the commander will be required to take charge of, issue and cook their food.

6. Parties tendering should state full particulars of the vessel or vessels they would propose to employ, more especially as to age, tonnage, horse-power and 'tween-deck accommodation for troops; and the subsidy required should be stated for the voyage from Madras and back.

7. No penalties will be stipulated for in the event of failure.

8. Tenders should be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine, Madras, and despatched so as to arrive not later than the 31st July next.

By order,
T. Pycroft, Chief Secretary.

No. 6.—STATEMENT, showing the WRECKS which have Occurred at various Ports under this Presidency, during the Year 1859-60.

Names of Ships.	Nation.	Date of Wreck.	At what Port.	REMARKS.
"Monarque" - -	French - -	3 Oct. 1859	10 miles south of Hope Island, Coringa.	This vessel when on the voyage from Pondicherry to Cocanada in ballast, sprung a leak, and foundered at the spot mentioned. Crew all saved in the ship's boats. The vessel sank in deep water, and was disposed of by public sale, under instructions from the French authorities at Yanam.
"Kindrochat" -	British - -	27 Nov. „	Near Bundermalunka, a village south of Coringa.	The "Kindrochat" was from Calcutta, bound to Madras. She struck at the place stated at 4 a.m. on the given date. The vessel soon began to break up. Only one seaman belonging to the crew was saved, and nine out of 39 sepoys who were passengers by her. A good deal of the cargo, consisting chiefly of malt liquor, was saved.
"Jeune Albert" -	French - -	6 Dec. „	At Callingapatam -	Was lying in Callingapatam Roads when bad weather was experienced, and being unable from the direction of the wind to proceed to sea, was gradually drifted on shore, and became a total wreck. Crew all saved.
"Louise Amelie" -	British - -	11 Jan. 1860	Near Bundermalunka, a village south of Coringa.	Was wrecked while on the passage from Pondicherry to Cocanada at about 8·30 p.m. on the given date. Crew all saved; also the cargo and stores.
"Pearl" - -	ditto - -	7 Feb. „	Cochin Roads - -	Caught fire on the afternoon of the given date; the vessel was scuttled and beached; cargo, &c., partly saved. The accident appears, from evidence given at the time, to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of the cargo.

Madras, Marine Superintendent's Office, 12 June 1860.

(signed) *J. J. Franklin*,
Superintendent of Marine.

Appendix No. V.—*continued.*

No. 7.—STATEMENT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of COALS at *Madras*, during the Official Year 1859-60.

	Tons.	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*
Balance on hand	7,102	6	2	13
Received from England on contract	4,163	8	0	0
Loan from the agent, P. & O. Company	1,818	13	0	21
Purchases here	266	2	2	22
Total	13,350	10	2	0
Expended	12,224	14	2	15
Balance on hand	1,125	16	3	13

STATEMENT, showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of COALS at Out-Ports.

COCANADA.	*Tons.*	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*
Balance on hand	883	15	0	12
Receipts	62	15	3	27
Total	946	11	0	11
Expenditure	912	9	3	6
Balance on hand	34	3	1	5

BIMLIPATAM.				
Balance on hand	239	10	0	0
Expenditure	137	10	0	0
Balance on hand	102	10	0	0

MUNSOORCOTTAH.	*Tons.*	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*
Balance on hand	163	0	0	0
Expenditure	37	0	0	0
Balance on hand	126	0	0	0

COCHIN.				
Receipts	80	0	0	0
Expenditure	80	0	0	0

Madras,
Marine Superintendent's Office,
12 June 1860.

(signed) *J. J. Franklin*,
Superintendent of Marine.

No. 8.—LIST of the ESTABLISHMENT of the different Ports.

Madras.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Master Attendant and Marine Storekeeper	1,250	–	–						
Assistant Master Attendant	500	–	–						
Second Assistant Master Attendant	250	–	–						
				2,000	–	–			
Head Writer	86	8	–						
Writer	35	–	–						
Ditto	25	–	–						
Ditto	20	–	–						
Ditto	15	–	–						
Marine Store Conicopoly	10	8	–						
Moochee	10	8	–						
One Signaller	21	–	–						
One - ditto	15	–	–						
Head Peon	10	8	–						
Twelve Peons, on 7 rupees each	84	–	–						
One Sweeper	3	8	–						
				338	8	–			

Appendix No. V.—*continued.*

No. 8.—List of the Establishment of the different Ports—*continued.*

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Assistant Master Attendant's Establishment.			
One Writer	30 – –		
Two Peons, at 7 rupees each	14 – –		
		44 – –	
Boat Supervisor's Establishment.			
Supervisor	150 – –		
Two Peons, on 7 rupees each	14 – –		
		164 – –	
Boat Establishment.			
Boat Overseer	70 – –		
Boat Maistry	21 – –		
Writer	17 – –		
Accommodation Boat Tindal	12 – –		
Ten Boatmen, on 10 rupees each	100 – –		
Water Boy	5 – –		
Washerman	1 8 –		
		226 8 –	
Small Catamaran Establishment:			
One Head Catamaran-man	8 12 –		
Seven Catamaran-men, at 7 rupees each	49 – –		
		57 12 –	
Large Catamaran Establishment.			
One Maistry	17 8 –		
One Deputy Maistry	10 8 –		
Four Catamaran-men, on 7 rupees each	28 – –		
One Peon	7 – –		
Two Divers, at 17½ rupees each	35 – –		
		98 – –	
Shipping Registry Office.			
Head Writer	13 8 –		
Assistant Clerk	20 – –		
Conicopoly	10 – –		
		43 8 –	
Shipping Master's Establishment.			
Head Writer	35 – –		
Accountant	21 – –		
Peon	7 – –		
		63 – –	
Light at Madras.			
Superintendent	70 – –		
Deputy Superintendent	21 – –		
Light Keeper	9 – –		
Ditto	8 – –		
Ditto	7 – –		
Ditto	6 8 –		
Ditto	6 – –		
Ditto	5 8 –		
		133 – –	
			3,168 4 –
Monsoorcottah.			
One Lascar for flag	– – –	– – –	7 – –
Santapillay Light.			
Superintendent	52 – –		
Tindal	6 – –		
Four Lascars, at 5½ rupees each	22 – –		
Washerman	1 – –		
		81 – –	
Bimlipatam.			
Signaller	21 – –		
Two Lascars, at 5 rupees each	10 – –		
		31 – –	

Appendix, No. V.—*continued.*

No. 8—LIST of the Establishment of the different Ports—*continued.*

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Vizagapatam.			
Master Attendant	200 – –		
Clerk	12 – –		
Two Lascars, at 5 rupees each	10 – –		
One Signaller	21 – –		
One Peon	3 8 –		
		246 8 –	
Cocanada.			358 8 –
Master Attendant	350 – –		
Clerk	25 – –		
Three Peons, at 6 rupees each	18 – –		
One Signaller	10 8 –		
One Look-out Peon	6 – –		
One Tindal	8 – –		
Five Lascars, at 7 rupees each	35 – –		
		452 8 –	
Light on Hope Island.			
Superintendent	52 – –		
Tindal	6 – –		
Four Lascars, at 5½ rupees each	22 – –		
One Washerman	1 – –		
		81 – –	
Masulipatam.			533 8 –
Master Attendant	200 – –		
Clerk	10 – –		
Tindal for Boat Establishment	7 – –		
Four Lascars, at 5 rupees each	20 – –		
Three Signallers, at 5¼ rupees each	15 12 –		
One Peon	5 – –		
One Peon	4 – –		
		261 12 –	
Point Divi Light.			
Superintendent	52 – –		
Two Lascars, at 7 rupees each	14 – –		
Two Lascars, at 5 rupees each	10 – –		
		76 – –	
Light on Fort Flagstaff.			337 12 –
Tindal	10 – –		
Two Lascars, at 7 rupees each	14 – –		
		24 – –	
Moonapolliem.			24 – –
Superintendent for light	52 – –		
Three Lascars, on 7 rupees each	21 – –		
Washerman	1 – –		
		74 – –	
Cuddalore.			74 – –
Flag Serjeant	15 – –		
Lascar	5 – –		
		20 – –	
Porto Novo.			
One Lascar for Flagstaff		4 – –	
			24 – –
Tranquebar.			
Two Lascars for Flag		8 – –	
Negapatam.			
Master Attendant	105 – –		
One Clerk	15 – –		
One Peon	5 – –		
One Signaller	4 – –		
Two Lascars for light	10 – –		
		139 – –	
			147 – –

Appendix, No. V.—*continued.*

No. 8—LIST of the Establishment of the different Ports—*continued.*

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Paumben.			
Head Pilot	100 – –		
Clerk	15 – –		
Four Lascars, on 4 rupees each	16 – –		
Two Musaljees for light, on 6 rupees each	12 – –		
		143 – –	
Tuticorin.			143 – –
Master Attendant	200 – –		
Clerk	15 – –		
Tindal	7 – –		
Four Lascars, on 6 rupees each	24 – –		
One Peon	7 – –		
		253 – –	
Light on Hare Island.			
Superintendent	9 – –		
Four Lascars, at 6 rupees each	24 – –		
		33 – –	
Cochin.			286 – –
Master Attendant	200 – –		
Clerk	25 – –		
Syrang for Anchor Boat	15 – –		
Tindal for ditto	10 – –		
Lascar for ditto	5 – –		
Three Lascars for the Master Attendant's boats, at 7 rupees each	21 – –		
Tindal for Flag	7 – –		
Lascar for ditto	4 – –		
Head Peon	6 – –		
Two Peons, at 5 rupees each	10 – –		
Head Boatman	6 – –		
Four Boatmen, at 5 rupees each	20 – –		
Six temporary Lascars for the anchor and the Master Attendant's boats, at 7 rupees each	42 – –		
Report boat-hire	5 – –		
		376 – –	
Light Establishment.			376 – –
Tindal	6 – –		
Four Lascars, at 5 rupees each	20 – –		
		26 – –	
Calicut.			
Master Attendant	105 – –		
Clerk	10 – –		
Lascar	4 – –		
Signaller	7 – –		
Two Peons, at 3½ rupees each	7 – –		
		133 – –	
Light Establishment.			
One Lascar	6 – –		
Four Musaljees, at 5 rupees each	20 – –		
		26 – –	
Tellicherry.			
One Signaller	7 – –		
One Lascar	4 – –		
Two Lascars for light, at 5 rupees each	10 – –		
		21 – –	
Mangalore.			206 – –
Two Lascars for light, at 5½ rupees each	11 – –		
		11 – –	
Coompta.			
Two Lascars for light, at 5½ rupees each	11 – –		
		11 – –	
			22 – –
			5,707 – –

12 June 1860.

(signed) *J. J. Franklin,*
Superintendent of Marine.

Appendix, No. V.—*continued.*

No. 9.—NOTICE to MARINERS.

As many European vessels now resort to the small ports in Ganjam district, which were not readily discernible from the sea, columns and obelisks have been erected thereat to enable mariners to distinguish one from the other.

The following description is furnished by Captain Harrington, the district engineer, and the latitudes and longitudes have been carefully scrutinized.

1. *Bapanapadoo.*—This is a small port 23 miles N. E. of Callingapatam; at present it consists of nothing but fishermen's huts and thatched godowns. The ground is low, and a succession of sand drifts; it is marked by a column coloured black and white, 50 feet high, built on the shore at 6 feet above high-tide level; it would bear N. W. from the usual anchorage.

Latitude - - - - - -	18°	34′	N.
Longitude - - - - - -	84°	20′	E.

2. *Poondy.*—This port, which is 7 miles N. E. of Bapanapadoo, is marked by a white obelisk 50 feet high, which has been built on a hill 19 feet above mean-tide level; east of the obelisk, and 70 feet from it, is the flag staff, 75 feet high; north of the obelisk, and 70 feet from it, is the Traveller's Bungalow. As obelisk, flag staff and bungalow thus stand together on the hill, this port cannot well be mistaken. The obelisk bears N. W. by W. from the usual anchorage.

Latitude - - - - - -	18°	40′	N.
Longitude - - - - - -	84°	26′	E.

3. *Barva.*—This is a very small port, 16 miles N. N. E. of Poondy; to the south and west of Barva are large topes of cocoa nut trees; to its north is a plain covered with sand drifts; it is marked by two columns, black and white, 50 feet high, built on a site 15 feet above the sea, bearing N. W. from the usual anchorage.

Latitude - - - - - -	18°	51′	N.
Longitude - - - - - -	84°	35′	E.

4. *Sonapoor.*—This is marked by a white obelisk and a white column, each 50 feet high, built nearly at sea level. At 120 feet from the column, and N. by E. of it, stands the flag staff, 75 feet high, and between the column and flag staff is the Custom House, all nearly at sea level. The flag staff bears W. N. W. from the anchorage.

Latitude - - - - - -	19°	6′	N.
Longitude - - - - - -	84°	47′	E.

(signed) *John J. Franklin,*
Superintendent of Marine.

Madras,
Marine Superintendent's Office,
15 May 1860.

No. 10.—RULES to be observed in discharging Government Consignments.

1st. On the arrival of a vessel with consignments for Government, the Second Assistant Master Attendant will proceed on board, and, in company with the Master, who is to be requested in writing to attend, examine the hatches and the stowage of the cargo, more particularly noticing bales of clothing, or other perishable articles. He will submit a report thereon to the Master Attendant.

2d. He will then arrange for the discharge of the Government cargo, being careful to intimate previously to the departments concerned, when any of their stores are likely to reach the shore, in order that a trusty subordinate may be sent to take charge of them.

3d. Marine,

Appendix, No. V.—*continued.*

3d. Marine, mint, clothing and medical stores will be taken charge of by the master attendant, and placed in security in the marine godowns, till removed. Other stores will be taken charge of at once by the departments concerned.

Military stores are to be landed at the lighthouse.
Stationery - - ditto.
Mint - -, Marine -, Medical -, Clothing - } Marine Yard.
Public Works Stores—Abercrombie's Battery.
Electric Telegraph Stores—Electric Telegraph Office.
Commissariat Stores—Custom House.

4th. The second assistant will supply the master with a duplicate boat note book; and no boat is to be sent from a ship with Government stores, without being furnished with a note, clearly showing the articles with which it is loaded, counterpart being entered in that of the page that remains in the book.

5th. On reaching the shore, the subordinate to receive the stores will at once compare them with the boat note, and bring to the notice of the second assistant any discrepancy he may observe, or any damage not mentioned in the boat note.

6th. As a general rule, stores for different departments are not to be sent in the same boat, and the second assistant is to be particularly careful in seeing that the stores are sent to, and landed at, the places indicated in the third paragraph of these Rules.

7th. It will be the duty of the Beach Kannakapillais of the master attendant's department to attend to the unlading of the boats, and to see that the stores are placed on the beach out of reach of the surf; Government lascars, or when these are not available, hired coolies being employed to assist the boatmen in removing from their boats very heavy articles.

8th. In the event of any bale, package, &c., exhibiting outward signs of damage, or of having been tampered with, the second assistant is to bring the circumstance to the notice of the master or chief mate, and such stores are to be landed by themselves, under the direct supervision of the second assistant, the boat note minutely describing marks and numbers, as well as the condition in which they leave the ship's side. Previous to discharging such stores, he will acquaint the master attendant with his intention, and it will be the duty of the latter officer to arrange for their being immediately placed out of danger of further damage, and within 24 hours, or as soon after as possible, to assemble a committee of survey on them, composed of himself or first assistant, the collector or sub-collector of sea customs, and an officer of the department to which they belong. The master attendant will notify to the master the time and place at which the committee are to assemble, and request him to be present to watch the proceedings, and to give such information as they may require.

9th. On the completion of the survey, the committee, after entering in their report full particulars of the extent and nature of the damage, will hand it to the master attendant, who, having satisfied himself that the damage certified took place on board, and not after the goods had left the ship, will forward it for adjustment of the loss to the superintendent of marine, with the originals or copies of the boat notes and the certificates of stowage from his second assistant.

10th. The discharge of consignment having been effected, the master attendant will at once call on the several departments concerned for the receipts of the number of bales, cases, &c., delivered to them, which, with the exceptions above noticed, are to be furnished without scrutiny of their contents, and these having been received, he will surrender the bill of lading to the agents, with an endorsement, if necessary, particularizing any damage or short delivery.

11th. The superintendent of marine will then pass the freight bill, making, if the circumstances of the case require it, such deductions as may be authorised by the tender and bill of lading, which are those obtaining in all mercantile transactions of a similar nature.

Appendix, No. V.—*continued.*

No. 11.—STATEMENT of VESSELS passing through the Paumben Channel from 1849 to 1859, inclusive.

Calendar Years.	Square-rigged Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhoonies.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Average Size.	
							Vessels.	Dhoonies.
							Tons.	*Tons.*
1849 -	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	1,37,934	79	53
1850 -	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2,146	1,51,457	79½	60½
1851 -	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	1,39,781	75¾	60¾
1852 -	1,178	94,109	924	59,565	2,112	1,53,674	80	64½
1853 -	1,192	98,189	920	54,264	2,122	1,52,453	82½	59
1854 -	1,035	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	1,37,886	76	67½
1855 -	1,220	1,09,326	947	60,771	2,169	1,70,097	89½	64½
1856 -	1,353	1,21,810	990	54,867	2,343	1,76,677	90	55½
1857 -	1,506	1,38,090	1,025	57,214	2,531	1,95,304	91¾	55¾
1858 -	1,108	1,13,814	803	43,720	1,911	1,57,534	102¾	54½
1859 -	974	88,574	742	38,414	1,716	1,26,988	91	51¾

No. 12.—STATEMENT of PILOTAGE levied at Paumben from 1849 to 1859, inclusive.

Calendar Years.	Pilotage Levied.			Pilot Share.			Credited to Government.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
1849 -	7,247	2	–	1,811	12	6	5,435	5	6	
1850 -	4,684	8	–	1,171	2	–	3,513	6	–	
1851 -	10,525	5	–	2,628	8	6	7,896	12	6	
1852 -	11,456	12	3	2,861	14	9	8,594	13	6	
1853 -	11,569	5	9	9,890	1	–	8,679	4	9	
1854 -	11,153	1	9	2,786	7	5	8,366	10	4	
1855 -	12,486	8	3	3,120	9	8	9,365	14	7	
1856 -	13,168	5	–	3,292	1	3	9,876	3	9	
1857 -	15,575	5	6	3,891	13	9	11,683	7	9	
1858 -	12,820	8	–	3,203	2	–	9,617	6	–	
1859 -	10,647	1	–	2,661	–	3	7,986	–	9	

(signed) *J. Franklin,*
Superintendent of Marine.

Madras,
Marine Superintendent's Office,
12 June 1860.

Appendix, No. V.—*continued.*

No. 13.—STATEMENT of VESSELS Built at Cochin, with their Estimated Value, during the Year 1859.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Rate of Building.	Estimated Value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting Crafts.	Rate of Building.	Estimated Value.	Wood.
			Rs.	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
1859	Schooner "Sebastian"	45	At 111 per ton	4,995 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Aujelly and Benteak.
	Brig "Meera Mahidin Samdany"	75	„ 107 „	8,025 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Benteak.
	Schooner "Sidonie"	59	„ 178 „	10,502 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Teak, Benteak, and Aujelly.
	Pattimar "Rahimany"	– – –	– – –	– – –	104	At 40 per ton	4,160 – –	Benteak and Aujelly.
	Bagala "Fatel Kair"	– – –	– – –	– – –	130	„ 40 „	5,200 – –	Teak and Benteak.
	Dhoney "Joana"	– – –	– – –	– – –	16	„ 25 „	400 – –	Aujelly and Poona.
	Buggalow "Saad"	– – –	– – –	– – –	120	„ 34 „	4,080 – –	Aujelly and Benteak.
	Pattimar "Fatel Rahimany"	– – –	– – –	– – –	163	„ 61 „	9,943 – –	Benteak.
	Total	179	– – –	23,522 – –	533	– – –	23,783 – –	

STATEMENT exhibiting the Difference between the Years 1858-59.

Years.	Amount of Annual New Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Difference in Decrease.	Value of the New Tonnage.	Difference in Decrease.	Amount of Annual New Tonnage of Coasting Crafts.	Difference in Increase.	Value of the New Tonnage.	Difference in Increase.
			Rs.	*Rs.*			*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1858	742	– – –	1,25,693	– – –	37	– – –	1,480	—
1859	179	– – –	23,522	– – –	533	– – –	23,783	—
		563	– – –	1,02,171	– – –	496	– – –	22,303

Cochin, Master Attendant's Office,
31 December 1859.

(True Copy.)
(signed) *J. B. Crowther,*
Asst. Superintendent of Marine.

(signed) *John Castor,*
Master Attendant.

No. 14.—VESSELS Built in Malabar and Travancore, but Registered at Cochin, during the Year 1859.

TRAVANCORE.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Rate of Building.	Estimated Value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting Crafts.	Rate of Building.	Estimated Value.	Wood.
			Rs.	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
1859	Brig "Pakialetchmy Punjab"*	104	At 77 per ton	8,003 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	Jungle wood. Teuk and Aujelly.
	Pattimar "Palky"*	– – –	– – –	– – –	111	At 45 per ton	4,995 – –	
	Total	104	– – –	8,003 – –	111	– – –	4,995 – –	

STATEMENT exhibiting the Difference between the Years 1858-59.

Years.	Amount of Annual New Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Difference in Decrease.	Value of the New Tonnage.	Difference in Decrease.	Amount of Annual New Tonnage of Coasting Crafts.	Difference in Increase.	Value of the New Tonnage.	Difference in Increase.
			Rs.	*Rs.*			*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1858	256	– – –	31,636	– – –	61	– – –	1,700	—
1859	104	– – –	8,008	– – –	111	– – –	4,995	—
		152	– – –	23,628	– – –	50	– – –	3,295

* Built at Alleppee.

Cochin, Master Attendant's Office,
31 December 1859.

(True Copy.)
(signed) *J. B. Crowther,*
Asst. Superintendent of Marine.

(signed) *John Castor,*
Master Attendant.

Appendix, No. VI.

No. 1.—FINANCE STATEMENT for the Madras Presidency.

	Actual of 1856-57.			Actual of 1857-58.			Actual of 1858-59.		
REVENUE:									
ORDINARY:	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Land revenue, current and arrears	3,82,59,250	–	4	3,67,02,140	3	1	4,16,93,548	4	8
Salt	53,69,209	7	–	57,25,972	14	8	60,19,344	9	6
Tribute	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5
Abkari	24,39,220	11	11	27,52,098	10	2	28,44,135	8	4
Land and Sea Customs	14,48,295	14	5	14,15,752	8	3	15,28,640	4	3
Muhtarafa	10,66,848	8	6	10,60,468	12	11	10,78,371	–	2
Stamps	6,23,705	7	6	6,64,337	1	6	7,22,334	13	6
Postal Collections	3,47,863	9	1	7,61,199	15	4	8,63,872	–	1
Miscellaneous	15,04,355	12	8	12,51,738	2	11	13,30,757	2	3
Total	5,45,05,179	15	10	5,37,80,108	13	3	5,95,27,434	3	2
EXTRAORDINARY:									
Miscellaneous	24,36,224	12	3	21,47,171	5	5	24,16,701	2	–
PROFIT AND LOSS:									
Miscellaneous	7,29,091	15	–	6,93,086	1	7	5,14,248	3	3
Grand Total	5,76,70,496	11	1	5,66,20,366	4	3	6,24,58,383	8	5
EXPENDITURE:									
ORDINARY:									
Political Disbursements, chargeable on the Revenues	40,14,868	7	4	60,90,652	1	7	43,08,600	5	11
General Department	54,87,865	8	3	56,81,614	15	5	58,71,827	11	2
Public Instruction	3,68,534	7	11	4,43,494	11	10	5,37,831	7	6
Total, General	98,71,268	7	6	1,22,15,761	12	10	1,07,18,259	8	7
Judicial Department	39,72,707	7	9	42,67,675	9	4	45,87,224	15	4
Revenual Department	40,48,998	12	9	42,60,152	12	9	46,46,561	–	2
Land and Sea Customs	1,98,837	3	9	2,03,388	15	1	2,20,126	15	6
Salt	7,00,429	9	9	10,89,160	1	11	9,66,454	4	–
Total, Revenual	49,48,265	10	3	55,52,701	13	9	58,33,142	3	8
Marine	1,58,452	1	1	5,37,266	13	7	3,31,737	6	7
Military	3,00,43,509	7	1	3,65,08,384	6	5	4,62,80,808	9	5
	4,89,94,203	1	8	5,90,81,790	7	11	6,77,51,172	11	7
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c.	7,59,653	13	3	7,68,651	4	8	9,03,685	13	3
Repairs of Buildings	2,00,423	3	1	1,86,637	11	4	2,82,866	15	–
Repairs of Irrigation Canals	12,39,313	13	10	13,28,553	15	6	19,14,577	10	5
Local Funds	15,281	7	1	24,916	7	10	10,758	11	7
Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies	13,92,685	11	4	18,52,304	1	7	16,75,574	13	3
Railway (Supervision Charges)	35,263	–	7	38,953	10	9	38,995	11	3
Total, Public Works	36,42,621	1	2	42,00,017	3	8	48,26,459	10	9
Total *Rs.*	5,26,36,824	2	10	6,32,81,807	11	7	7,25,77,632	6	4
EXTRAORDINARY:									
Miscellaneous	2,13,031	7	10	3,15,872	12	5	3,87,443	10	4
Construction of Roads, Bridges, &c.	12,92,735	14	3	5,17,161	14	3	3,84,006	10	7
Construction of Buildings	13,36,882	3	2	12,86,506	13	–	10,98,674	15	10
Construction of Irrigation Canals, &c.	9,31,033	7	11	4,44,886	11	6	2,83,568	4	5
Local Funds	76,094	–	11	1,12,499	10	2	1,07,659	14	1
Railway (Compensation for Lands, &c., taken up)	78,569	7	3	76,272	12	–	89,282	1	–
Total, Public Works	37,15,315	1	6	24,37,327	12	11	19,63,191	13	11
Total *Rs.*	39,28,346	9	4	27,53,200	9	4	23,50,635	8	3
PROFIT AND LOSS:									
Miscellaneous	89,077	9	2	66,105	5	7	44,210	15	2
Grand Total *Rs.*	5,66,54,248	5	4	6,61,01,113	10	6	7,49,72,478	13	9
Surplus	10,16,248	5	9	—			—		
Deficit to be met out of the Cash Balance	–	–	–	94,80,747	6	3	1,25,14,095	5	4

Fort St. George, Accountant General's Office,
15 June 1860.

(signed) *F. Lushington*,
Acting Accountant General.

Appendix, No. VI.—*continued.*

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease in the CIVIL DEPARTMENT of the Madras Presidency, during the Official Year 1859-60.

Number.	Date of Order.	OFFICES.	Monthly Increase.	Monthly Decrease.	Annual Amount of Increase.	Annual Amount of Decrease.
		GENERAL DEPARTMENT.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	11th August - 1859	Office of Consulting Engineer for Railways	75 – –			
	28th October - „	Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Companies	1,000 – –			
	1st March - 1860	Consulting Engineer for Irrigation	246 8 –			
	17th April - „	Ditto - - - ditto	50 – –			
	3d May - „	Dodabetta Observatory	– – –	972 – –		
	2d August - 1859	Government Office, Establishments, Public Department	– – –	25 – –		
	11th August - „	Government Revenue Department	363 4 –			
	23d September „	Government Military Department	50 – –			
	1st October - „	Governor's Private Office	75 – –			
	7th January - 1860	Government Printing Press	1,585 – –			
	31st January - „	Government Office, Public Department	– – –	210 – –		
	3d January - „	Government Office, Revenue Department	– – –	90 – –		
	29th July - 1859	Mint Committee Office	– – –	304 – –		
	8th October - „	Mint Establishment	220 – –			
	21st January - 1860	Ditto	301 – –			
	9th December - 1859	Government Photographer Establishment	– – –	300 – –		
		Ditto - - - ditto	– – –	250 – –		
			3,965 12 –	2,151 – –	47,589 – –	27,012 – –
		EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.				
	24th March - 1860	Book Depôt	– – –	130 – –		
	10th February - „	Civil Engineering College	607 – –	150 – –		
	13th January - „	Primary Medical School	7 – –			
			614 – –	280 – –	7,368 – –	3,360 – –
		MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.				
	7th June - 1859	Civil Dispensary, Coimbatore	7 8 –			
	28th December - „	Calicut Small Pox and Leper Hospitals	58 – –			
	13th August - „	Eye Infirmary	13 12 –			
	19th August - „	Civil Dispensary at Tellicherry	94 – –			
			173 4 –	– – –	2,079 – –	

Appendix, No. VI.—No. 2.—Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency, during the Official Year 1859–60—*continued.*

Number.	Date of Order.	OFFICES.	Monthly Increase.	Monthly Decrease.	Annual Amount of Increase.	Annual Amount of Decrease.
		ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	17th May - 1859	Church, Jaccatallah (Wellington) - - - - - - - -	5 4 –			
	17th May - „	Church, Coonoor - - - - - - - - - -	22 12 –			
	19th May - „	Church, Nellore - - - - - - - - - -	100 – –			
	19th May - „	Church, Palamcottah - - - - - - - - -	1 12 –			
M. G. 270	5th August - „					
31	30th January - 1860	Scotch Church, Bellary - - - - - - - -	228 – –			
2,041	10th March - „					
			357 12 –			
285	19th March - 1860	Church, Vellore - - - - - - - - - -	4 – –			
323	23d September 1859	Church, Mysore - - - - - - - - - -	100 – –			
391	17th December - „	Christ Church, Mount Road, Madras - - - - - -	200 – –			
69	29th February - 1860	Church, St. Thome, Madras - - - - - - - -	2 – –			
87	19th March - „					
107	5th April - „	Scotch Church, Secunderabad - - - - - - -	500 – –			
125	26th April - „	Church, Trevandrum - - - - - - - - -	21 12 –			
			1,185 8 –	- - -	14,226 – –	
		POSTAL DEPARTMENT.				
5,329	17th June - 1859	Madras - - - - - - - - - - - -	182 – –			
6,707	30th July - „	Ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	25 – –			
6,734	30th July - „	Ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	50 – –			
8,616	30th September „	Ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	95 – –			
10,663	9th December - „	Ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	50 – –			
10,551	9th December - „	Ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	37 – –			
974	13th May - „	Negapatam, Tanjore - - - - - - - - -	34 – –			
6,732	30th July - „	Point Calimere, Tanjore - - - - - - - -	30 – –			
6,894	30th July - „	Hingolie - - - - - - - - - - -	12 – –			
9,523	11th November - „	Dindigul, Madura - - - - - - - - -	20 – –			
9,694	18th November - „	Bangalore - - - - - - - - - - -	3 – –			
10,558	9th December - „	Tanjore - - - - - - - - - - -	– 12 –			
10,405	2d December - „	Ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	10 8 –			
11,063	28th December - „	Hyderabad - - - - - - - - - - -	17 – –			
551	20th January - 1860	Vellore - - - - - - - - - - - -	6 – –			
553	20th January - „	Jackatallah - - - - - - - - - - -	32 – –			
1,085	3d February - „	Hyderabad and Sholapore - - - - - - - -	594 – –			
2,237	12th March - „	Kurnool - - - - - - - - - - - -	44 – –			

				Mangalore	56	–	–			
				Cuddapah	50	–	–			
				Nellore	55	–	–			
				Chicacole	79	–	–			
				Rajahmundry	73	–	–			
				Cannanore	8	–	–			
				Calicut	87	–	–			
				Salem	88	–	–			
				Trevandrum	26	12	–			
				Palamcottah	63	8	–			
					1,828	8	–	– – –	21,942 – –	
				MARINE DEPARTMENT.						
	191	12th May	1859	Shipping Master's Establishment, Vizagapatam	330	–	–			
				Shipping Master's Establishment, Cochin	330	–	–			
				Shipping Master's Establishment, Cocanada	330	–	–			
	251	10th June	1859	Madras and Rangoon Line Steamer	55	–	–			
	5,469	30th June	„	Negapatam	125	–	–			
	408	19th August	„	Master Attendant, Madras	160	–	–			
	537	24th October	„	Engineer attached to the Diving Bell	175	–	–			
	10,108	25th November	„	Porto Novo	4	–	–			
	397	20th January	1860	Cocanada	207	8	–			
	676	28th April	„	Tutocorin	100	–	–			
					1,816	8	–	– – –	19,798 – –	
				POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.						
G. I.	3,785	14th May	1859	Government Agent and Paymaster, Carnatic Stipend Office	152	4	–	– – –	1,827 – –	
				PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
	1,705	14th July	1859	Paumben Channel	116	–	–			
	1,787	25th July	„	Presidency Store and Workshop	322	8	–			
	7,651	4th November	„	Government Lithographic Press				188 – –		2,262 – –
	2,169	9th September	„	Additional Establishment, Presidency Workshop	130	–	–			
	2,905	14th December	„							
	2,255	20th September	„	Probationary Engineer, Civil Engineering School	100	–	–			
	1,341	1st June	„							
	1,719	16th November	„	Ditto ditto	1,000	–	–			
	2,859	9th December	„	Two Apprentices, at seven rupees each	14	–	–			
	159	21st January	1860	District Engineer, Upper Godavery	69	–	–			
	2,498	24th October	1859	Probationary Engineer's Establishment	150	–	–			
	2,866	10th December	„	District Engineer's Establishment of North Canara	339	–	–			
	221	28th January	1860	Assistant District Engineer's Establishment, North Canara	60	–	–			
	1,801	26th July	1859	Executive Range Office in the several Districts	5,385	–	–			
					7,685	8	–	– – –	92,226 – –	

Appendix, No. VI.—No. 2.—Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency, during the Official Year 1859-60—*continued.*

Number.	Date of Order.	OFFICES.	Monthly Increase.	Monthly Decrease.	Annual Amount of Increase.	Annual Amount of Decrease.
		JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
4,118	20th May - 1859	Sub-Court, Ootacamund	50 – –			
366	24th March - 1860	Vellore, Town Police Establishment	13 – –			
487	21st April - „	Guindy, Jail Establishment	37 8 –			
			100 8 –	- - -	1,206 – –	
		REVENUE DEPARTMENT.				
270	21st February - 1860	Assistant Collector's Establishment, Ootacamund	58 – –			
52	2d May - 1859	Traveller's Bungalow Establishment at Bellary District	14 6 3			
314	3d June - „	Collector of Bellary	30 8 –			
			Rs. a. p.			
718	14th June - „	Inam Commissioner and his Establishment, Salary -	2,500 – –			
		Travelling allowance	87 8 –			
		Establishment	1,000 – –			
			3,587 8 –			
		Two Special Assistants, at 500 rupees each	1,000 – –			
		Travelling allowance, at 100 rupees each	200 – –			
		Establishment	300 – –			
354	18th March - 1860	Traveller's Bungalow, Chingleput	35 – –			
502	2d April - „	Two Salt Gomastahs in the District of Madura, at six rupees each	12 – –			
217	23d February - „	Peons of the Collector of Madras	- - -	54 – –	- - -	648 – –
		REVENUE SURVEY.				
179	4th February - 1860	Revenue Survey, Trichinopoly	1,797 – –			
1,779	28th December - 1859	Revenue Survey, Godavery District	1,797 – –			
		Revenue Survey, Kristna District	1,797 – –			
			10,628 6 3	- - -	1,27,540 11 –	
		TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT.				
279	4th May - 1859	Establishment of the Accountant General's Office	100 – –			
2,033	10th June - „	A Clerk in the Military Department of Government	50 – –			
725	1st June - „	Additional Establishment in the Revenue and Public Works Department of Government	100 – –			
1,596	28th November - „					
G. J. 4,284	21st May - „	Pay of the additional Uncovenanted Assistant	- - -	200 – –	- - -	2,400 – –

	914	11th June -	1859	Extra Establishment in Printing Office, Government Gazette Press -	2,276	–	–			
		10th November -	1857	A Lascar (Chemical Examiner) - - - - - - - - -	8	–	–			
		14th March -	1860							
		21st May -	1859							
		3d December -	„	Establishment of Commissioner for investigating Public Establishment	482	8	–			
		9th December -	„							
	905	2d July - -	„	Extra Police Force - - - - - - - - - -	336	–	–			
		19th September -	„							
		24th October -	„	Establishment of Government Savings' Bank - - - - -	360	–	–			
					3,712	8	–	- - -	44,550	– –
				JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.						
	1,094	16th August -	1859							
F. D.	8,283	28th September -	„	Four additional Peons for the Gaol at Ootacamund, at seven rupees each	28	–	–			
	1,524	8th November -	„	Four Gomastahs for Calicut Civil and Session Court, at 37 rupees per month - - - - - - - - - - - -	37	–	–			
	1,524	8th November -	„	Two Gomastahs, District Moonsiff's Court, Ernaud - - - -	10	–	–			
					75	–	–	- - -	900	– –
				MAGISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.						
	834	17th June -	1859	Extra Force in the Sub-Division, Bellary - - - - -	718	–	–			
	757	31st May -	„	Extra Establishment in Canara - - - - - - - -	425	–	–			
	253	1st March -	„	Six Police Officers in the Sydapett Talook, Chingleput - - -	77	9	5			
	94	19th January -	„	Ten additional Peons to assist Head of Police at Tukaly, in Ganjam -	30	14	8			
	945	9th July - -	„	Extra Police Force for the Town of Vellore - - - - -	113	8	–			
	992	23d July - -	„	Extra Police Force for the Mohurrum Feast at Vellore - - -	201	–	–			
	1,674	16th December -	„	Extra Police Force for the protection of the Tobacco Monopolies in Malabar - - - - - - - - - - -	50	–	–			
	191	17th February -	1860	Extra Police Force at Bellary - - - - - - - - -	920	–	–			
					2,536	–	1	- - -	3,432	– 1
				REVENUE DEPARTMENT.						
	1,678	12th December -	1859	English Writer and Translator at Land Customs, Madras - -	35	–	–			
	621	24th April -	1860	Extra Establishment for testing and examining the work of Madras Town Survey - - - - - - - - - - -	152	–	–			
	776	11th June -	1859	Two Gomastahs at Ganjam - - - - - - - - -	16	–	–			
				One Salt Superintendent in the District of Madras - - - -	100	–	–			
	1,751	23d December -	„	Four additional Gomastahs for eight months in Masulipatam - -	-	-	-	- - -	384	– –
	820	21st June -	„	Extra Indexer in Malabar - - - - - - - - -	30	–	–			
	648	11th May -	„	Extra servant to prepare the accounts in Salem - - - -	-	-	-	- - -	719	5 4
	750	6th June -	„	Travelling Bungalow at Coimbatore for four months, at eight rupees -	-	-	-	- - -	32	– –
				Extra Establishment for 12 months - - - - - -	157	8	–			
					490	8	–		5,886	– –
									7,021	5 4

Appendix, No. VI.—No. 2.—Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency, during the Official Year 1859-60—*continued.*

Number.	Date of Order.	OFFICES.	Monthly Increase.	Monthly Decrease.	Annual Amount of Increase.	Annual Amount of Decrease.
		PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1,978	18th August - 1859	A Temporary Writer for preparing the Irrigation Register in Salem -	14 – –			
1,877	5th August - „	A Temporary Writer for preparing the Irrigation Register in Ganjam -	25 – –			
325	10th February - 1860	Two Sub-Overseers, at 25 rupees each, in the District of Cuddapah -	- - -	- - -	220 2 6	
1,165	16th May - 1859	Establishment of Lascars and Coolies at Hoosdroog - - - - -	- - -	- - -	28 8 3	
319	9th February - 1860	Peon in the Lighthouse at Pulicat - - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	21 – –	
224	28th January „	Extra Head Auditor in Northern Circle of the Central Office - -	- - -	- - -	556 7 3	
2,301	26th September 1859	Establishment employed under Captain J. F. Stoddard, at 125 rupees per month - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	93 13 11	
205	26th January - 1860	Extra Gomastahs in the District of Tanjore - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	31 13 8	
		POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.				
810	15th March - 1860	Temporary Establishment for three months, of Tanjore Agency Office.	45 – –	- - -	951 13 7	
			84 – –	- - -	1,008 – –	
				Rs.	1,959 13 7	

Fort St. George, Civil Auditor's Office,
22 June 1860.

(signed) *Edward F. Harrison,*
Civil Auditor.

Appendix, No. VI.—*continued.*

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the Amount Received and Paid in Cash and by Transfer in the GENERAL TREASURY during the Official Year 1859-60.

	1859-60. Amount.
RECEIPTS.	
Bills on Provincial Treasuries	150,99,885 5 6
Mofussil Remittances	112,02,187 11 11
Deposits on account of the estates of military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature	6,53,134 5 9
Supplies between India and London	20,32,215 – 6
Mint Master	65,64,614 11 6
Madras Railway Company	6,72,616 14 2
Great Southern of India Railway Company	13,319 10 –
Electric Telegraph	40,203 14 3
Subscriptions received on Bengal Loans	85,16,585 – –
Ditto on Treasury Bills	24,68,400 – –
Ditto on Treasury Notes	9,500 – –
Bills payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India	1,59,051 12 5
Collector of Madras	15,99,448 – –
Collector of Government Sea Customs at Madras	14,82,201 13 7
Sundry receipts on different accounts	22,61,037 4 10
Civil, Military and Medical Funds	7,94,771 7 1
	535,69,172 15 6
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies and Pensions	35,09,531 12 1
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council of India	37,689 5 9
Bullion Certificates	50,71,062 13 6
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents and Paymasters	35,06,085 – 10
Drafts drawn by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies	15,89,183 5 8
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster at Poonamallee, and Commissary General	93,70,890 3 –
Madras Railway Company	70,87,645 5 11
Great Southern of India Railway Company	2,10,382 – 6
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	3,10,000 – –
Electric Telegraph	3,05,992 2 9
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes	36,42,724 1 11
Interest Orders of Tanjore Notes	2,75,550 1 8
Remittances despatched	23,34,700 – –
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries	35,38,601 9 2
Sundry payments on different accounts	33,62,484 6 –
Deposits on account of the estates of military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature	5,83,074 3 3
Government Agency Deposits	685 8 10
Civil, Military, Medical and Apothecaries' Funds	25,82,420 7 –
Treasury Bills	17,53,000 – –
Four per cent. Bonds issued on account of Tanjore Debt	48,63,168 11 –
Total	539,34,871 2 10

	Bank Notes and Cash.	Specie.	Transfer.	TOTAL.
Balance on the 30th April 1859	5,41,753 15 6	51,29,229 7 2	– – –	56,70,983 6 8
Receipts during the official year 1859-60	267,40,762 9 11	265,55,102 7 11	2,73,307 13 8	535,69,172 15 6
	272,82,516 9 5	316,84,331 15 1	2,73,307 13 8	592,40,156 6 2
Payments during the official year 1859-60	267,31,079 5 9	269,30,483 15 5	2,73,307 13 8	539,34,871 2 10
Balance on the 30th April 1860	5,51,437 3 8	47,53,847 15 8	– – –	53,05,285 3 4

(signed) *F. C. Forbes,*
Officiating Sub-Treasurer.

Appendix, No. VI.—*continued.*

No. 4.—STATEMENT showing the Amount Received and Paid in Cash and by Transfer, in the General Treasury, from May 1857 to April 1860.

	1857–58. Amount.	1858–59. Amount.	1859–60. Amount.
RECEIPTS.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Bills on provincial treasuries	141,22,263 3 3	140,04,443 6 11	150,99,885 5 6
Mofussil remittances	100,24,797 2 4	95,45,317 15 2	112,02,187 11 11
Deposits on account of the estates of military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature	3,46,884 2 4	2,54,181 1 4	6,53,134 5 9
Supplies between India and London	19,32,467 4 11	17,12,066 4 11	20,32,215 – 6
Mint Master	106,55,424 11 11	55,88,024 4 3	65,64,614 11 6
Madras Railway Company	3,99,027 6 7	4,70,814 14 –	6,72,616 14 2
Great Southern of India Railway Company	– – –	– – –	13,319 10 –
Electric Telegraph	15,538 – –	18,814 3 6	40,203 14 3
Subscriptions received on Bengal Loans	67,56,615 8 –	62,66,558 7 –	85,16,585 – –
Ditto on Treasury Bills	– – –	– – –	24,68,400 – –
Ditto on Treasury Notes	3,500 – –	3,500 – –	9,500 – –
Bills payable by the Honourable Court of Directors	50,450 10 4	48,122 4 2	—
Bills payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India	– – –	14,715 15 7	1,59,051 12 5
Collector of Madras	11,43,411 – –	12,07,220 – –	15,99,448 – –
Ditto of Government Sea Customs at Madras	5,40,500 – –	7,99,400 – –	14,82,201 13 7
Sundry receipts on different accounts	38,24,104 6 2	12,94,437 2 5	22,61,037 4 10
Civil, Military, and Medical Funds	21,76,168 7 4	12,69,327 8 11	7,94,771 7 1
Total *Rs.*	519,91,151 15 2	424,96,943 8 2	535,69,172 15 6

	1857–58. Amount.	1858–59. Amount.	1859–60. Amount.
DISBURSEMENTS.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Salaries, establishments, contingencies, and pensions	44,54,289 15 11	39,27,244 9 7	35,09,531 12 1
Bills drawn by the Honourable Court of Directors	19,20,938 10 5	40,476 3 –	—
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council of India	– – –	37,919 8 5	37,689 5 9
Bullion certificates	82,70,550 2 11	46,48,008 9 7	50,71,062 13 6
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents, and Paymasters	31,96,979 12 5	39,59,649 4 7	35,06,085 – 10
Drafts drawn by Residents, &c. at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies	11,98,651 8 5	13,86,579 6 8	15,89,188 5 8
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster at Poonamallee and Commissary General	105,06,733 10 5	87,72,850 – –	93,70,890 3 –
Madras Railway Company	59,67,036 5 7	59,94,245 1 11	70,87,645 5 11
Great Southern of India Railway Company	– – –	– – –	2,10,382 – 6
Cuddapah Railway charges	54,971 13 11	9,219 9 7	—
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	– – –	– – –	3,10,000 – –
Electric Telegraph	43,371 5 5	1,49,751 7 8	3,05,992 2 9
Interest orders of Bengal Notes	30,32,508 15 8	32,84,942 2 9	36,42,724 1 11
Interest orders of Tanjore Notes	2,17,776 4 7	1,96,252 3 2	2,75,550 1 8
Remittances despatched	39,83,643 7 7	35,97,405 3 2	23,34,700 – –
The late Nabob of the Carnatic, and stipendiaries	12,54,572 – 3	11,88,164 – 7	35,38,601 9 2
Sundry payments on different accounts	46,50,613 3 7	31,12,894 12 11	33,62,484 6 –
Deposits on account of the estates of military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature	3,55,695 8 9	2,61,505 13 4	5,83,074 3 3
Government agency deposits	3,388 8 9	918 10 2	685 8 10
Civil, Military, Medical, and Apothecaries' Funds	23,25,050 11 2	25,18,193 2 6	25,82,420 7 –
Treasury Bills	– – –	– – –	17,53,000 – –
Four per cent. Bonds issued on account of Tanjore Debt	– – –	– – –	48,63,168 11 –
Total *Rs.*	514,36,772 1 9	430,86,219 13 7	530,34,871 2 10

No. 6.—A.—STATEMENT showing each Description of COIN, with its Value, Stamped in the

YEARS.	SILVER COINS. Single Rupees.	Value.	Half Rupees.	Value.	Quarter Rupees.	Value.	Double Annas.	Value.	TOTAL. Silver Pieces.	Value of Silver Coins.	COPPER Half Annas.	Value.	Quarter Annas.
	Pieces.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Pieces.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Pieces.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Pieces.*	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Pieces.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Pieces.*
1847–48	30,06,332	30,06,391 14 –	415	207 10 –	9,75,460	2,43,873 7 –	19,58,950	2,44,827 13 –	59,41,157	34,95,300 12 –	24,68,848	77,151 8 –	62,39,300
1848–49	11,60,411	11,60,441 12 –	– –	– – –	3,98,484	99,624 13 –	2,92,869	36,609 10 –	18,51,764	12,96,676 3 –	9,59,532	29,985 6 –	27,33,000
1849–50	6,87,600	6,87,528 3 –	– –	– – –	4,59,307	1,14,826 – –	4,95,709	61,967 12 –	16,42,676	8,64,371 15 –	16,55,620	51,738 2 –	24,86,380
1850–51	15,37,993	15,38,115 5 –	– –	– – –	8,75,217	2,18,836 5 –	15,78,963	1,97,319 6 –	39,92,173	19,54,271 – –	16,34,843	51,088 13 6	32,57,328
1851–52	33,73,863	33,71,085 7 –	– –	– – –	10,22,791	2,55,722 13 –	6,17,654	77,223 15 –	50,14,308	37,07,032 3 –	16,25,152	50,786 – –	19,49,446
1852–53	39,34,975	39,35,171 5 –	– –	– – –	– –	– – –	– –	– – –	39,34,975	39,35,171 5 –	16,29,200	50,912 8 –	32,44,650
1853–54	65,49,625	65,49,745 4 –	– –	– – –	3,98,120	99,512 6 –	8,13,527	1,01,744 6 –	77,61,272	67,51,002 – –	16,13,444	50,420 2 –	28,75,150
1854–55	24,57,020	24,57,180 3 –	– –	– – –	7,52,123	1,88,023 13 –	17,87,027	2,23,422 4 –	49,96,170	28,68,626 4 –	28,02,434	87,576 1 –	21,86,450
1855–56	44,08,283	44,08,115 7 –	8,53,430	4,26,639 6 –	19,22,910	4,80,581 8 –	10,92,737	1,36,713 6 –	82,77,360	54,52,049 11 –	14,30,553	44,704 12 6	16,17,041
1856–57	73,15,878	73,15,413 15 –	– –	– – –	30,81,121	7,70,293 – –	47,34,527	5,92,432 8 –	1,51,31,526	86,78,139 7 –	38,54,562	1,20,455 1 –	77,04,472
1857–58	80,78,339	80,77,655 12 –	5,45,257	2,72,780 1 –	24,55,238	6,14,055 5 –	52,59,415	6,57,461 15 –	1,63,38,249	96,21,933 1 –	105,19,640	3,28,738 12 –	127,32,140
1858–59	44,10,627	44,10,767 15 –	– –	– – –	11,87,448	2,97,012 1 –	11,65,449	1,45,669 9 –	67,63,524	48,53,440 9 –	90,86,745	2,83,960 12 6	125,70,092
1859–60	44,40,221	44,40,055 – –	6,80,118	3,40,146 14 –	10,02,237	2,73,298 – –	48,66,271	6,08,573 4 –	1,10,78,847	56,62,073 2 –	107,05,030	3,34,532 3 –	271,90,202

Fort St. George Mint, 9 June 1860.

Appendix, No. VI.—*continued.*

No. 5.—Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

Official Year.	Receipts. Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.	Receipts. Specie.	Receipts. Transfer.	Receipts. Total.	Disbursements. Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.	Disbursements. Specie.	Disbursements. Transfer.	Disbursements. Total.	Official Year.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	
1857-58 -	212,19,367 15 4	244,13,083 5 9	63,58,710 10 1	519,91,151 15 2	212,81,438 1 7	237,96,623 6 1	63,58,710 10 1	514,36,772 1 9	1857-58.
1858-59 -	203,62,957 6 9	192,77,913 14 10	28,56,072 2 7	424,96,943 8 2	200,69,965 - 9	201,60,182 10 3	28,56,072 2 7	430,86,219 13 7	1858-59.
1859-60 -	267,40,762 9 11	265,55,102 7 11	2,73,307 13 8	535,69,172 15 6	267,31,079 5 9	269,30,483 15 5	2,73,307 13 8	539,34,871 2 10	1859-60.

Fort St. George, General Treasury, 14 June 1860.

(signed) *F. C. Forbes*, Officiating Sub-Treasurer.

Madras Mint, and Remitted to the General Treasury, from May 1847 to April 1860.

Coins. Value.	Coins. One-twelfth Annas.	Coins. Value.	Total. Copper Pieces.	Total. Value of Copper Coins.	Copper Cents. Single Cents.	Copper Cents. Value.	Copper Cents. Half Cents.	Copper Cents. Value.	Copper Cents. Quarter Cents.	Copper Cents. Value.	Total. Copper Cents.	Total. Value of Copper Cents.	Total Silver and Copper Pieces.	Total Value of Silver and Copper Coins.
Rs. a. p.	*Pieces.*	*Rs.* a. p.		*Rs.* a. p.	*Pieces.*	*Rs.* a. p.	*Pieces.*	*Rs.* a. p.	*Pieces.*	*Rs.* a. p.		*Rs.* a. p.		*Rs.* a. p.
97,489 1 -	31,30,680	16,305 10 -	118,38,828	1,90,946 3 -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	177,79,985	26,86,246 15 -
42,717 13 -	18,73,500	9,757 13 -	55,66,032	82,460 6 -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	74,18,696	13,79,136 9 -
38,849 11 -	20,51,550	15,372 10 6	70,93,550	1,05,960 7 6	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	87,36,226	9,70,332 6 6
50,895 12 -	28,61,130	14,901 13 2	77,53,321	1,16,886 6 8	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	117,45,494	20,71,157 6 8
30,460 1 6	19,86,112	10,083 14 8	55,10,710	91,330 - 2	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	105,25,018	37,98,362 3 2
50,697 10 6	- - -	- - -	48,73,850	1,01,610 2 6	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	88,08,825	40,36,781 7 6
44,924 8 6	7,98,300	4,157 13 -	52,86,894	99,502 2 6	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	130,48,166	68,50,504 2 6
34,116 6 6	10,82,400	5,637 8 -	60,68,284	1,27,329 15 6	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	110,64,454	29,95,956 3 6
72,141 4 3	7,35,508	3,830 12 4	67,83,102	1,20,676 13 1	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	150,60,462	55,72,726 8 1
1,20,382 6 -	35,70,850	18,598 2 10	151,29,884	2,59,435 9 10	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	302,61,410	89,31,575 - 10
1,98,939 11 -	55,08,200	28,678 2 -	287,57,980	5,56,356 9 -	28,65,400	63,038 12 9	24,36,500	26,801 7 11	8,35,400	4,594 11 2	61,37,300	94,434 15 10	512,33,529	102,72,724 9 10
1,96,548 5 -	54,41,010	28,338 9 6	271,06,847	5,08,847 11 -	19,73,700	43,421 6 5	7,11,400	7,825 6 5	7,34,000	4,037 - -	34,19,100	55,283 12 10	372,89,471	54,17,572 - 10
4,24,846 14 6	275,73,600	1,45,612 8 -	654,68,832	9,02,991 9 6	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	765,47,679	65,65,064 11 6

(signed) *Charles A. Orr*, Mint Master.

Appendix, No. VII.

No. 35.

From *F. N. Maltby*, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; dated Trevandrum, 19th June 1860.

Sir,

Nos. I and II.

1. I HAVE the honour to forward the Administration Reports of the Ministers of Travancore and Cochin for the year which has just elapsed.

2. I have occasion to offer but few remarks, as I have not as yet had sufficient time to acquaint myself fully with the working of the Police and Judicial systems, which the figured statements of these Reports represent.

3. General Cullen having resigned the office of Resident from the close of the past year, 1859, I assumed charge of the Residency on the 11th of January.

4. The State of Travancore has been throughout the past year under the charge of the able and zealous Minister, Madava Row, whose report is herewith submitted, and there has been a steady improvement in the finances, and, I am fully persuaded, in the condition of the people, though no striking changes have to be recorded.

5. The appointment of a civil engineer to the States of Travancore and Cochin is one of the most important events; and as the finances of both states allow of a liberal expenditure on works of public utility, it may be hoped that the next report will tell of much progress in this department.

6. I have had the honour of laying before the Government a report on the pepper monopoly of these states, with a view to its abolition, and the substitution of a moderate duty on export. This important subject awaits the decision of the Legislature.

7. In the State of Cochin an important change has taken place; the late Dewan, Vencata Row, having retired by the direction of Government on a pension, T. Shungoony Menon was appointed as Dewan, and Vencata Soobia, First Judge of the Appeal Court, as Dewan Peishkar. It is due to the late Dewan to state, that he handed over the finances of the state in an improved and prosperous condition.

8. The present Dewan is the son of Shungra Warriar, whose vigorous and just administration of the country is remembered with gratitude by the people of Cochin, and there is every reason to believe that he will follow in the steps of his father.

9. At the same time the elevation of the First Judge of the Appeal Court, and the resignation of the Second Judge and the Shastry, has caused an entire change in the highest court of that state.

10. These changes have given great satisfaction to the people, and I hope will prove beneficial.

11. It is necessary to observe that the financial and other statements included in these reports have reference to the official year of these states, which closes on the 14th August.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. N. Maltby*, Resident.

REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of TRAVANCORE, for the year (1034) 1858–59.

Judicial.—Civil Justice.—THE following statement shows the number of cases on the files of the several civil courts; those disposed of, and pending decision, for the year 1034; showing also the amount of institution and other fees.

COURTS.	CIVIL SUITS.					RE-INVESTIGATION SUITS.					Amount of Institution and other Fees.
	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1034.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending Investigation.	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1034.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending Investigation.	
											Rs.
Appeal Court	241	131	372	136	236	70	18	88	36	52	2,212
Zillah Court	638	1,088	1,726	1,135	591	—	—	—	—	—	15,461
Moonsiff Court	1,049	4,615	5,664	4,797	867	—	—	—	—	—	9,527
Total	1,928	5,834	7,762	6,068	1,694	70	18	88	36	52	27,201

The

The results of the year under review, as compared with those of the preceding one, stand thus:—

YEARS.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees Collected.
						Rs.
1033 - - -	1,399	5,522	6,921	4,993	1,928	25,419
1034 - - -	1,928	5,834	7,762	6,068	1,694	27,201

Criminal Justice.—The number of criminal cases filed, disposed of, and pending, as well as the number of prisoners in confinement during the years 1033 and 1034, will be seen in the subjoined statement:—

	CASES.					PRISONERS.			
YEARS.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total Amount of Rations.
1033 -	106	817	923	797	126	1,859	1,531	328	3,809
1034 -	126	832	958	859	99	2,174	1,852	322	5,091

Of the 859 decided cases, 712 were disposed of by the Criminal Courts; 112 by the Sessions Courts; 19 by the Special Commission appointed to try and decide the cases which arose in connexion with the Shanar disturbances in the South; and 16 by the Appeal Court.

The increase in the amount of rations is due to a more liberal allowance as subsistence for the prisoners, in consideration of the high market prices of grain and supplies generally.

The judges appear to be quite sensible of the importance of a speedy administration of justice, and are using their exertions to this end.

Police.—In the year under review, 5,799 cases were before the police, of which only 13 remained on the file undecided at the end of the year.

Of the 5,799 cases above alluded to, no less than 4,800 are petty offences.

A tolerably correct idea of the state of crime in the country may be formed by a reference to the number of cases disposed of by Zillah Courts and higher tribunals. Of the 712 cases disposed of by the Zillah Courts, a great number must be minor offences, though requiring higher penalties than could be awarded by the district police. The more heinous crimes are therefore represented by the number of cases which came before the Sessions and higher courts, and this number is no more than 147.

There are many indications of the increased efficiency of the police generally, as the result chiefly of a better distribution and stricter enforcement of responsibility. More care is shown in the detection of crime, in the apprehension of criminals, and in the collection of evidence.

The use of torture with a view to exact confession of guilt or for any other purpose may be said to have almost disappeared.

False accusations against innocent parties have been checked with satisfactory success.

Exactions and oppressions on the part of minor public servants have also comparatively diminished.

No exertions are spared to expedite the disposal of cases brought before the police. In some of the more populous districts, however, the pressure of police duties has so far increased as to render it necessary to afford the tehsildar the aid of an assistant. In a country in which the saleable value of landed property is progressively increasing, and the people are becoming better aware of their rights, police duties are not likely to diminish.

The tranquillity of the country was temporarily interrupted at the commencement of the year 1859, by disturbances which arose in the southern districts, having their origin in the assumption by the Shanars of a dress similar to that worn by Soodra and Brahmin females. A very excited feeling prevailed for a short time. The necessary measures having been adopted, order was restored.

Gaols.—At the end of the year there were 527 convicts in the several gaols, of whom five were females.

Of the above number, 35 were life prisoners; 31 sentenced to confinement for periods varying from 16 to 28 years; 20 for 11 to 15 years; 78 for six to ten years, and the remainder for not more than five years.

The total number of deaths in the gaol was 115, while for the previous year it was 66. The increased mortality arose chiefly from cholera.

Some sanitary reforms in the Trevandrum gaol building appearing necessary to promote the comfort of the convicts, they were accordingly ordered and since carried out. It is satisfactory to remark, that the ravages of the disease in the gaol have been much less since.

The average monthly cost of maintaining and guarding the convicts amounts to a little less than three rupees per head, which appears very moderate.

Land Revenue.—This branch of revenue yielded 44,84,515 rupees. This is composed of the collections both in money and kind.

The land revenue of the year under review was less than that of the previous year, chiefly because liberal remissions were granted in the former year, in consideration of the damages done by excessive rains.

The prices of agricultural produce have been highly remunerative to the ryots.

On the whole, there are incontrovertible indications of the progressively increasing prosperity of the agricultural classes.

Customs.—The revenue from this branch in the year 1034 amounted to 2,27,529 rupees, being higher than that of the preceding year by about 17,000 rupees, and being, in fact, the highest on record for a long series of years.

The total tariff value of exports was 18,58,761 rupees, and that of imports 13,91,000 rupees, thus making an aggregate of about 32½ lacs of rupees. This amount, however, does not include the value of pepper, cardamoms, and other articles of Sirkar monopolies, nor of bullion and treasure, of which no accounts are kept. The total trade of the country may be fairly estimated at between 40 and 50 lacs of rupees.

The following statement shows the tariff values of the principal staple articles exported in the year 1034 :—

Articles.	1034.	Articles.	1034.
	Rs.		*Rs.*
Coffee	16,770	Cocoanuts	65,732
Coir	1,41,140	Timber of several descriptions	90,312
Jaggery	24,099.	Pinnaca Oil	33,097
Copra	6,97,788	Cocoanut Oil	98,018
Dry Ginger	1,31,293	Sugar-cane Jaggery	43,831
Chickeney	2,45,384	Turmeric	33,088
Tamarind	60,292		
		Total *Rs.*	17,18,596
Dry Fish	37,752		

Excise.—The Excise stations along the frontier as well as the sea-shore are the same as last year, with the exception of one station deemed unnecessary, in the district of Chunganacherry, and therefore abolished. The ready payments which were made for pepper purchased from the ryots, and increased energy in the Preventive Service, have, to a considerable extent, checked the smuggling of tobacco as well as of pepper.

Stamps.—The collection under this head has been—

	Rs.
In 1033	1,015
In 1034	1,222

Salt.

Salt.—The manufacture of salt in Travancore, and the consumption and sale of the home article, have been—

YEARS.	Quantity Manufactured.	Quantity Consumed.	Amount of Sale.
	Parrahs.	*Parrahs.*	*Rs.*
1033 - - -	7,73,851	8,32,023	1,74,604
1034 - - -	6,08,986	6,78,856	1,47,907

The supply of foreign salt, or that procured from Bombay, Goa, and the Eastern Coast on contract, and received at Allepey and other stations, the quantity consumed, and the amount of sale, have been—

YEARS.	Quantity Manufactured.	Quantity Consumed.	Amount of Sale.
	Parrahs.	*Parrahs.*	*Rs.*
1033 - - -	6,75,977	6,81,053	1,62,144
1034 - - -	7,86,784	6,91,051	2,11,181

The increase in the aggregate salt revenue, of about 23,000 rupees, is the result of enhanced sale prices. The prime cost of Bombay salt rose to the unusual figure of 38 to 40 rupees per coomb, while it was 26 rupees the previous year. Under these circumstances, the Sirkar was, with a view to protect itself from loss of revenue, under the necessity of raising the retail price.

Tobacco.—This revenue has been prosperous. The sales of the year under review have yielded about 2,12,000 rupees above those of 1033, a result the more satisfactory, as the tobacco revenue of 1033 had exceeded that of 1032 by about 1,04,500 rupees. From the marginal statement of the average number of candies sold for every five years, it will be observed that the sales of 1034 are the highest. All the revenue has been duly collected.

	Candies.
From 994 to 998 - - - -	3,123
„ 999 to 1003 - - - -	3,634
„ 1004 to 1008 - - - -	3,387
„ 1009 to 1013 - - - -	3,112
„ 1014 to 1018 - - - -	3,538
„ 1019 to 1023 - - - -	3,685
„ 1024 to 1028 - - - -	3,781
„ 1029 to 1033 - - - -	3,642
Sale of 1034, the year under review -	4,406

Pepper.—The revenue derived from Pepper is—

	Candies.	*Rs.*
In 1033 - - -	3,312 $\frac{3}{8}$	2,70,782
In 1034 - - -	2,386 $\frac{5}{16}$	1,87,824

A large stock of pepper remained in store unsold. The growers of the staple have paid without delay, and the collections have been larger. The average of the collections in years from 1029 to 1033 is 2,694 candies, while the quantity collected for 1034 has been 4,726 candies.

Other Articles.—The revenue derived from cardamoms, ivory, bees'-wax, &c., is—

YEARS.	Cardamoms.			Ivory.			Bees'-wax.		
	Candies.	*lbs.*	*Rs.*	*Candies.*	*lbs.*	*Rs.*	*Candies.*	*lbs.*	*Rs.*
In 1033 - -	504	298	2,60,000	0	417$\frac{1}{3}$	165	10	128	3,427
In 1034 -	172	247$\frac{3}{4}$	1,55,525	2	108$\frac{1}{3}$	3,707	10	170	2,987

Miscellaneous.—The revenue under this head is—

	Rs.
In 1033	2,95,328
In 1034	3,18,667

Mint.—The profit derived from the Mint is—

	Rs.
In 1033	1,584
In 1034	3,510

Abkaree.—The revenue derived under this head is—

	Rs.
In 1033	59,498
In 1034	60,952

Education.—English.—The general progress of the scholars in the free school continues to be satisfactory. Out of 63 boys that left the school in 1034, six obtained employments in the same year in the service of the Travancore Sirkar; one in the telegraph department of the Bengal Presidency; two proceeded to prosecute their studies in the Presidency College at Madras; three were employed as clerks and private schoolmasters, making a total of 12; and of the 51 remaining, several obtained employments subsequently.

The report on the following year's administration will show greater advance in this department.

Public Works.—Road and Bridges.—Heavy rains in the year 1034 damaged roads an irrigation works to a great extent. They have been mostly repaired.

Irrigation Works.—Canals and Irrigation Works:—

	Rs.
In 1033	15,761
In 1034	18,478

Marine.—The sea-going vessels built and repaired at Allepey and Quilon, are:—

Years.	Allepey.						Quilon.							
	Built.					Repaired.	Built.				Repaired.			
	Barque.	Brig.	Padow.	Dhoney.	Total.	——	Brig.	Schooner.	Dhoney.	Total.	Schooner.	Padow.	Dhoney.	Total.
1033	1	—	1	1	3	None	2	—	4	6	—	3	—	3
1034	—	1	1	1	3	None	1	—	5	6	—	4	—	4

The number of Port Clearances granted are:—

Years.	Allepey.	Quilon.
	No.	*No.*
In 1033	445	132
In 1034	473	153

Military.—There has been no change in the Nair Brigade Establishment in the year under review.

Population.—No census having been taken, no results can be rendered.

Emigration.—No register has been kept.

Forests.—The number of logs collected in the years 1033 and 1034, is as follows:—

	Logs Collected.	Amount Expended.
		Rs.
In 1033 - - -	1,108 - - -	17,174
In 1034 - - -	1,496 - - -	23,188

The number of logs sold and the amount realised, are:—

	Teak-wood.	Black-wood.	
	Candies.	*Candies.*	*Rs.*
In 1033 - -	1,705 - -	105 - -	25,238
In 1034 - -	1,949 - -	69 - -	39,637

The following is a statement of the quantity of cardamoms collected, and the amount of expense on that account:—

			Amount Expended.
	Candies.	*lbs.*	*Rs.*
In 1033 - -	150	32 - -	51,460
In 1034 - -	159	182⅞ - -	53,601

Vaccination.—Some pains have been taken to ensure more correct returns of the operations of the vaccinators. The usual returns have not been received from the Durbar physician, and so the results of the year cannot be recorded here.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The necessary returns have not been received from the medical department.

Observatory.—In addition to the usual works of the observatory, the director has been proceeding with the series of observations indicated in last year's report, chiefly in connexion with a magnetic survey of Travancore. Mr. Brown, who has proceeded (January 1860) to Europe on furlough, reports that he has continued the series of observations at a number of stations along the western coast of India on his progress by steamer to Bombay; that the observations of magnetic declination for the five years, 1854-58, have passed through the press, and only await an introduction and the arrangement of the results for publication; that sheets for the press of barometrical observations for the six years, 1853-58, have been prepared and are passing through the press.

Museum.—The number of visitors for the year 1034 have been:—

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
From June to 14th August 1858, or up to 31st Audy 1033, as per last Report -	969	123	1,092
In 1034 - - - -	2,594	286	2,880

A sum of 2,000 rupees has been remitted to England for the purchase of models for the museum. These models were to include a useful portable steam-engine of one-horse power, to consume wood, and are now on their way out.

It is purposed by the sirkar to lay out a people's park, and establish a menagerie on the museum grounds, as also a botanical garden on a small scale.

CHAP. IX. Madras.

Printing Press.—The sirkar press continues to be well employed both in the printing and binding departments. Two presses have been removed to the Huzzoor Cutcherry to facilitate the printing of public documents in the Malayalum language.

Financial.—The total amount of revenue :—

	Rs.
In 1033 - - - - - - - - -	42,11,698
In 1034 - - - - - - - - -	42,77,119

And the disbursements :—

	Rs.
In 1033 - - - - - - - - -	40,44,312
In 1034 - - - - - - - - -	40,03,588

On the whole, the financial condition and prospects of the Sirkar have been satisfactory.

(signed) *T. Madava Row,* Dewan.

(True copy.)

(signed) *F. N. Maltby,* Resident.

Huzzoor Cutcherry,
(with the Camp of H. H. the Rajah,)
Pudmanabhapoorum, 14 June 1860.

GENERAL REPORT on COCHIN for the Years (1033 and 1034 M. E.) 1857-58 and 1858-59.

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1. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—The subjoined are statements of civil suits filed and disposed of in the zillah courts of Ernacollum and Trichoor, and in the appeal court in the years under report, and of those remaining on the file.

Civil Suits in the Two Zillahs.

YEARS.	Remaining on the File.	Filed.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033 - -	478	1,193	1,671	1,141	530
In 1034 - -	530	1,024	1,554	1,033	521

Appeal Suits.

YEARS.	Remaining on the File.	Filed.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033 - -	80	111	191	79	112
In 1034 - -	112	91	203	66	137

Civil Decrees Executed.

YEARS.	Executed.	Remaining.
In 1033 - - -	269	3,463
In 1034 - - -	417	3,548

2. The

2. The subjoined are statements of criminal cases filed and decided in the Zillah Courts, and of those committed for trial.

Criminal Cases in the Zillah Courts.

YEARS.	Remaining on the File.	Filed.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033 - -	36	178	214	184	30
In 1034 - -	30	164	194	159	35

Criminal Cases Committed for Trial by the Subordinate Courts.

YEARS.	Remaining on the File.	Filed.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033 - -	11	49	60	48	12
In 1034 - -	12	72	84	63	

The subjoined statement exhibits the number of criminal cases remaining undecided in the Appeal and Zillah Courts, and of the prisoners in the Ernacollum and Trichoor jails in the years under report, and also the time the cases were pending before the courts.

In 1033.			In 1034.		
Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Gaol.	Number of Years the Cases were Pending.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Gaol.	Number of Years the Cases were Pending.
1	- - -	6	3	8	2
1	- - -	4	32	67	1
4	2	2	—	—	—
36	39	1	—	—	—

3. Subjoined is a statement of police cases filed and disposed of by the district police officers in the years under report.

YEARS.	On the File.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033 - - - -	1,003	950	53
In 1034 - - - -	887	825	62

4. *Gaols.*—The same as in the previous Reports.

Statement showing the Revenue Collection in the Years under Report.

		1033.			1034.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Amount of land revenue collected		4,47,261	14	–	4,60,038	9	3
	Export. / Import.						
Customs 1033	12,186 5 9 / 17,271 7 3	29,259	8	1	—		
Customs 1034	11,642 10 4 / 19,029 13 –	–	–	–	30,672	7	4
Excise or Abkaree		6,061	5	2	6,089	13	2
Stamps		3,863	5	6	3,633	11	10
Salt		1,41,757	7	8	1,71,476	7	10
Tobacco		50,247	12	7	84,086	9	11
Teak and black-wood logs, &c.		31,943	10	10	44,016	7	2
Pepper		2,365	14	6	—		
Cardamoms and other forest produce		3,433	12	1	—		
Miscellaneous revenue		97,251	7	9	94,200	3	11
Balance in the Treasury		1,35,799	13	2	1,02,202	13	9
Total	*Rs.*	9,49,245	15	4	10,18,759	15	9

5. *Marine.—Ports and Harbours.*—The same as in the previous Report.

List of Vessels Built and Repaired within the Cochin Circar Territory, during the Years 1033 *and* 1034 *M. E.*

WHERE BUILT OR REPAIRED.	NAMES OF OWNERS OR AGENTS.	In the Year 1033.				In the Year 1034.			
		Newly Built.		Repaired.		Newly Built.		Repaired.	
		Brig and Schooner.		Brig and Schooner.		Brig and Schooner.		Pattimar.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Candies.
Cochangaddy, in Cochin	Gaspar, of Tuticorin	1	72½	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto – – ditto	Fakeer Moideen, of Jaffna.	–	–	1	60	–	–	–	–
Muttoncherry, in Cochin	Kamanen, of Jaffna	–	–	–	–	1	50	–	–
Ditto – – ditto	Koory Coyee Kamatth Meeran, of Cochin.	–	–	–	–	1	50	–	–
Jews' Town, in Cochin	Cheria Coonjen, of Cherlye, in Cochin.	–	–	–	–	1	45	–	–
Ditto – – ditto	Ismael, a Cachecar, of Cochin.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	250
Ditto – – ditto	Cherri Hamod, of Cochin.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	250

6. *Forests.*

6. *Forests.*—Nothing new under this head.

7. *Education.*—As in the previous Reports.

8. *Post Office.*—As in the previous Reports.

9. *Public Works.*—The amount expended in the years under Report in the Annicut work in the Chittoor district, and in other works, was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In 1033 - - - - - -	41,726	9	10
In 1034 - - - - - -	57,845	-	9

10. *Military.*—As before.

11. *Population.*—No new census has been taken.

12. *Vaccination.*—Annexed is a statement showing the number of persons vaccinated in the years under report, with the proportion of successful and unsuccessful cases.

YEARS.	Vaccinated.	Cases Successful.	Cases Unsuccessful.
In 1033 - -	9,526	8,318	1,208
In 1034 - -	8,470	7,813	657

13. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The number of in and out-patients in the years under Report.

YEARS.	IN-PATIENTS.			OUT-PATIENTS.		
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
In 1033 - -	210	169	7	1,329	1,329	—
In 1034 - -	252	218	1	1,486	1,480	—

14. *Financial.*—Subjoined is a statement showing the receipts and disbursements in the years under Report.

	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
In 1033 including balance in	9,49,245	15	4	8,37,143	13	4
In 1034 the Treasury	10,18,759	15	9	9,16,554	2	—

Ten lacs are invested in Government securities.

15. The survey and assessment of the garden lands closed on the 31st Carcadagom 1034, and the increase of revenue derivable therefrom is 37,000 rupees per annum.

(signed) *T. Shungoony Menon,*
Dewan.

(True copy.)

Cochin, Huzoor Cutcherry,
30 May 1860.

(signed) *F. N. Maltby,*
Resident.

Appendix, No. VIII.

A.—WORKING ACCOUNT, ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. (Madras Circle.)

RETURN of Paid and Service Messages sent to and received from the various TELEGRAPH OFFICES in the Madras Circle, for the Financial Year ending 30th April 1860.

STATIONS.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.													RECEIPT ON			Number of Messages sent by Natives.	Number of Complaints.	Cash refunded, on account of Errors and Delays.
	Single Rate, 16 words.		One and Half Rate, 17 to 24.		Double Rate, 25 to 32.		Treble Rate, 33 to 48.		Quadruple Rate, 49 and upwards.		TOTAL.			Paid Messages.	Service Messages.	TOTAL.			
	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Total.						
														Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*			*Rs. a. p.*
Madras - - -	4,968	416	3,571	845	1,675	693	1,020	705	379	545	11,613	3,204	14,817	27,130 10 2	13,946 11 3	41,077 5 5	1,925	15	96 - -
Guindy (*a*) - -	21	24	21	24	6	20	4	10	-	7	52	85	137	115 12 2	259 14 6	375 10 8	6	—	—
Mount - - -	188	31	71	67	27	43	12	36	3	10	301	187	488	444 7 4	287 9 4	732 - 8	90	2	—
Poonamallee (*b*) -	56	3	41	21	18	14	10	2	2	1	127	41	168	147 5 2	41 6 9	188 11 11	18	—	—
Vellore - - -	351	39	135	53	45	37	16	19	4	10	551	158	709	794 11 6	294 - 6	1,088 12 -	121	1	—
Bangalore - -	1,845	88	871	82	347	66	147	51	51	19	3,261	306	3,567	5,002 2 -	626 14 -	5,629 - -	502	3	5 - -
Seerah - - -	32	-	18	1	8	1	-	-	1	-	59	2	61	94 7 -	2 15 -	97 6 -	40	—	—
Bellary - - -	474	25	284	24	116	23	64	16	25	11	963	99	1,062	1,555 - -	203 8 -	1,758 8 -	281	—	—
Mysore - - -	656	4	374	9	161	6	71	5	21	2	1,283	26	1,309	2,065 9 6	53 2 6	2,118 12 -	399	—	—
Ootacamund - -	1,126	40	584	48	264	29	126	32	52	13	2,152	162	2,314	3,967 6 -	341 4 -	4,308 10 -	172	—	—
Mercara - - -	180	-	125	6	48	9	33	12	11	5	397	32	429	662 2 8	80 12 9	742 15 5	121	—	—
Cannanore - -	600	48	476	65	246	66	161	48	67	23	1,550	250	1,800	3,531 14 -	510 12 -	4,042 10 -	886	—	—
Calicut - - -	765	39	587	44	275	30	167	36	55	32	1,849	181	2,030	4,218 10 6	549 10 -	4,768 4 6	1,001	—	—
Cochin - - -	1,084	6	882	7	420	4	303	7	117	4	2,806	28	2,834	6,895 3 7½	62 14 -	6,958 1 7½	1,232	3	11 - -
Pondicherry - -	1,081	8	781	12	437	9	237	3	125	5	2,661	37	2,698	6,475 3 6	35 13 6	6,511 1 -	573	—	—
Negapatam - -	528	10	436	15	232	13	137	12	54	11	1,387	61	1,448	2,489 - -	194 3 -	2,683 3 -	805	—	—
Total - - -	13,955	781	9,257	1,323	4,325	1,063	2,508	994	967	698	31,012	4,859	35,871	65,589 9 1½	17,491 7 1	83,081 - 2½	8,172	24	112 - -

(*a*) Re-opened in October 1859.

(*b*) Closed on the 20th March 1860.

Madras, Deputy Superintendent's Office,
15 June 1860.

J. J. Blissett,
Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph, Madras Circle.

Appendix, No. VIII.—*continued.*

B.—Electric Telegraph Department (Madras Circle).

Statement, showing the Fall of Rain in each Station from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

Stations.	Inches in May.	Inches in June.	Inches in July.	Inches in August.	Inches in September.	Inches in October.	Inches in November.	Inches in December.	Inches in February.	Remarks.
Madras - - - -	—	2·514	8·044	2·457	8·559	7·715	19·465	—	—	
Guindy - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not mentioned in this report.
Mount - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	States unknown.
Vellore - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not mentioned in this report.
Bangalore - - - -	3·075	1·605	5·620	4·405	5·215	1·100	2·870	—	—	
Seerah - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	States none.
Bellary - - - -	—	—	1·90	3·90	—	—	1·5	—	—	
Mysore - - - -	2·85	1·25	4·65	·5	3·70	1·85	2·85	—	—	
Ootacamund - - - -	4·16	2·67	10·78	9·16	8·23	1·47	9·38	1·8	—	
Mercara - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	States total during the year 110 inches.
Cannanore - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not mentioned in this report.
Calicut - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	States total during the year 128·6$\frac{7}{16}$.
Cochin - - - -	6·12	50·11	26·9	12·4	9·8	5·11	7·2	—	3·6	
Pondicherry - - -	7·	·17	0·260	·97	0·229	0·125	5·79	0·36	—	
Negapatam - - - -	—	—	Heavy rain.	Heavy rain.	—	—	Heavy rain.	—	—	

Madras, Deputy Superintendent's Office,
15 June 1860.

(signed) *J. J. Blissett,*
Deputy Superintendent E. T., Madras Circle.

Appendix, No. VIII.—*continued.*

C.—Electric Telegraph Department (Madras Circle).

Statement, showing the Proportion of Errors from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

Months.	In Mercantile Messages.	In Private Messages.	In Service Messages.	Total.	Remarks.
May - - 1859 - -	19	51	—		
June - - „ - -	6	30	—		
July - - „ - -	14	34	1		
August - - „ - -	9	40	2		
September „ - -	14	30	2		Total Number of Messages transmitted - - - 32,209
October - „ - -	6	38	—		
November „ - -	16	37	—		Total Number of Errors - 593
December „ - -	18	30	—		
January - 1860 - -	12	50	2		Proportion of Errors - ·002
February - „ - -	17	59	2		
March - „ - -	15	32	1		
April - - „ - -	—	—	—		
Total - - -	146	457	10	593	

Madras, Deputy Superintendent's Office, 15 June 1860.

J. J. Blissett,
Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph, Madras Circle.

D.—Electric Telegraph Department (Madras Circle).

Statement, showing the Proficiency of Signallers in receiving by Ear and sending per Minute.

Stations.	Number of Signallers.	Number of Words receiving by Ear, and per Minute.	Number of Words sending per Minute.	Remarks.
Madras - - - -	12	13 to 33	22 to 30	
Guindy - - - -	3	15 to 16	16	
Mount - - - -	4	18	24	
Vellore - - - -	5	- - - -	- - - -	Good readers and pretty senders, but not known number of words.
Bangalore - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	Not stated in this office report.
Seerah - - - -	2	12 to 15	12 to 15	
Bellary - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - ditto.
Mysore - - - -	5	18 to 23	18 to 23	
Ootacamund - - - -	4	10 to 20	10 to 20	
Mercara - - - -	2	17 to 23	17 to 23	
Cannanore - - - -	3	18 to 22	18 to 22	
Calicut - - - -	3	- - - -	- - - -	Good readers and pretty senders, but not known numbers of words.
Cochin - - - -	3	- - - -	- - - -	Not stated in this office report.
Pondicherry - - -	4	9 to 15	9 to 15	
Negapatam - - -	4	15 to 23	20 to 32	

Madras, Deputy Superintendent's Office, 15 June 1860.

J. J. Blissett,
Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph, Madras Circle.

E.—Electric Telegraph Department (Madras Circle).

Statement, showing the Gross Amount of Expenditure incurred during the Financial Year ending 30th April 1860.

Names of Offices.	Working. Offices. Fixed. Salary Paid.	Working. Offices. Contingencies. House Rent.	Working. Offices. Contingencies. Wages Paid.	Working. Offices. Contingencies. Stores Purchased.	Working. Offices. Contingencies. Cartage.	Working. Offices. Total.	Divisions.	Working. Lines. Fixed. Salary Paid.	Working. Lines. Contingencies. Wages Paid.	Working. Lines. Contingencies. Stores Purchased.	Working. Lines. Contingencies. Cartage.	Working. Lines. Total.	Construction. Lines. Fixed. Salary Paid.	Construction. Lines. Contingencies. Wages Paid.	Construction. Lines. Contingencies. Stores Purchased.	Construction. Lines. Contingencies. Cartage.	Construction. Lines. Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Deputy Superintendent's Office.	7,878 14 4	- - -	10,853 15 6	7,947 2 5	794 11 -	27,384 11 1	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,872 1 11	—	—	—	—	31,256 13 -
Madras - - -	15,456 9 -	3,192 - -	2,458 15 7	1,475 5 9	90 - 6	22,673 14 10	1st Division - -	2,449 2 9	609 1 3	1,389 12 1	328 - -	4,776 - 1	—	—	—	—	—	27,449 14 11
Guindy - - -	603 10 8	- - -	26 - 3	68 4 2	12 6 -	710 5 1	2d Division - -	9,823 1 7	1,570 2 -	30 3 4	1,292 5 10	12,699 12 9	—	—	—	—	—	13,409 13 10
Mount - - -	1,430 3 6	300 - -	21 13 6	169 4 4	1 8 -	1,922 13 4	3d Division - -	7,786 14 7	600 4 1	108 10 -	675 13 4	9,171 10 -	- - -	187 3 -	38 11 2	85 2 7	311 - 9	9,482 14 1
Poonamallee - -	950 - 9	165 - -	14 13 -	84 9 7	- - -	1,214 7 4	4th Division - -	4,791 14 6	2,502 14 1	147 2 2	679 6 -	8,181 4 9	7,206 5 7	471 9 8	1,519 13 7	304 5 -	9,652 1 10	17,833 6 7
Vellore - - -	5,531 14 1	204 - -	69 2 -	250 9 6	1,312 10 4	5,369 3 11	5th Division - -	4,011 - -	814 14 8	40 1 2	321 8 -	5,187 7 10	2,310 8 10	3,117 9 8	391 6 9	1,265 6 6	7,084 15 9	12,272 2 9
Bangalore - -	8,209 5 6	1,320 - -	1,032 7 4	1,377 8 4	3,656 7 11	15,055 13 1	6th Division - -	1,584 12 8	648 11 -	7 11 6	170 - -	2,211 3 2	1,847 12 8	1,821 9 11	60 4 6	255 14 -	3,985 9 1	19,040 15 2
Seerah - - -	2,207 9 10	240 - -	90 8 -	99 3 8	36 8 -	2,872 13 6	7th Division - -	2,124 - 5	993 - 6	7 1 6	545 12 -	3,669 14 5	2,269 13 11	3,199 6 9	788 4 1	1,489 3 -	7,658 11 9	10,531 9 2
Bellary - - -	6,154 8 -	600 - -	76 15 4	424 11 -	466 10 2	7,716 12 7	8th Division - -	1,208 4 8	427 13 5	2 1 4	440 - 8	2,078 4 1	3,122 13 4	1,736 6 3	2,549 15 6	903 9 1	8,372 12 2	16,089 12 9
Mysore - - -	3,595 4 2	- - -	75 8 2	363 - 8	180 1 -	4,213 14 -	Mr. J. Sabine - -	2,477 13 4	27 1 -	1 - -	40 - -	2,545 14 4	- - -	16 6 -	150 9 4	58 8 -	228 7 4	6,987 5 8
Ootacamund - -	2,092 - 5	720 - -	105 10 -	365 5 -	321 12 -	4,114 11 5	Bangalore Workshop	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,723 7 7	2,012 1 11	2,209 11 2	- - -	5,945 4 8	10,060 - 1
Mercara - - -	2,207 2 1	330 - -	46 1 -	176 8 7	72 - -	3,021 11 8												
Cannanore - -	2,544 7 2	600 - -	42 2 1	309 4 7	72 - -	3,558 13 10												
Calicut - - -	2,314 12 11	495 - -	215 15 10	392 1 4	68 10 -	3,486 8 1												
Cochin - - -	2,083 14 9	330 - -	276 9 10	123 11 2	6 - -	2,820 3 9												
Pondicherry - -	3,808 8 11	540 - -	230 4 9	770 5 8	90 13 -	5,440 - 4												
Negapatam - -	3,827 4 11	720 - -	1,163 6 6	448 15 8	54 - 6	6,213 11 7												
Bangalore Workshop -	1,284 12 10	- - -	4,197 13 3	1,509 5 9	- - -	7,075 15 10												
Madras ditto - -	- - -	- - -	1,993 10 9	913 6 2	43 13 9	2,950 14 8												
Coonoor School -	8,951 10 7	1,760 - -	262 6 -	113 2 10	1,010 8 -	12,097 11 5												
Total - - *Rs.*	80,082 10 5	11,516 - -	23,843 2 8	17,286 14 -	8,221 8 3	1,40,450 3 4	Total *Rs.* - -	56,002 - 6	8,255 14 -	1,742 11 1	4,402 13 10	70,521 7 5	22,403 15 10	13,803 11 2	24,789 7 4	5,528 6 8	66,078 9 -	2,57,050 3 9

Deputy Superintendent's Office, 15 June 1860.

J. J. Blissett,
Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph, Madras Circle.

Appendix, No. IX.

No. 1.—LIST of EMIGRANT SHIPS Despatched to the Mauritius, during the Official Year 1859-60.

NAMES OF SHIPS.	Tonnage.	Date of Sailing.	Number of Souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	REMARKS.
"Lafayette" - - -	464	7 May 1859	272	1	Seven subsequently died in quarantine.
"Janet Willis" - -	666	12 May „	392	2	
"Granville" - - -	698	18 May „	392	2	
"Rajusthan" - - -	700	2 June „	404	3	
"Sir Edward Parry" -	575	2 June „	294	Nil.	
"Golconda" - - -	1,124	5 June „	386	2	
"Duc de Malakhoff" -	458	9 June „	261	1	
"Clara" - - - -	708	11 June „	367	6	
"Mermaid" - - -	473	16 June „	253	Nil.	
"Seringapatam" - -	870	19 June „	389	2	
"Neleus" - - -	982	25 June „	375	2	
"Cressy" - - -	720	1 July „	360	Nil.	
"Lord Hungerford" - -	936	3 July „	375	Nil.	
"Anna Maria" - -	487	16 July „	279	1	
"Alice" - - - -	473	21 July „	242	Nil.	
"Royal Albert" - -	670	24 July „	375	2	
"Venetia" - - -	646	28 July „	368	Nil.	
"Empress Eugenie" -	875	4 Aug. „	410	3	
"Colgrain" - - -	623	11 Aug. „	333	3	
"David Malcolm" - -	538	14 Aug. „	293	1	
"Eskadale" - - -	487	16 Aug. „	269	1	
"Harwich" - - -	613	21 Aug. „	353	3	
"Janet Mitchell" - -	762	28 Aug. „	404	4	
"Lafayette" - - -	464	4 Sept. „	268	2	
"New Great Britain" -	570	4 Sept. „	326	1	
"Duc de Malakhoff" -	458	9 Sept. „	261	Nil.	
"Walter Morrice" - -	666	16 Sept. „	364	1	
"Rajusthan" - - -	700	23 Sept. „	386	6	
"Sir Thomas Gresham" -	593	15 Oct. „	328	Nil.	
"Royal Albert" - -	670	25 Oct. „	361	1	
"David Malcolm" - -	538	9 Dec. „	302	2	
"Mermaid" - - -	473	25 Dec. „	271	1	These returned to Madras, the vessel having grounded near Trincomallee.
"Nonpareil" - - -	456	3 Feb. 1860	257	- - -	
"Mermaid" - - -	473	2 April „	266	No returns -	
"Scindian" - - -	649	27 April „	336	- ditto.	

Protector's Office,
12 June 1860.

(signed) *John Franklin*,
Protector of Emigrants.

Appendix, No. IX.—*continued.*

No. 2.—LIST of SHIPS Arrived from the Mauritius with Returned Emigrants, during the Official Year 1859-60.

NAMES OF SHIPS.	Tonnage.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	REMARKS.
"Sir George Seymour" -	850	12 May 1859	136	1	
"Adelaide" - - -	639	6 June „	174	—	
"Colgrain" - - -	623	9 July „	67	1	
"Harwich" - - -	613	4 August „	127	—	
"Bellairs" - - -	609	1 Oct. „	141	—	
"Sir Thomas Gresham" -	593	14 Jan. 1860	174	—	
"Louisa Amelia" - -	671	21 Nov. 1859	127	- - -	Landed at Tranquebar.
"Claremont" - - -	634	3 April 1860	229	3	

No 3.—LIST of EMIGRANT SHIPS Despatched to the West Indies, during the Official Year 1859-60.

NAMES OF SHIPS.	Tonnage.	Date of Sailing.	Number of Souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	Destination.
"Clara" - - - -	708	7 Sept. 1859	387	9	Trinidad.
"Bruce" - - - -	1,110	14 Oct. „	403	3	- ditto.
"Tartar" - - -	648	4 Nov. „	345	- None.	Demerara.
"Colgrain" - - -	623	19 Jan. 1860	286	No returns -	- ditto.
"Chatham" - - -	539	22 Jan. „	253	- ditto -	Trinidad.
"Priam" - - - -	603	3 Feb. „	288	- ditto -	Demerara.
"Hunter" - - -	496	8 March „	182	- ditto -	Trinidad.

No. 4.—LIST of SHIPS Arrived from the West Indies with Returned Emigrants, during the Official Year 1859-60.

NAME OF SHIP.	Tonnage.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	REMARKS.
"Henry Moore" -	1,117	26 April 1860	408	83	Including five births during the voyage; Total number landed, 330.

Protector's Office,
12 June 1860.

(signed) *John Franklin,*
Protector of Emigrants.

Appendix, No. X.—*continued.*

B.—STATEMENT, showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance on Account of ASSESSMENT, for the Year 1859.

	DEMAND.						COLLECTION.						
	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Fourth Division.	Fifth Division.	TOTAL.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Fourth Division.	Fifth Division.	TOTAL.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Arrears anterior to 1858	1,261 13 –	333 1 10	408 1 2	4,070 1 –	5,217 12 2	11,290 13 2	505 11 7	339 4 1	205 15 5	1,082 6 8	1,653 9 11	3,986 15 8	Arrears anterior to 1858.
Ditto of 1858	3,950 14 5	1,692 13 10	2,159 6 3	8,255 5 2	40,833 9 2	55,908 – 10	1,413 13 6	1,272 13 –	1,877 5 2	6,533 – 10	37,251 5 –	48,348 5 6	Ditto of 1858.
For the year 1859	34,666 11 –	24,902 8 3	9,231 15 10	25,129 4 6	42,240 11 –	1,37,111 2 7	32,272 4 5	23,179 2 9	7,829 4 3	17,485 10 4	18,781 10 10	99,548 – 7	For the year 1859.
Total	37,925 6 5	27,408 7 11	11,889 7 3	38,494 10 8	88,292 – 4	2,04,100 – 7	34,191 13 6	24,901 3 10	9,912 8 10	25,101 1 10	57,686 9 9	1,51,883 5 9	Total.

	REMISSION FOR UNOCCUPANCY, &c. FOR 1858.						BALANCE.						
	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Fourth Division.	Fifth Division.	TOTAL.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Fourth Division.	Fifth Division.	TOTAL.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Arrears anterior to 1858	63 6 2	99 15 2	10 8 –	1 1 11	312 7 11	437 7 2	692 11 5	323 14 7	281 9 9	2,986 8 5	3,251 10 4	7,536 6 4	Arrears anterior to 1858.
Ditto of 1858	316 – 3	180 1 2	49 15 4	581 11 8	756 14 1	1,884 10 6	327 – 8	290 15 8	232 1 9	1,180 8 8	2,825 6 1	4,775 – 10	Ditto of 1858.
For the year 1859	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,354 6 7	1,728 5 6	1,402 11 7	8,043 10 2	23,459 – 2	37,563 2 –	For the year 1859.
Total	379 6 5	280 – 4	60 7 4	582 13 7	1,069 6 –	2,942 1 8	3,354 2 6	2,257 3 9	1,916 7 1	12,210 11 3	29,536 – 7	49,874 9 2	Total.

C.—STATEMENT, showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance on Account of Wheel Tax on Spring Vehicles and Animals, in 1859.

	DEMAND.															
	BALANCE.					BILLS ISSUED.					TOTAL.					
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Arrears of 1857	138 13 –	201 13 8	169 – –	219 – –	748 11 8	13 8 –	14 4 –	20 8 –	14 12 –	57 12 –	152 4 –	216 3 8	189 8 –	234 12 –	806 7 8	Arrears of 1857.
Ditto of 1858	455 12 –	453 – –	1,783 8 –	10,749 – –	13,391 4 –	30 12 –	31 – –	109 8 –	105 – –	276 4 –	472 8 –	504 – –	1,977 – –	10,914 – –	13,867 8 –	Ditto of 1858.
For the year 1859	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	11,146 – –	11,143 12 –	11,289 – –	78 – –	33,556 12 –	11,146 – –	11,143 12 –	11,289 – –	78 – –	33,656 12 –	For the year 1859.
Total	574 8 –	654 15 8	1,972 8 –	10,968 – –	14,139 15 8	11,196 4 –	11,209 – –	11,406 12 –	288 12 –	34,190 12 –	11,770 12 –	11,863 15 8	13,469 4 –	11,226 12 –	48,330 11 8	Total.

	COLLECTION.					REMISSION.					BALANCE.					
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Arrears of 1857	18 – –	36 15 8	22 4 –	49 – –	136 11 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	9 12 –	9 12 –	134 4 –	129 4 –	171 – –	175 8 –	609 – –	Arrears of 1857.
Ditto of 1858	129 – –	305 4 –	1,745 4 –	10,416 10 –	12,596 2 –	21 12 –	8 4 –	34 8 –	300 14 –	365 6 –	321 12 –	190 8 –	197 4 –	196 8 –	906 – –	Ditto of 1858.
For the year 1859	10,579 1 –	10,540 12 –	8,995 3 –	78 – –	30,164 – –	312 11 –	289 8 –	273 13 –	– – –	872 – –	254 4 –	322 8 –	2,044 – –	– – –	2,620 12 –	For the year 1859.
Total	10,726 1 –	10,882 15 8	10,743 11 –	10,544 10 –	42,896 13 8	334 7 –	288 12 –	313 5 –	310 10 –	1,247 2 –	710 4 –	692 4 –	2,412 4 –	372 – –	4,186 12 –	Total.

D.—STATEMENT, showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance on Account of Wheel Tax on Country Carts in 1859.

	DEMAND.															
	BALANCE.					BILLS ISSUED.					TOTAL.					
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Arrears of 1857	– – –	120 – –	222 12 –	256 – –	599 4 –	1 – –	– 12 –	– 12 –	– 12 –	3 4 –	1 – –	120 12 –	223 8 –	257 4 –	602 8 –	Arrears of 1857.
Ditto of 1858	– – –	493 8 –	1,777 8 –	– – –	2,271 – –	21 4 –	15 – –	19 8 –	1,988 4 –	2,044 – –	21 4 –	508 8 –	1,797 – –	1,988 4 –	4,315 – –	Ditto of 1858.
For the year 1859	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,903 4 –	1,921 8 –	2,100 12 –	160 8 –	6,786 – –	2,903 4 –	1,921 8 –	2,100 12 –	160 8 –	6,786 – –	For the year 1859.
Total	– – –	613 8 –	2,000 4 –	256 – –	2,870 4 –	2,925 8 –	1,937 4 –	2,121 – –	2,149 8 –	8,833 4 –	2,925 8 –	2,550 12 –	4,121 4 –	2,406 – –	11,703 8 –	Total.

	COLLECTION.					REMISSION.					BALANCE.					
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Arrears of 1857	1 – –	8 4 –	13 8 –	16 – –	39 4 –	– – –	– – –	11 4 –	0 12 –	32 4 –	– – –	101 4 –	198 12 –	231 – –	531 – –	Arrears of 1857.
Ditto of 1858	21 4 –	310 8 –	1,428 12 –	1,557 12 –	3,318 4 –	– – –	– – –	6 12 –	6 12 –	19 8 –	– – –	101 4 –	302 4 –	423 12 –	977 4 –	Ditto of 1858.
For the year 1859	2,903 4 –	1,604 8 –	783 – –	160 8 –	5,141 4 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	327 – –	1,317 12 –	– – –	1,644 12 –	For the year 1859.
Total	2,925 8 –	1,913 4 –	2,225 4 –	1,734 12 –	8,498 12 –	– – –	– – –	18 – –	17 4 –	51 12 –	– – –	619 8 –	1,878 12 –	654 12 –	3,153 – –	Total.

Madras, Municipal Commissioners' Office,
31 December 1859.

(signed) *J. C. Boulderson,*
B. Cardozo,
S. Krishnasawmy Chari,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

Appendix, No. X.

A.—Account of the Income and Expenditure of the Municipal Commission, for the Year ended 31st December 1859.

CHARGE.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance brought forward from last Statement			2,68,942 13 11
INCOME.			
Assessment, 1859		1,37,111 2 7	
Less remissions	2,904 6 6		
Refunds	2 – 5		
		2,906 6 11	
			1,34,804 11 8
Wheel Tax, 1859	40,442 12 –		
Additional, 1857	61 – –		
Ditto 1858	2,520 4 –		
		43,024 – –	
Less remissions	1,298 14 –		
Refunds	9 – –		
		1,307 14 –	
			41,716 2 –
Seal and Warrant Fees Assessment			855 1 9
Warrant Fees Wheel Tax			136 7 11
License Fees			146 – –
Fines, &c.			1,448 6 6
			1,79,106 13 10
Interest			4,806 15 –
		Rs.	4,52,856 10 9

(Examined and found correct.)

(signed) *Thomas Peachy,*
Auditor of the Accounts for the Year ended 31st December 1859.

15 June 1860.

DISCHARGE.

EXPENDITURE.	Salaries, Wages and Allowances.	Rent, Furniture, and Petty Expenses.	Stationery and Printing.	Plant, Tools, &c.	Purchase of Land and Buildings.	Additions.	Improvements.	Repairs.	Oil, &c., for Lighting.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Assessment Department	7,722 15 9	44 14 –	139 6 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	7,956 3 9	
Assessor's Department	1,990 12 –	2 5 3	89 6 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,992 7 9	
												9,950 11 6
Books, maps and other publications	– – –	150 15 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	150 15 8
Burial and burning grounds	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	112 6 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	112 6 –	– – –	
Burial and burning grounds charges	45 15 4	582 10 –	1 8 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	629 15 4		
Less proceeds from garden produce	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	742 5 4	
											77 11 6	
												664 9 10
Conservancy Department	4,027 4 1	103 4 –	33 15 9	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	4,160 7 10
Civil Engineer's Department	7,344 – –	213 12 –	11 8 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	7,569 4 –
Compensations, law and other extraordinary charges	– – –	77 8 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	77 8 –
Lighting	832 11 1	13 6 –	– – –	71 12 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	13 4 6	2,350 14 9	– – –	3,282 – 4	
Less recoveries from private lights, &c.	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	46 1 2	
												3,235 15 2
Municipal Department	21,960 – –	138 4 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	22,047 4 8
Mortuary Department	883 – –	– – –	140 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,023 – –
Office premises	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	75 12 1	– – –	– – –	– – –	75 12 1
Plant	– – –	618 6 0	– – –	2,717 7 2	– – –	– – –	– – –	56 3 1	– – –	– – –	3,392 1 –	
Less proceeds of lamp posts sold	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	36 – –	
												3,356 1 –
Road Department	4,419 2 7	2 5 3	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	4,421 7 10
Roads—Improvements to	– – –	327 10 10	– – –	– – –	25,175 14 –	– – –	2,089 7 7	– – –	– – –	27,592 10 5		
New	– – –	202 4 3	– – –	– – –	1,936 6 0	611 11 2	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,742 – 2		
Repairs to	– – –	70 7 2	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	48,764 14 6	– – –	48,835 5 8		
											78,570 – 3	
Less proceeds of old materials, &c., sold, of land and houses purchased for improvements	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	12,199 14 –		
New roads	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	267 5 3		
And Government contributions for repairs	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	32,300 13 1		
											44,794 – 4	
												33,775 15 11
Scavenging Department	55,055 11 –	1,081 10 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	903 2 10	– – –	– – –	57,040 8 4	
Less proceeds of rubbish sales	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3,508 – 5	
												53,572 7 11
Slaughter-houses charges	918 9 4	56 4 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	974 13 4	
Less fees charged on cattle slaughtered	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	960 6 –	
												14 7 4
Stationery	– – –	– – –	976 14 10	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	976 14 10
Wheel Tax Department	5,223 5 5	143 13 9	101 2 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	5,468 5 –
Watering	1,018 5 11	193 9 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	7 – –	– – –	1,221 15 5		
Contributions to private associations	– – –	976 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	970 – –		
											2,197 15 5	
Less received from ditto	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	962 – –	
												1,235 15 5
Works—Improvements to	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	4,387 3 1	– – –	– – –	4,387 3 1		
New	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	393 10 –	10,325 1 5	– – –	– – –	– – –	10,718 11 5		
Repairs to	– – –	1 14 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3,374 7 11	– – –	3,376 6 5		
											18,482 4 11	
Less proceeds of all materials, &c., sold, of land and houses purchased for new works	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	448 11 10	
												18,033 9 1
TOTAL	1,11,206 10 10	5,104 6 1	1,564 12 7	2,789 3 2	26,949 14 9	10,936 12 7	6,476 4 8	53,254 12 11	2,350 14 9	2,20,833 12 4	– – –	1,09,600 13 1

Balance to be carried forward to the Credit of the Fund, 1860.

Cash with the Bank of Madras		18,980 2 2	
Cash with store Comcopoly		150 – –	
Cash with petty Cash-keeper		176 8 –	
			19,315 10 2
Invested in Government Securities			1,54,800 – –
Arrears of assessment, &c., recoverable from ratepayers			57,214 5 2
Advances recoverable from contractors and others			28,079 5 8
Office premises			21,000 – –
Lamp posts, &c.			2,200 – –
			2,83,209 5 –
Less amount of unclaimed salaries, &c. in deposit			153 7 4
			2,83,055 13 8
		Rs.	4,52,856 10 9

(Errors excepted.)

Madras, 31 December 1859.

(signed) *J. C. Boulderson,*
D. Cardoza,
S. Krishnamachari,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

CHAPTER X.

BOMBAY.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Administration of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, for the Year 1859-60.

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SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

LEGISLATION.

THE Acts passed by the Legislative Council during the year 1859-60, which affect the Judicial Administration of the country, are the following:—

I. Act VIII. of 1859. The new code of civil procedure came into operation on 1st January 1860.

II. Act XIII. of 1859. To provide for the punishment of breach of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers in certain cases.

III. Act XIV. of 1859. To provide for the limitation of suits. Will not come into operation until 1861.

IV. Act IV. of 1860. To amend Act VIII. of 1859.

V. Act IX. of 1860. To make provision for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged on railways and other public works, and their employers.

SECTION II.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Appendix A.

2. The Returns of the Administration of Civil Justice will be found in the Appendix. The statement subjoined will afford a view of the number of original suits presented for decision in all the Courts, and of the number decided:—

ORIGINAL SUITS.	For Adjudication during the Year.				Decided on Merits.				Arrears.			
	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Courts - - -	1,55,406	1,77,145	21,739	–	86,720	90,720	4,000	–	28,747	45,352	16,605	.–
Agency Courts - -	704	765	61	–	326	410	84	–	238	187	- -	51
Revenue Courts - -	2,123	2,640	517	–	1,009	1,220	211	–	353	673	320	–
	1,58,233	1,80,550	22,317	–	88,055	92,350	4,295	–	29,338	46,212	16,874	–

3. A similar statement will convey the same information relative to the operation of the Appellate Courts:—

APPEALS.	For Adjudication during the Year.				Decided on Merits.				Arrears.			
	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Courts - - -	11,947	10,077	–	1,870	4,556	4,514	–	42	2,453	1,924	–	529
Agency Courts - -	16	21	5	–	9	11	2	–	5	7	2	–
Revenue Courts - -	437	441	4	–	155	167	12	–	156	201	45	–
	12,400	10,539	–	1,861	4,720	4,692	–	28	2,614	2,132	–	482

4. The statement of the business before the courts of original jurisdiction shows a very large increase in the number of cases presented for decision, and, notwithstanding that upwards of 4,000 more suits were decided in 1859 than in the preceding year, a considerable increase in the arrears. For the disposal of this accumulation of suits, the assistance of extra moonsiffs has been granted by the Government of India.

5. The state of the appellate files is more satisfactory, the arrears being decreased by nearly 500 cases, or one-fifth less than in the preceding year.

6. The attention of the judges of the sudder adawlut, during the year under review, was greatly occupied with the introduction of Act VIII. of 1859, the new code of civil procedure. Numerous references were made to them by the zillah courts on questions which the consideration of the Act suggested to European and native judges, and several circulars were, in consequence, issued. Forms adapted to the various processes and procedures introduced by the Act were prepared by the judges, and furnished to the zillah courts. Forms of accounts, framed with the object of ensuring uniformity and diminishing clerical labour, were also drawn up and circulated.

7. An interesting discussion occurred during the year under review, on the appearance of a Bill for the rescission of the law permitting simple affirmations in judicial proceedings, by Hindoos and Mahomedans, and for the substitution of such oaths as might be regarded as most binding on the deponent's conscience. A majority of the judges and magistrates deprecated a return to the system of administering oaths, but a large minority favoured the opposite view. The Government concurred with the majority, but in its communication to the Legislative Council, it also advocated a view suggested by many of the officers consulted, that it was from the more summary and certain punishment of perjury that an improvement in the character of evidence given in our courts of justice was to be expected, rather than from any mere marked recourse to religious sanctions.

SINDE CIVIL JUSTICE.

8. The following Table will show the number of suits with which the Courts of original jurisdiction in Sinde had to deal, during the year 1859–60, and the number of decisions:—

	Filed and Arrears.	Decided.	Balance.
Kurrachee - - - -	3,323	3,233	90
Hyderabad - - - -	3,737	3,628	109
Shikarpore - - - -	2,849	2,757	92
Frontier - - - -	354	348	6
TOTAL - - -	10,263	9,966	297

9. In comparison with returns of the preceding year, this statement shows an increase of 658 in the number of decisions, and a decrease of 214 in the number of cases remaining for disposal.

10. The subjoined Table exhibits the work performed by the Appellate Courts:—

	Filed and Arrears.	Decided.	Balance.
Kurrachee - - - -	116	97	19
Hyderabad - - - -	126	75	51
Shikarpore - - - -	87	45	42
Frontier - - - -	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	329	217	112

11. The result of the administration of civil justice in Sinde, during the year 1859, is, that suits involving two lakhs and a half of rupees were decided at a cost to the suitors of about 5 ¾ per cent., and to Government of about 2,000 rupees.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

12. In comparison with the Return of the preceding year, the operation of the Court of Small Causes, in 1859, exhibits the following results:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Increase in suits instituted - - - - -	478	–	–
Increase in judgments given - - - -	594	–	–
Increase in fees credited to government - -	8,147	15	10
The receipts of the court exceeded the disbursements by a sum of - - - - - -	25,714	4	4

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

13. The criminal Areturns for the year 1859 are submitted in the Appendix. They exhibit, in comparison with the returns of the preceding year, a decrease in the number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial. Of those brought to trial more than three-fourths were convicted. Appendix B.

14. The

CHAP. X. Bombay.

14. The following statement exhibits the manner in which the charges preferred against the parties apprehended were disposed of:—

YEAR.	Offenders Apprehended and brought to Trial.	Convicted and Sentenced to				Total.	Acquitted.	Confined as Insane.	Died before Trial.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Flogging, Fine, &c.	Imprisonment.	Transportation.	Death.						
1858 - - - - -	55,573	36,072	6,496	51	30	42,649	12,922	2	–	12,924	55,573
1859 - - - - -	49,165	30,529	5,812	24	24	36,389	12,776	–	–	12,776	49,165
Increase - - - -	—	—	—	–	–	—	—	–	–	—	—
Decrease - - - -	6,408	5,543	684	27	6	6,260	146	2	–	148	6,408

15. The Government, during the year under review, drew the attention of the Session Judges to the propriety of restricting sentences of solitary imprisonment to the limit of one month of continuous duration, and to one month in every six of ordinary confinement.

SINDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Appendix C.

16. In the Appendix will be found two returns submitted by the Commissioner in Sinde, showing the number of criminal cases disposed of in the year 1859, in comparison with those of the year 1858. The result is favourable as to the gross number of offences; but in the more serious crimes the balance is about equal, a diminution in murder being counterbalanced by an increase of culpable homicide and rape.

CRIME IN THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

17. The returns of crime for the year 1859, in the Island of Bombay, were of a most favourable character. They exhibited a decrease in offences of 3,870 cases, and in the number of prisoners of 7,283. There were no gang or highway robberies, and only three burglaries in all, of which the perpetrators were apprehended, convicted, and punished. Of the stolen property 34 per cent. was recovered. The decrease in the vice of drunkenness, in a large seaport town like Bombay, is worthy of remark. The number of persons charged with this offence were

In 1857 - - - - - - - - - -	3,400
„ 1858 - - - - - - - - - -	2,378
„ 1859 - - - - - - - - - -	1,670

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

18. The police of the Bombay Presidency maintained during the year 1859 its high character for efficiency. Measures were adopted during the year, and are still in progress, for imposing upon the police force duties which properly belong to it, but which have hitherto been too frequently assigned to military detachments, such as gaol and treasury guards, and escorts for treasure. A gradual reduction of the increased levies organized in 1857–58 was also commenced.

19. There is one incident in the operations of the police in 1859 which deserves mention. In the month of November the Superintendent of Police at Ahmednuggur, Mr. F. Sonter, attacked the main body of the insurgent Bheels under Bagojee Naik, in a very strong position at Mitsaghur. This Naik headed the outbreak of Bheels in Nassick in 1857, and it was in an attack upon his band, that in October of that year the former Superintendent of Police, Lieutenant Henry, an officer of distinguished gallantry, lost his life. Since that period, Bagojee Naik had roamed through the hills and jungles of Nassick, Khandeish, and Ahmednuggur, making occasional plundering excursions into the open country, and invariably eluding the keen pursuit of the police. Mr. Sonter's force was composed entirely of native policemen. After a contest of several hours' duration,

duration, the position of the Bheels was forced with considerable loss to the assailants, and eventually Bagojee Naik and every one of his followers, fighting with desperation to the last, were killed. A more determined hand to hand struggle has seldom been recorded.

GAOLS.

20. There is nothing of importance to record in connection with the gaols of the Presidency in the year 1859. Several reforms are now in progress under the superintendence of the new Inspector General, Dr. Ogilvie, who has had an opportunity of obtaining an intimate acquaintance with the management of the gaols in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjaub; and these, which have only just been commenced, will be more appropriately noticed in the Report for the current year.

SECTION V.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

IN the Northern Division the season was not far behind that of 1858-59. The results have surpassed the expectations at first formed, there being an increase of nearly five lakhs in the "realisable revenue," after deducting remissions. Northern Division.

The Khandeish Collectorate contributed 2,31,000 rupees of the increase. Tanna comes next in order, and Broach and Kaira follow, their respective quotas being 1,68,000 rupees, 76,500 rupees, and nearly 26,000 rupees. In Surat and Ahmedabad there has been a falling off to the extent of 11,000 rupees, nearly equally divided between the two collectorates.

The actual realisations on account of land revenue were 96,23,000 rupees, or more than in the preceding year by 4,94,000 rupees.

Land Revenue realised in	Rs.
1859-60 - - - -	96,23,000
Ditto in 1858-59 - - -	91,29,000
Rs.	4,94,000

The sayer* revenue realised amounted to 12,35,000 rupees, being in excess of the collections for the previous year by 2,67,000 rupees.

Sayer Revenue realised in	Rs.
1859-60 - - - -	12,35,000
Ditto, in 1858-59 - - -	9,68,000
Rs.	2,67,000

In the Southern Division the result of the revenue administration was satisfactory; there was an increase of upwards of six lakhs in the "realisable revenue," after deducting remissions. Southern Division.

	Rs.
1859-60 - - - -	1,02,09,000
1858-59 - - - -	95,95,000
Rs.	6,14,000

The Dharwar Collectorate contributed 2,48,500 rupees of the increase; Belgaum, 1,25,300 rupees; Sholapore, 98,800 rupees; and Rutnagherry and Poona, respectively, 94,800 rupees and 54,700 rupees. In Ahmednuggur there was only an increase of 5,900 rupees, and in Sattara there was a falling off to the extent of nearly 15,000 rupees.

The actual realisations on account of land revenue amounted to 91,94,000 rupees, being 3,85,000 rupees more than the collections of the previous year.

Land Revenue realised in	Rs.
1859-60 - - - -	91,94,000
Ditto, in 1858-59 - - -	88,08,000
Rs.	3,85,000

The sayer* revenue realised was 8,93,000 rupees, being in excess of the sum collected in 1858-59 by 2,40,000.

Sayer Revenue realised in	Rs.
1859-60 - - - -	8,93,000
Ditto, in 1858-59 - - -	6,53,000
Rs.	2,40,000

The season was also generally favourable.

The districts of the Southern Division continue to improve under the administration of the revenue survey settlements; the revenues are realized with punctuality and ease, and remissions are extremely rare, and balances inconsiderable.

In the island of Bombay the revenue from the land was 72,766 rupees, being the highest amount realized during a period of 10 years. The revenue from the toddy tree tax amounted to 80,564 rupees—this was for the abkaree year, closing with October. During the year under report an increase of the tax on the trees was ordered, and an improved system of management adopted; a new Act (XVII. of 1859) was also passed. This led to a strike amongst the people concerned in the trade, which lasted out the year. Island of Bombay.

The

* *i. e.* Revenue derived from other sources than land.

The stamp revenue exceeded that of several previous years; the amount realized being 38,128 rupees.

The rain was seasonable, and the crops good.

Sinde.

The total land revenue of Sinde, for the year 1859-60, amounted to 29,98,000 rupees' against 29,15,000 rupees for the preceding year. As this revenue is altogether dependent upon the strength and continuance of the inundations from the Indus, fluctuations must necessarily occur in proportion as the supply of water with the present imperfect system of canals is abundant or otherwise. In the year under report, the inundation, on the whole, was a fair one; but amongst the minor causes which affected the revenue, may be mentioned, so far as regards the frontier district and Kurrachee, where there was a slight falling off, a limitation of cultivation on the part of zemindars, who had involved themselves by taking up more land than they could manage, and the withdrawal, from cultivation, of a large number of persons, who found more profitable employment on the railway and the public works in course of construction in Kurrachee and its neighbourhood. Hyderabad shows a slight increase, while, as regards Shikarpoor, in the Rooree districts, of which there is a considerable falling off, the deficiency is more than compensated by the increase shown in districts situated on the right bank of the Indus. In the Larkhana district the land revenue is, from judicious management, and the enterprising character of its zemindars, now double what it was six years ago.

The sayer revenue of Sinde, of 1859-60, may be stated at 2,38,000 rupees against 2,38,600 rupees for the year preceding it.

ALIENATED REVENUES.

Results of the alienation inquiry.

In Appendix A will be found a table, showing the number of Inam claims disposed of in the collectorates in which the Inam Act is in force; the number remaining for disposal, and the nature of the decisions passed.

The following abstract contrasts the number of claims adjudicated during the past year with those adjudicated during 1858-59. The decrease during the past year is attributable to the absence of several of the officers of the Inam Commission, and to its having been found necessary, towards the close of the year, to slacken operations, owing to the probability of the inquiry being shortly superseded by a summary settlement.

	Villages.	Shares of Villages.	Pieces of Inland.
During 1858-59 - -	303	(Umuls) 86	1,678
„ 1859-60 - -	130	17	1,151

Claims to exemption from assessment.

In the collectorates in which claims to exemption from assessment are subject to adjudication, under the provisions of Regulation XVII. of A.D. 1827 only, nothing has been attempted beyond the disposal of cases, in which, owing to land having been taken up for public purposes, or to disputed succession, or for other urgent reasons, it was absolutely necessary that a decision should be passed. Altogether 118 cases have been thus disposed of.

Claims to cash allowances, &c. 1,002.

During the past year 2,669 claims to cash allowances have been decided. This is more than double the number disposed of during the preceding year.

The following statement shows how the Inam Commission decisions, and the decisions regarding cash allowances, throughout the Presidency, have affected claimants:—

DECISIONS under the Inam Act.

	No.	Value Rupees.
Declared permanent - - - -	298	22,673
„ hereditary - - - -	295	92,406
Continuable for one or more lives - -	432	26,468
At once assessed - - - - -	308	12,808

DECISIONS regarding Cash Allowances.

	No.	Value Rupees.
Declared permanent - - - -	79	4,779
„ hereditary - - - -	511	24,593
Continued for one or more lives - -	160	18,924
At once discontinued - - - -	1,317	23,868
Continued provisionally - - -	80	4,230
Discontinued by commutation - -	121	6,363

The expenditure during the past year amounted to 1,81,188 rupees.

Cost of the alienation inquiry.

During the past year also, the long pending inquiry into the claims of the Thakoor of Bhownuggur has been brought to a close by Mr. Peile, who was specially appointed to this duty.

Claims of the Thakoor of Bhownuggur on account of land and sea customs.

Every endeavour is being gradually made to introduce an efficient system of audit and check with regard to alienated revenue. Under an arrangement recently approved of by Government, the whole duty of auditing these charges, where not merely one of routine, devolves, and for some time must devolve, upon the revenue commissioner for alienations. For the Broach and Surat Collectorates, Mr. Ravenscroft has, with much care and labour, compiled complete returns of the cash payments, which now render the efficient audit of these large disbursements, hitherto impracticable, an easy matter.

Introduction of an effective system of audit and check with regard to alienated revenue.

Among the proceedings of the past year have to be mentioned prominently those connected with the scheme for a summary settlement of claims to alienated revenue, the principal feature of which is, that in return for a light annual quit-rent, and a duty on succession, the holders of Inam lands obtain the right to transfer these holdings, and have all defects in their titles cured. This measure may fairly be expected to prove beneficial equally to the State as to the people.

Summary settlement of claims to alienated revenue.

In districts subject to the Inam Act, the adjudication of titles has been suspended, and immediate attention directed to the preparation of lists and other office work preliminary to the introduction of the settlement.

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM—BOMBAY.

There was an increase during the year under review of 39,91,522 rupees in customs on imports by sea at Bombay and the continental ports. The increase was 71 ¾ per cent. as compared with the results of the previous year 1858-59. The cause of this increase is solely owing to the introduction of increased rates of duties under Acts VII. of 1859, and X. of 1860.

Imports.	*Rs.*
1859-60 - - - -	95,57,020
1858-59 - - - -	55,65,498
Increase in 1859-60 - *Rs.*	39,91,522

In respect to the aggregate trade of the Port of Bombay, there was an increase in the value of the import trade of about one crore and a half:—

IMPORTS.	VALUE IN 1859-60.	VALUE IN 1858-59.
1.	2.	3.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Merchandise - - -	12,17,02,719	11,69,42,186
Horses - - - -	16,53,000	26,25,000
Treasure - - - -	7,53,94,187	6,42,48,224
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	19,87,49,906	18,38,15,410

Notwithstanding the enhanced rates of duty, there was a considerable increase in the quantity and value of piece goods, metals, and twist imported from England; on the other hand a considerable decrease took place in the quantity and value of the items of import specified in the margin.

1. Sugar and sugar candy - -
2. Tea - - -
3. Coffee - -
4. Spices - -
5. Oilman's stores

} Subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. under Act VII. of 1859.

6. Tobacco - - ditto, *Rs.* 3 per gallon.
7. Spirits - - ditto, *Rs.* 2 ditto
8. Wines - - ditto, *R.* 0 ¼ ditto.
9. Malt liquor -

In respect to countries other that those belonging to the British dominions in India trading with Bombay, there was an increase in the imports chiefly from the United Kingdom, Hamburg, and Cutch; whilst in the trade with the Coast of Africa, America, the Arabian Gulf, and the other places noted in the following Table, there has been a decrease:—

NAMES OF PLACES.	VALUE OF TRADE, EXCLUSIVE OF TREASURE, IN	
	1859–60.	1858–59.
1.	2.	3.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
1. United Kingdom - -	7,14,31,302	6,44,86,955
2. Hamburg - - -	1,68,315	No Trade with this port in this year.
3. Cutch - - - -	1,04,32,139	93,33,032
1. Coast of Africa - -	12,23,559	22,11,822
2. America - - -	5,65,989	6,05,669
3. Arabian Gulf - -	4,42,973	5,49,548
4. Ceylon - - - -	16,301	1,98,052
5. Hong Kong - - -	63,28,683	87,84,645
6. China - - - -	2,77,190	9,47,505
7. Penang and Singapore -	15,35,011	25,85,042
8. France - - - -	9,55,711	13,75,457
9. Persian Gulf - - -	43,89,426	49,91,865
10. Siam - - - - -	2,84,520	4,86,974

Exports.	*Rs.*
1859–60 - - - -	6,51,934
1858–59 - - - -	7,52,028
Decrease in 1859–60 - *Rs.*	1,00,094

In exports there was a great falling off, showing a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, of 1,00,094 rupees. This decrease is owing chiefly to a falling off in the quantity of seeds and Cashmere shawls exported during the year, and which is solely to be attributed to the usual fluctuations in trade.

Frontier Duties.	*Rs.*
1859–60 - - - -	1,84,607
1858–59 - - - -	1,29,595
Increase in 1859–60 - *Rs.*	55,012

In frontier duties there was an increase of 55,012 rupees, owing to the increased rate of customs duties under Act XXIII. of 1859.

Land Customs.	*Rs.*
1859–60 - - - -	49,521
1858–59 - - - -	43,707
Increase in 1859–60 - *Rs.*	5,814

In land customs there was an increase of 5,814 rupees.

Salt.	*Rs.*
1859–60 - - - -	34,70,286
1858–59 - - - -	25,21,062
Increase in 1859–60 - *Rs.*	9,49,224

In respect to the excise on salt there was an increase of 9,49,224 rupees. Of this increase about 7,05,000 rupees is owing to the rate of excise duty having been increased in August 1859 from 12 annas to 1 rupee per Indian maund.

Opium.	*Chests.*
1858–59 - - - -	36,111¾
1859–60 - - - -	32,506½
Decrease in 1859–60 - -	3,605¼

The number of chests of opium on which pass fees were realised during the year 1859-60, ending 30th April 1860, was 32,506 ½, showing, as compared with the previous year, a decrease of 3,605 ¼ chests.

Actual Realisations.	*Rs.*
1858–59 - - - -	1,44,44,764
1859–60 - - - -	1,53,62,700
Increase in 1859–60 - *Rs.*	9,17,936

The actual realisations for the year under report, nevertheless, show, as compared with those of the previous year, an increase of 9,17,936 rupees, consequent on the rate of the pass fees per chest (of 141 ½ lbs.) having been raised from 400 rupees to 500 rupees from the 1st July 1859.

The above-mentioned increase was, however, much less than had been anticipated, by reason of the falling off in the number of chests for which passes were taken out, and in reference to this it should be explained that of the 32,506 ½ chests, which paid pass fees in 1859-60, 8,905 ½ chests paid fees at the rate of 400 rupees per chest, while 23,601 chests paid 500 rupees per chest.

SINDE.

The commercial prosperity of Kurrachee continues to progress.

During the past year there were 83 arrivals of square-rigged vessels and steamers, aggregating 53,399 tons, of which 34,285 tons arrived from England, 15,497 from Bombay, and 3,617 from other ports. The arrivals of country craft in the port aggregated 81,671 tons. The value of the trade of the Port of Kurrachee is estimated at nearly 2¾ millions sterling, the import trade showing an increase of about 16,69,879 rupees, whilst the export shows a decrease of about 9,69,518 rupees.

THE following Table distinguishes the Value of the Trade between the Port of Kurrachee and other Countries and Ports during the year 1859-60:

PORTS.	Imports.	Exports.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Kattywar - - - about	1,09,019	1,21,792
Kutch - - - - -	1,57,172	61,348
France . - - - -	3,509	3,56,496
Australia - - - -	- - - -	13,369
Mauritius - - - -	- - - -	92,990
Moulmein - - - -	2,04,300	—
Goa and Demaun - - -	5,929	1,411
Mekran - - - -	19,274	32,126
England - - - -	33,94,784	3,64,596
Persian Gulf - - -	2,62,015	1,85,788
Guzerat - - - -	88,051	43,889
Malabar - - - -	45,904	5,25,055
Concan - - - -	15,667	—
Khetty - - - -	10,74,559	30,62,957
Bombay - - - -	1,16,58,585	44,86,863
Seer Gunda - - -	37,169	1,04,403
Cochin - - - -	- - - -	5,242
Calcutta - - - -	- - - -	14,883
TOTAL - - *Tons*	1,70,75,937	94,73,208

The customs receipts during the year amounted to 3,84,314 rupees on imports, and on exports to 1,01,936 rupees. The receipts from other sources, such as port dues, fishing, and harbour craft licenses, &c. amounted to 38,355 rupees.

As connected with the subject of salt in Sinde, it may be mentioned that Messrs. Dunolly & Co., at Kurrachee, have farmed for three years the salt fields at Seer Gunda, on the eastern arm of the Indus Delta. They have already freighted some ships with this salt to Calcutta, and salt has also been exported to Cochin. Provided the expense of transit from the fields can be diminished, the export of salt will become highly remunerative. In Sinde an excise on salt has not yet been established. **Salt.**

SECTION VI.—AGRICULTURE.

MEASURES for the improvement of cotton engaged a good deal of attention both here and in England. During the year under report, the cotton experimental department in Ahmedabad has been condemned as a costly failure, since its revival in November 1855, up to the end of May 1859, full three years and a half; but our experiment in exotic cotton (the Sea Island) and two miniature ones in the indigenous, had been tried. Last monsoon a quantity of seed supplied by the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, was sown in several places in the Gogo, Dhundooka, and Dholka pergunnahs. By far the greater portion had so deteriorated during its voyage out, as to be useless, and the general results, as reported by Dr. Forbes, who, under orders from Government, lately paid a visit to the cotton growing districts of Guzerat, are so meagre, as to admit of no practical deductions. **Cotton.**

Six cases of fraudulent packing of cotton before shipment were brought to light during 1859-60, one occurred in Khandeish, one in Surat, and four in Broach, of these one only was discharged for want of proof.

Measures have now been set on foot to ascertain whether machinery on the roller churka principle could not be produced in England, so as to operate successfully upon Guzerat cotton.

As regards the province of Sinde, the experiment in American cotton, which has been tried in the Hyderabad Collectorate, has not proved so favourable as could be wished.

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In Shikarpoor the foreign seed arrived too late for trial during the past season. In this collectorate there is an increase of cultivation of country cotton, to the extent of 16,000 beegahs, and the gross produce exceeded that of the former year by 36,576 maunds (80 lbs.)

Linseed, &c., in Sinde.

Little linseed is now cultivated in Sinde, as the profits appear to be insufficient. A large quantity of other descriptions of oil seeds is produced in the inundated lands bordering on the river. They require little care, and are more remunerative than linseed.

During the year the cultivation of indigo, in Upper Sinde, is described to have been decidedly successful. The area under crop was 5,469 beegahs, being 3,342 beegahs in excess of the previous year. The selling price of the manufactured article is stated to have been very satisfactory, being 75-4 rupees for the first sort, 67-1 rupees for second sort, and 58-5 rupees for third sort, per maund.

The climate and soil of Sinde are reported to be admirably suited for the successful cultivation of imphee or African jowaree. The store of imported seed being exhausted, a fresh supply, the produce of plants grown at Madras, has been received, and distributed to the different collectors.

SECTION VII.—FORESTS.

THE conservancy and planting of forest trees have received due attention. Among other measures adopted was a complete trimming of trees in the valleys of the Meena and Cookree Rivers, where, until a few years ago, teak trees were not visible on the slopes of the hills, and where, it is reported, there is now much young forest in a flourishing state, and promising to yield a good return hereafter. In the western districts of the Poona Collectorate, the defining of the forest reserves has been completed, and upwards of 52,000 acres of land have been set aside for the purpose.

The net revenues from forests in the several districts under this Presidency (exclusive of Sinde) amounted to 1,78,000 rupees.

In Sinde the thinning of the forests and the establishment of nurseries have been carefully attended to; the permanent demarcation of forests has also been completed. The net revenues of these forests show an increase of 17,000 rupees.

SECTION VIII.—SURVEY.

REVENUE.

Sattara and Southern Mahratta country.

SURVEY operations have been principally carried on in the Sattara Collectorate, the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates being finished, with the exception of occasional villages falling in to Government, and the recently relapsed jagheer of Kagwar, and which will be ready for settlement next year. The estate of Nurgoond, confiscated on account of the jagheerdar's rebellion, was settled during the year under report. In Sattara, the Koregaum Talooka, and the remainder of the Khanapoor Talooka, were also settled, whilst in the rest of the collectorate the survey has made considerable progress, and the measurement of every talooka is either completed or in progress. This survey, it should be further stated, has been extended during the past year to the Hyderabad assigned districts.

Rutnagherry.
Ahmedabad.
Kaira.
Surat.
Tanna.
Khandeish.

In the Rutnagherry Collectorate Government have, under instructions from the Home authorities, ordered the revenue survey to be recommenced, and preliminary arrangements, with this view, have been made by the superintendent.

The revenue survey continues at work in the five collectorates marginally noted. The operations in Tanna and Khandeish have, up to this time, progressed very favourably.

The Guzerat survey had much fallen off in its efficiency. Not only did the measurements proceed at a slow pace, but the classification, especially as regards rice lands, was found to be so badly made, that some portions have had to be condemned and done over again. This has prevented the introduction of the revised assessment into any of the districts of Ahmedabad during the past year.

The superintendent having been removed from his appointment in September 1859, his place has been supplied by Captain C. J. Prescott, formerly of the Tanna Survey, who has since been busily engaged in rectifying the errors of his predecessor, and there is every probability of the department taking the field next season in good working order.

Sinde.

The settlement establishment of the Kurrachee Collectorate was, during the past season, employed in the Sehwan Valley, the most fertile and best populated portion of the zillah. Boundary sketches of 28 townships were completed, and the whole Talookah of Sehwan, with the exception of a part situated in the hills, will be shortly finished in this respect. Field surveys were also carried on in 25 townships. In the Hyderabad Collectorate the operations of the survey were confined to the Talookah of Gonee, where they are reported complete, with the exception of the interior measurements of some small jagheers.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE state of the talookdaree villages in Guzerat having engaged attention during the year, Mr. J. B. Peile was appointed to inquire into their circumstances, with a view to legislation in their behalf, on a basis similar to that of the "Encumbered Estates Commission."

Another important measure, introduced during the year under review, is the order directing the levy of one anna on every rupee of land revenue as a local fund for the improvement of internal communications. The rule is applicable only as the assessment comes under revision, and has not been applied to districts already settled.

SECTION X.—FINANCIAL.

Receipts and disbursements.

IT was estimated that, on a comparison of the receipts and disbursements of this Presidency for 1859-60, there would be a deficit of 1,25,63,000 rupees. The army, however, having been reduced, not only by the return of European troops to England, but by the transfer of some of them to the Bengal Presidency, and employment in the expedition to China, as also likewise by the gradual reduction of the Native Army to the peace establishment, it is expected that this deficit will be considerably lessened.

From the accounts for the year already received, it is assumed that the actual deficit will amount to about 78,24,060 rupees.

The deficit of the year and also advances to the railway companies, 89,93,500 rupees, and other cognate demands, were met out of the cash balance, by subscriptions to the public loans, and silver bullion remittances made by the Home Government to Bombay during the year.

	Rs.
The payments into the Treasury on every account, by Railway Companies, amounted to -	12,23,900
Balance, 1st May 1859 - - - - -	2,25,45,858
Five per Cent. Loan - - - - -	1,35,133
Five-and-a-half per Cent. Loan - - -	81,29,200
Silver bullion from England - - - -	1,96,92,000
TOTAL - - - Rs.	5,05,02,191

The amount received on account of Treasury bills was also of some assistance, notwithstanding the liability of having to repay the sums within a short period. This Government was, by the means of this assistance, enabled to remit to the Punjab 30 lakhs of rupees at a somewhat critical period.

	Rs.
Received - - -	2,00,01,500
Repaid - - - -	1,41,53,000

Disbursements and Receipts in 1858-9.

The following is an abstract view of the disbursements and receipts in 1858-59 :—

DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Political Department - -	46,29,000	General Department - -	25,85,000
General - ditto - -	59,34,000	Judicial - ditto - -	5,20,000
Judicial - ditto -	1,52,60,000	Revenue - ditto - -	5,42,83,000
Revenue - ditto - -	1,18,59,000	Marine - ditto - -	2,83,000
Marine - ditto - -	44,82,000	Military - ditto - -	16,49,000
Military - ditto - -	3,16,68,000	Tributes - ditto - -	6,22,000
Public Works ditto - -	59,91,000	Public Works Department	7,83,000
Interest - - - -	9,46,000	Interest on Bank of Bombay Shares - - - -	27,000
Profit and Loss - -	3,23,000	Interest - - - -	1,12,000
TOTAL - - Rs.	8,10,92,000	Profit and Loss - - -	6,73,000
	6,15,37,000		
Deficit - - Rs.	1,95,55,000	TOTAL - - Rs.	6,15,37,000

Mint.

In Appendix (B) will be found a statement showing the operations of the Bombay Mint for the year 1859-60.

There was made over by the mint to the General Treasury, in new silver coin, upwards of four crores and five lakhs of rupees. The amount of the bullion certificates issued by the mint master, on account of private bullion tendered for coinage, was nearly two crores and a quarter, being in excess of the amount tendered in the previous year by upwards of 19 lakhs.

	Rs. a. p.
1859-60 - -	2,21,31,465 2 4
1858-59 - -	2,02,11,711 13 11
TOTAL - Rs.	19,19,753 4 5

Advantage was taken, in the course of the year, of the mint balance having become low, to employ the mint in the coinage of small silver coin. By this measure, together with supplies of copper coin from Madras, most of the demands for small money, which still continue unabated, were met.

Increase and decrease in the civil establishments.

Appendix (C) gives the particulars of the several items of increase and decrease in the civil establishments of this Presidency, inclusive of Sinde. It will be seen that there was

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was an increase both in the Bombay Presidency and Sinde, amounting respectively to *Rs.* 5,84,069. 11. 1., and 63,979 rupees.

Increase and decrease in the expenditure debitable to the Government of India and the Bengal Presidency.

There was (*vide* Appendix (D), a decrease of *Rs.* 55,574. 1. 8. in the expenditure debitable to the Government of India.

Expenditure in the Marine Department.

In the charges of the Marine Department a permanent annual increase of *Rs.* 2,24,392. 10. has taken place, owing to vessels having been commissioned and brought into service, to the augmentation of establishments and to the grant of pensions (*vide* Appendix E).

Contingent charges in the barrack, bazar, and certain other departments.

The contingent charges in barrack, bazar, and certain other departments, were less than in the preceding year by *Rs.* 2,34,716. 8. 2. The details of these charges will be found in Appendix (F).

SECTION XI.—EDUCATION.

THE Northern and Southern Divisions have remained in charge of Mr. Hope, C.S., and Captain Lester. The Central or Presidency Division was, during part of the year under Dr. Haines, and afterwards under Dr. Peet. Finally, it has been placed under Mr. Coke, M.A., late Superintendent of the Engineering School, Poona, an energetic and able officer, whose services promise to be most valuable.

The restrictions on expenditure continued throughout the year, and no extension of departmental operations has been possible. But the fee funds of the schools, especially the English schools, have been in such a flourishing state, as to enable the Educational Department to employ additional masters where they were required, and also to supply furniture and other educational requisites without any charge to Government.

An order from the Home Government, permitting the redistribution of educational charges, was promulgated before the end of the year. It will be of great service to the department. In the words of Captain Lester, "It has thrown new life" into the department.

Speaking generally, the English schools are in a very thriving state, while vernacular education has not receded in point of numbers, and has improved in point of efficiency.

School Books.—The principal branch depôt at Poona not having answered expectations, has been transferred to Bombay, and amalgamated with the central depôt.

School book depôts have been opened in connexion with all English schools, and many vernacular schools in the districts, particularly in the northern division; and branch depôts have been opened in Sindh in connexion with the English schools of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Sukkur, and Shikarpoor.

It is gratifying to observe that the cheap books published by the department have achieved such popularity, that by aid of this diffusion of facilities for their purchase, vast numbers are bought by the people, and they have made their way into many indigenous schools, which previously used no books at all. The director of public instruction regards this as a most important fact.

The department is steadily and actively prosecuting the important work of supplying appropriate school books, and the fact of the numerous editions called for shows the popularity of the books thus produced.

Private individuals have begun to show considerable literary activity, and in some cases have published books in the vernacular, which the director of public instruction has sanctioned for use in Government schools. Others again have been purchased to a considerable extent for distribution as prizes.

The director of public instruction has, during the year, devoted much time and thought to the subject of teaching English to natives, and has in hand several works which, it is hoped, will supply some very considerable improvements under that head.

Examinations.

Besides the usual examinations held at the several colleges and schools, there have been, for the first time, matriculation examinations of candidates for teacherships held by the departmental officers at Bombay and Poona.

During the year Mr. Howard submitted to Government a scheme for the examination of candidates for the public service, and certain recommendations for the legal training of young civil servants intended for the judicial department.

An elaborate report on popular education was also submitted to Government in the course of the year.

Sinde.—The appointment of Educational inspectors in this province still remains in abeyance, as directed in 1856. The work of supervision is most ably conducted by Major Goldsmid, Assistant Commissioner. There is no native staff to aid in the duties of inspection, except a moonshee on 25 rupees per mensem. The progress of education has been naturally retarded by want of funds; but the people have shown themselves active in the cause, and the results in this respect have been satisfactory.

Appendix (K) contains a brief account of the working of the principal institutions at the Presidency and Sinde.

Appendix (L) exhibits the number of schools and scholars for the year 1859–60, contrasted with that for the year 1858-59.

Appendix (M) contains a statement of the number of schools in Sinde.

SECTION XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Presidency.

Appendix (N) contains a description of the more important public works in the districts under the chief engineer at the Presidency, and the subjoined return exhibits the expenditure made by the Public Works Department in this Presidency, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860, to have been as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Roads and bridges	2,26,703	–	–
Docks, dockyard offices, and buildings for marine purposes	26,982	–	–
Light-houses and beacons	1,626	–	–
Reclamation of land from the sea	4,210	–	–
Canals, irrigational bundaras, tanks, and wells	1,42,546	–	–
Fortifications, magazines, and military storehouses, &c.	1,66,241	–	–
Barracks and buildings connected therewith	6,67,285	–	–
Hospitals	70,875	–	–
Churches, burial grounds, &c.	16,123	–	–
Gaols and buildings for police purposes	19,661	–	–
Miscellaneous, Government houses, cutcherries, travellers, bungalows, chaumurmsalas, ferries, post-offices, telegraph stations, &c. inclusive of repairs	10,22,718	–	–
TOTAL *Rs.*	23,64,965	–	–*

Sinde.

At the beginning of the year it was expected that 23½ lakhs of rupees would be available for expenditure upon public works in the province of Sinde; but in August 1859 it was ordered to be limited to 15,30,000 rupees, and in the following month this limit was further reduced to 12 lakhs of rupees. At a later period, an additional grant of 2,23,830 rupees was made. The total sum thus granted for public works expenditure was 14,26,831 rupees, and the subjoined statement shows the entire expenditure in each collectorate for Sinde during the year:—

	Collectorates in Sinde.			Total.
	Kurrachee.	Hyderabad.	Shikarpore.	
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
New Works	1,29,790	1,62,123	1,57,784	4,49,697
Repairs (including canal clearances)	1,44,266	2,74,728	2,44,356	6,63,350
Establishments	1,14,795	1,07,865	91,124	3,13,784
TOTAL *Rs.*	3,88,851	5,44,716	4,93,264	14,26,831

Abstract statements of the above are given in Appendix (U), containing brief notices by the chief engineer in Sinde, of the most important works in progress in that province.

RAILWAY.

G. I. P. Railway Company.

On the 1st of May 1859, there were 195 miles of line open, including contracts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and part of 9. A further length of 50½ miles was opened on the south-east line, to Barsee Road Station on 24th October 1859. A further length of 28 miles to Mohol, on the 2d January 1860, and it is now finished to Sholapore, 20 miles, completing contract No. 9, though this last section was not open to the public on 1st May.

On the south-east branch, the progress of the Bhore Ghât incline, No. 7 contract, has been checked by many causes; in June last the contract with Mr. Faviell was amicably terminated, and the company's engineers carried on some of the principal works departmentally, though no great amount of work could be expected in the rains. A new contract was let at home to Mr. Solomon Treadwell, who arrived in November 1859, and had just commenced in very vigorous style, when his death rendered progress again doubtful; his widow, however, undertook all the responsibilities of the contract, and under her personal supervision, continued the works till the beginning of the year, when she proceeded home, having appointed two gentlemen, lately on the Company's staff, her agents.

In

* This amount does not include the expenditure during the year on Public Works at Nusserabad and Neemuch, no statement thereof having been received from the executive engineer of those stations.

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In January there was a virulent outbreak of cholera, which caused such a panic, that the number of labourers was reduced from 9,000 to 2,000. In February they were again collected, and a good quantity of work was done in March and April, when again cholera appeared of a kind especially fatal to Europeans, and once more all progress is paralysed, for it will now be vain attempting much till after the rains.

Considering all these contretemps, changes in management, &c., a large proportion of work is finished, and the contract time, March 18[illegible] will not be much exceeded, unless the works are again visited with this fearful epidemic. On the north-east extension, on contract No. 10, only four miles have been opened [illegible] the terminus being now Shapoor; the remainder of this contract will not be [illegible] of the year; this delay is due to the rock cuttings, and the hardness [illegible] them; all the other works are finished.

On contract No. 11, the Tull Ghât incline, the progress [illegible] last rains had been very slow; during the last working season, however, [illegible] work has been done. The contractors have just been granted an ext[illegible] which will bring it to May 1863.

On contract No. 12, being from the top of the Tull Ghât to [illegible] about 90 per cent. of the earthwork is finished, and half the masonry [illegible] is every prospect of the first portion to Nassick being opened next Nov[illegible] about 80 miles, by the beginning of next year; the time of completi[illegible] to June 1861.

The branch line from Bhosawul to Nagpoor, 263 miles, embracing con[illegible] 14, the earthwork was commenced in February. On the main line to [illegible] works were commenced in March.

Besides these lines of railway under construction, surveys are being [illegible] of the extension of the south-east main line, to meet the Madras line, and of the [illegible]nch line to Indore.

The telegraph line is complete and in working order to Sholapore, on the south-east line, and to the Tull Ghât on the north-east.

The capital expended in India, in the past official year amounted to *Rs.* 87,29[illegible],067. 0. 4.

Appendices (P), (Q), (R), exhibit the traffic, receipts, and disbursements and rolling stock of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, for the year ending 30th April 1860.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

At the close of the last official year, the questions of the site of the Bombay terminus, and of the best line of approach to Bombay from the Veeturnee River were under discussion. The former question is still unsettled; the latter has been disposed of; the Bassein alternative was found to be superior in every respect to the other lines proposed, and in November 1859 work was commenced upon it. Some progress has since been made with its earthwork and small bridges; but the large structures, such as the bridge over the Bassein Estuary and Veeturnee River, which are the regulating works on the line, have not yet been taken in hand.

The works between the Veeturnee River and Surat (117½ miles) have been pushed on energetically. On the southern 70 miles of this section, much difficulty has been experienced in procuring skilled labour, and little or no progress has been made with the masonry work. Further north, both the masonry and iron bridges are far advanced towards completion, and there is every prospect of the line from Bulsar to Surat (40 miles) being ready to open by the close of 1861.

Between Surat and the Taptee River (two miles) the line only requires ballasting, the rails are laid, and the station-house is being built.

The Taptee bridge was taken in hand in November 1859. It will be completed by the end of 1860. It is an iron bridge, 1,800 feet in length, with a maximum height of about 60 feet. The rapidity and ease with which it has been erected, afford a strong argument in favour of a more general use of iron in bridging large Indian rivers.

The line between the Taptee river and Unklesur (29 miles) was opened for passenger traffic only on the 10th February last. It has been worked with regularity, but is still defective in many essential points, such as fencing, &c.

The line from Unklesur to the south bank of the Nerbudda river (five miles) is being proceeded with, and could be opened to the public, if deemed expedient, in November 1860.

Up to October 1859, 900 feet (or one-fourth) of the Nerbudda bridge had been completed. During the past working season, two girders, each of 60 feet span, have been erected, and about 25 piles have been screwed in. The progress of this work has been much retarded by a series of accidents, and in consequence of cholera breaking out amongst the workmen.

The works between Broach (north bank of the Nurbudda) and the Mhye river (54 miles), have not advanced so satisfactorily as was expected; the ballast, fencing, and all the iron bridges, and the station-houses, are still unfinished. Until some change is made in the management of these works, it is impossible to form any correct opinion as to the date of their completion.

The Mhye bridge (1,800 feet long, by about 100 feet in height) has not been commenced, nor has anything been done during the past season, towards finishing off the more than half completed works in the 51 miles of line running between that river and Ahmedabad.

To summarize the above, the total length of line open to the public is 29 miles, the length under construction 275 miles; of this 60 miles can be opened, with a break at the Nerbudda,

Nerbudda, by June 1861, if the works are pushed on energetically, and 115 miles more by June 1862. The remaining 100 miles will not be finished till the year 1863.

Two engineers have been engaged in the survey of the Tirella Ghât, on the Broach and Indore line. The plans are not yet ready for submission.

The expenditure on capital account during the past year has amounted to *Rs.* 38,37,512 10. 5.

Appended are returns of the traffic receipts, and of the rolling stock. The traffic receipts are small, but are sufficient to pay expenses, and are as large as could have been expected, considering the distance each terminus is from any town, and that only passenger traffic is included; the amount seems to increase weekly. **Appendix.**

Sinde Railway.

At the commencement of the year under report, the works were being carried on by the contractors, Messrs. Bray. For some time the railway company's officers had expressed dissatisfaction with their management, and the later reports of the chief resident engineer continued to exhibit more unsatisfactory statements, both as to progress and the contractor's arrangements for payment of labourers. Accordingly, on the 25th June, formal notice was served upon the representative of the contractor, the latter having proceeded to England, and in accordance therewith, the works and material, plant, &c., of the contractors were taken possession of by the railway company's officers on behalf of the company, the contractor formally protesting against the proceeding. The proceedings of the railway company were approved of by Sir Bartle Frere, at that time Commissioner in Sinde.

Measurements have been recorded, showing the condition of the works on the date on which they were resumed by the railway company, and full lists prepared of the property of the contractors taken possession of.

The final settlement of the matter will be decided in the English courts.

The works of the line resumed by the railway company were henceforward carried on departmentally.

Some time was required to organize the departmental system, but it is now carried out in a manner which exhibits better progress than could have been expected from the contractor, judging from former returns of his work.

The present state of the works may be summarised as follows:

Earthwork.

Almost completed, and what remains could, if required, readily be finished.

Masonry.

Allowing for material prepared, it may be assumed that nearly one half the viaducts, bridges, and culverts has been completed. The date of completion is, however, regulated by that of the viaducts at the Mulleer and Bahrun; at the Mulleer about two-thirds of the substructure has been got ready to carry the girders, several spans of which have been brought on to the ground, and the staging constructed for their erection.

At the Bahrun, the eight abutments and all the piers have been carried up to springing, so that the turning of the arches should proceed rapidly.

Locomotives are now employed at three points, in carrying supplies from the depôts at Kurrachee, Kotree, and Gharra. The facilities of transport thus afforded warrant the assumption, that the rate of progress will steadily accelerate.

Permanent Way.

Inclusive of the Napier Mole Line and Ghizree Branch, the length of permanent way already laid is about 50 miles, while materials for about additional miles have been led on to their destinations.

The greater portion of the line has been bottom ballasted.

Fencing.

Fencing is in progress at several points, but the greater portion remains to be constructed. The fencing has been made subservient to the bridges, &c., upon which all the available masons are employed.

Permanent sheds have nearly been completed at Kurrachee for the engines, smith shops, carriages, &c.

In the locomotive department the following rolling stock has been got ready:

8 Passenger engines.	6 Composite carriages.
8 Goods ditto.	3 Third-class ditto.
4 Ditto (4 wheels coupled).	60 Low-sided waggons.
	2 Covered ditto.
20 Engines in all.	12 Rail ditto.

The following works have been completed during the past year:

Additions to Kurrachee civil hospital.

Hospital erected at Kotree.

Quarters at Kurrachee for inspectors, mechanics, &c.

Several bungalows have been completed at Kurrachee for the railway company's officers, who rent them from the company.

The chief resident engineer's expectation, that the line will be ready for traffic on the 1st January 1861, may be realized, if the full strength of workmen be available during July, August, and September, a time when experience shows that various causes have greatly diminished their number.

The engine mileage returns of the last nine months is as follows:

KURRACHEE.

	Miles.	
Passengers - - - - -	578	For the conveyance of railway officers or high Government officials.
Goods - - - - -	13,821 ½	For the conveyance of material, water, &c.
Shunting - - - - -	852	
Piloting - - - - -	18,213	
TOTAL Mileage during the Nine Months - - - -	33,464 ½	

Accidents on the works.

The accidents reported between the 1st of July 1859 and 30th April 1860, amount to 137, of which 15 were fatal. Previous to the former date no returns were furnished.

The following statement describes the 15 cases in which accidents proved fatal. In each case a verdict of accidental death was recorded by a court of inquest.

No.	*Cause.*
1.	Cooley run over by stone truck.
2.	Ditto - - - ditto.
3.	Child of cooley, ditto.
4.	Driver run over by truck whilst attempting to unyoke his horse.
5.	Cooley crushed by a truck coming up behind, whilst the man was pulling another forward.
6.	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
7.	Cooley crushed by truck getting off the line and striking him.
8.	Cooley killed during blasting operations in quarry.
9.	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.
10.	Cooley killed by fall of portion of iron girders while being loaded in truck.
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	Carpenters and masons injured by fall of materials; information furnished very imperfect.

Of the accidents not attended with fatal results, only five affected Europeans; these were as follows:

Cause.	*Results.*
1 Inspector; run over by truck - - -	Amputation of leg.
3 Engine fitters; slight contusions - -	Cured.
1 Engine driver - - ditto - - - -	Ditto.

All the accidents were confined to the employés of the railway company. At the termini, Kurrachee and Kotree, as also at points in the central districts, liberal accommodation is made by the company for the treatment of individuals injured.

Indus steam flotilla.

During the past year works have been constructed for building the steamers and barges, which have been, and are being dispatched from England, viz. slips, workshops, and accommodation for the Europeans to erect the vessels; they are of a temporary nature.

The "Stanley," steamer, built by Messrs. Scott Russell as a model for the passenger vessels, has been launched, and her trial is considered, on the whole, satisfactory; but no proper estimate can be formed of her performance, until she has been thoroughly equipped and tried on the Indus.

A tug steamer has also been launched and partially experimented upon. Another tug steamer is nearly completed, and four others are in various stages of construction.

Several small barges have been completed, and others are on the stocks.

Since the conclusion of the present year, the portions of a second passenger steamer have arrived, and a vessel conveying the portions of a third is daily expected.

The flotilla arranged for by the London Board is as follows:—

7 Passenger steamers.	6 Towing steamers.
7 Accommodation flats.	33 Cargo barges.

Of these the following may be ready by the 1st January 1861 (the presumed date for opening the railway):—

3 Passenger steamers.	6 Tug steamers.
1 Accommodation flat.	25 Cargo barges.

Fuel stations have been allotted to the Flotilla Company, and arrangements for the supply of fuel are at present under the consideration of Government.

An arrangement for the supply of provisions, &c., for the flotilla vessels is under reference, as also the rates of fare and freight for the river traffic.

SECTION XIII.—CONSERVANCY.

BETWEEN the 1st May 1859 and the 30th April 1860, five towns and villages of this Presidency were brought under the operations of Act XXVI. of 1850, and its operation was suspended in the town of Neepar, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. Mofussil.

The terms on which building land in Kurrachee is to be sold, and the interest of the municipality in the proceeds of sale have lately been determined by Government. Kurrachee.

The revenue of the Kurrachee municipality, during the year, amounted to 79,661 rupees, and the expenditure to 73,436 rupees. The revenue is derived chiefly by duties on grain and other articles brought into the town for consumption. The Commissioner has a balance of 24,500 rupees in Government paper, which has been accumulated with a view to commencing the proposed waterworks for supplying Kurrachee with water. The Bill for enabling the Municipal Commissioners to raise money for this purpose, which was read a second time last year in the Legislative Council, has been postponed, in consequence of the opposition made to it by the residents in Kurrachee. It is, however, hoped that modifications will be proposed, which will remove the chief grounds of opposition. At present a minute survey has been undertaken at the expense of the municipality, with a view to procuring a report on the best means of supplying water, and an estimate of the cost. The chief expenditure is incurred in keeping up a large scavenger's establishment, and a sum not exceeding 1,027 rupees per mensem has been sanctioned for the expense of watching the town. This is handed over to the officers of police, and expended by them in increasing the efficiency of the city police employed in Kurrachee. A large sum is also expended in public works.

Municipal Commissioners have been appointed, and work with great success in the towns of Sehwan, Boobuk, Kotree, Tatta, Jerruck, Meerpore, Buttora, Moojrubbin, Shahbunder, and Khetty.

In several of the towns of the Hyderabad and Shikarpore Collectorates also, Municipal Commissioners have been appointed under Act XXVI. of 1850, and the result is seen in sanatory improvements, and in the erection of new bazars, market-places, and dhurmsallas. Hyderabad and Shikarpore.

During the period under review, the attention of the Commissioners has been directed principally to the following:— Presidency town.

Watering.—In the dry season, from October to June, the principal thoroughfares are watered twice, and thoroughfares less frequented, once a day, averaging a length of about 32 miles daily. The work was performed departmentally, and the Commissioners thought, at a heavy cost in the item of establishment at least. Under the circumstances, towards the close of the year, the Commissioners determined that this work should hereafter be let by contract, by which means the Commissioners considered the work could be performed quite as well as departmentally, and with less expense to the fund, and better power for supervision by their executive officer.

Scavenging.—This work was carried out as well as the want of a good system of drainage would allow, and as the objections that lay to the preceding work being carried out departmentally were deemed by the Commissioners to be equally applicable to this, it was determined that the scavenging should also be performed by contract.

Repairing markets, slaughter house, public necessaries, court yard, cattle pound, parapet wall, sluices, roads, drains, &c., &c. Widening 32 different roads and streets.

Fencing, arching, &c., in view to prevent accidents, three private wells at the cost of their owners.

Erecting a lose stone wall on the side of Cursetjee Sookla-street, which was otherwise dangerous.

5. The following comprise the chief new works commenced, advanced, or completed.

Chinch Bunder Pier.—This work, including the tanks and pipes attached thereto, has been finished, and is now in use. By this means the contents of sweepers' baskets and night soil carts are discharged into the sea, so far as to be carried away by the ebbing tide, without the possibility of any portion of the filth returning to the shore. From a sanatory point of view this has been a great boon conferred on the entire community, while, at the same time, by removing this nuisance from the western to the eastern shore of the island, the healthy sea breeze which sweeps over this island is no longer tainted by its pestiferous influence, and thus one of the many causes which did exist of disease and death has been removed.

Foras Road.—From the top of Grant-road, near the mansion of Juggonath Sunkersett, Esquire, to Byculla, filled in and levelled with cross drains constructed so as to render the road available for carriage traffic.

Public Urinary.—Constructed in Shaik Memon-street, on an improved plan, instead of the one removed from Sootan Chall.

Worlee Sluices.—Repaired.

Slope of the Sonapore Public Necessary.—Re-constructed, to prevent the steps being washed away by the sea.

Temporary Drain.—Constructed in the court-yard of the Sonapore public necessary, preparatory to the laying of pipes, construction of cistern, &c.

Quarrying Stone.—At Byculla and Parell for the metalling of roads.

Cutting up rocks from the surface of the road opposite the Town-hall.

6. In addition to the foregoing, the Commissioners had obtained the permission of Government for the improvements and thorough drainage of the Sonapore District, in the following manner, devised by the first President, the late lamented Colonel Crawford:—

To commence a channel at least 20 feet wide in new Sonapore-street, a little to the westward of the chapel, crossing the Grigaum-road, continuing directly through new line, crossing the Parell-road, and thence along Lohar Chall-street, out into the Esplanade, in a direct line with this last street, cutting through the Gun Lascar lines and a portion of the Native Infantry lines, thence through the pound, and to be continued out into the sea for the present, to such a point as would bring it flush with the outer sea wall of Luximon Hurry Chunderjee's bunder, immediately adjacent, making full provision for continuing the channel to such distance to seaward as any reclamation of land in this direction may be carried hereafter. This channel would be cut down to the lowest low-water mark throughout, built up with masonry, where not cut through rock, and arched over in its whole length. Into it, right and left, the town in the immediate neighbourhood would be drained by ordinary sewers, laid, however, with a good slope, which the depth of the channel would readily admit of. The whole of Sonapore, the Marine lines, Dhobee Tulao district, Geergaum-road, as far back as Burrow's-lane, the Parell-road and Syed Abdoo Rahimon-street as far back as Mombadanee Tank and Dongry Coley-street, back to Musjid Bunder, might be most effectually drained into such channel. Another advantage would be that, in fitting situations along the course of such a channel, public necessaries might be established, which, having direct communication with the sea, would go far to relieve the existing nuisance of night soil carts.

The necessary preliminary steps are being taken in view to an estimate of the proposed work.

7. For the drainage of Byculla and the places adjacent, the Commissioners have obtained a supply of glazed earthenware pipes from Messrs. Stephen Green & Co.. of the Lambeth Potteries, London. These pipes have not yet been brought into use; the Commissioners hope, however, to have them laid on an early occasion.

8. The Commissioners have also received from England 117 iron pipes, of the lengths respectively of 8, 9, and 10 feet, with interior diameter of 12 inches, which were originally intended for the drainage of the Sonapore necessary into the Back Bay Waters; but in consequence of the alternative scheme of the late Colonel Crawford for the drainage of the entire Sonapore district, these iron pipes will have to be laid elsewhere.

9. The town sweepings, which seem to be valuable everywhere but in Bombay, were formerly disposed of at a nominal rate of six pies per cartload. The demand for these sweepings towards the close of last year led the Commissioners to test the want of the community by increasing the rate experimentally from six pies to two annas per cart-load. This rate has been freely paid, and if the demand be continued throughout the year, it will afford an income averaging a little better than 900 rupees a month.

The receipts and expenditure of the Bombay Municipal Fund from 1st January to 31st December 1859, are shown in Appendix.

SECTION XIV.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Chaplains.

THE Ecclesiastical Establishment of this Presidency has been permanently fixed at 30 Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains. This number is now full, and, with one exception, all the clergymen have been present on duty during the year.

Naval chaplain.

On this point the Bishop of the Diocese thus reports:—

"The Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, Commodore Wellesley, I am aware, is still of opinion that a chaplain from the naval service would be the proper person for the chaplaincy of this harbour, and I am only the more convinced of this, from observing how very few of the chaplains and assistant chaplains appear to be qualified for the peculiar duties of this office. I regret also, that, so long as it is dependent on our ordinary ecclesiastical establishment, it is liable, in common with our other appointments, to the changes inseparable from the service; such changes are especially detrimental when a class of persons are concerned like our British seamen. And I shall be very glad on every account if a naval chaplain can be nominated to this special and important charge."

Churches.

The consecration of the new church at Hyderabad, in Sinde, took place during the year. The church at Aden and the one in the camp at Belgaum are still unfinished. Their completion is strongly urged by the Bishop.

Want of church accommodation.

At the large station of Nusseerabad there is no church whatever, and on this subject the Bishop has addressed Government as follows:—

"The bungalow which used to be employed as a place of worship, was much injured during

during the mutiny of 1857, and since that time has, after some repairs, been appropriated altogether to military purpose. The charge of the Protestant chaplains is between 2,500 and 3,000 souls. For the celebration of the military services, the only existing arrangement is an open air parade on Sunday mornings, when, as the chaplain writes to me, it is always difficult to preserve due attention, and at certain seasons the violent winds and dust storms render this attention almost an impossibility. On Sunday evenings he holds a service in the Assembly Rooms, calculated to receive only 100 persons. I venture to solicit as early a consideration as may be practicable, of the demands of this station for a suitable place of Protestant worship. New barracks, hospital, and cells are under construction, and that no church should be provided, is subject of very general regret."

Episcopal visitation.

During the last cold season the Bishop of the diocese made a tour in Sinde, visiting the stations of Kurrachee, Kotree, Sukkur, Shikarpore, Jacobabad, and Hyderabad. The Bishop of the diocese also visited Mooltan at the desire of the Bishop of Calcutta.

SECTION XV.—POLITICAL.

KATTYWAR.

THE principal event in Kattywar during the year 1859, was the insurrection of the Wagheers of Okamundel, a district belonging to his Highness the Gaekwar. As the political supervision of the affairs of the Gaekwar is exercised by the Government of India, it will not be necessary here to detail the causes of this outbreak, and the operations of the force detached for its suppression will be more appropriately noticed in the military section. It is, however, worthy of notice, that the excesses of the Wagheers did not disturb the general tranquillity of Kattywar, that loyalty to the British Government was preserved throughout the whole peninsula, and that several chiefs, among whom may especially be mentioned the Iam of Noanuggur and the Nawab of Joonaghur, afforded the aid of their sebundees for the coercion of the rebels.

2. There are very few other incidents connected with Kattywar of sufficient interest for notice in this report. In Jaitpoor, another instance occurred of the fraud so frequently attempted in Kattywar, the pretended pregnancy of the widow of a childless chief for the purpose of diverting the succession from the collateral heirs. The widow of Jugga Wala, a principal shareholder in Jaitpoor, after her husband's death, announced her pregnancy. Every arrangement was made by the political authorities, at the urgent request of the other members of the family, for the prevention of any deception, but the widow suddenly withdrew from Jaitpoor to another village, and there announced the birth of a son. A careful investigation was subsequently instituted, and the spuriousness of the heir clearly proved.

3. In two other minor estates, the same fraud was attempted; but no better illustration of the prevalence of this peculiar kind of imposition in Kattywar can be afforded than the fact, that in Porebundur, a widow continues at intervals to advocate the pretensions of an heir, whose birth she admits did not occur until 30 months after her husband's death. The long gestation is pertinaciously ascribed by the widow to thaumaturgic practices by her opponents.

4. A change in the administration of Joonaghur was effected during the year, and some improvements in the general management introduced; but no decided approximation to prosperity can be exhibited by this state, while the Nawab remains under the influence of Chaitra Boo, a slave woman of remarkable ability and address, who exercises a paramount influence in the durbar.

KUTCH.

5. The Regency appointed under the Presidency of the Political Agent, on the retirement of the Raja from the duties of his station, has administered the affairs of Kutch, throughout the year 1859-60, with eminent success. The revenue has been considerably increased, and the expenditure in an almost exact degree diminished, and a friendly feeling has been restored between the Government and the many chiefs of high rank, whose regard for his Highness the Rao had been alienated, in consequence of his differences with his heir apparent. His Highness the Rao has recently died, after a long and successful reign, and has been succeeded by his eldest son Prince Ruwajee.

REWAKANTA.

6. The exertions of the Political Agent, Major Wallace, and after that officer's promotion to the Residency at Baroda of his successor, Captain Buckle, were sedulously directed throughout the year 1859 to the re-construction of the prosperity which had been so entirely shattered during the two preceding years. No part of the Bombay Presidency had suffered so much from the events of 1857 and 1858, as the states under the Rewakanta Agency; and it will probably be years before the rents and scars of the great calamity have disappeared. Much, however, has been done by firmness, conciliation, and good judgment towards the restoration of permanent tranquillity.

RAJPEEPLA.

7. The Raja of Rajpeepla has shown by his careful administration of his state during the past year, that the confidence of Government, when it restored to him the direct management of his affairs, after an attachment of upwards of three years, was well merited. An attempt made during the year by the Thakoor of Gopalpoora, the representative of a collateral branch of the house of Rajpeepla, to impugn the legitimacy of the Raja's heir, led eventually to results of some importance to the family. The Government, after ample opportunity had been granted to the Thakoor to sustain his assertions by proof, definitely rejected his claims, and declared the question to be finally disposed of. The agitation of the subject caused, however, so much annoyance to the Raja, that in the early part of the present year he abdicated in favour of his son, a young man of great promise. The Raja is still in the prime of life, but his object was evidently to secure the succession from all dispute, and to see his son fairly fixed on the gudee during his own life. It is probable that the direction of affairs will really remain in the father's hands.

8. The tranquillity of Rajpeepla, and probably of all Guzerat, was seriously threatened towards the close of 1859 by the Bheels of Sagbarra, a dependency of Rajpeepla. This turbulent tribe, dangerous from their lawless habits and the pestilential climate of the jungle which they inhabit between Guzerat and Khandeish, were awed by the preparations made for their coercion from the north, east, and west, and by a kind of blockade which was strictly maintained for several weeks, and eventually submitted. A settlement of their disputes with Rajpeepla was effected by the Political Agent, and tranquillity was maintained after great anxiety had been excited. These complications will, however, be more appropriately noticed in the report for the current year.

NARROKOTE.

9. The Naikra insurrection which had so devastated this district in 1858, was resumed in the early part of 1859 by two influential Naicks, named Kewul and Roopa, and it was not until the end of May that tranquillity was finally restored. An attempt was made to reclaim the Naikras during the year, and some progress was made in finding peaceful employment for them. But the appointment of a Naikra agent would only, under the existing financial pressure, be sanctioned for a few months, and in the opinion of the late and present Political Agents, the influence of our Government has not sufficiently advanced with this wild race, nor has an adequate opportunity been afforded to the Naikras of becoming familiar with British superintendence.

DEOGUD BARREAH.

10. The Raja of Barreah was suspected of having behaved with considerable duplicity during the conjunctures of 1858. The rebels under Tantia Topee obtained, it was thought, assistance from the Raja's villages without any very marked coercion, and the Raja's sebundees were, as the Political Agent expressed it, "more than suspected" of conniving with the Naikras in a night attack upon a British detachment. The Raja being a weak man in the hands of designing karbharees, a change in the administration was deemed absolutely necessary, and Captain Buckle proceeded in May 1859 to introduce order into this ill-governed state. The management was, with the Raja's assent, placed in the hands of a trustworthy minister, and his mukranee mercenaries were dismissed. At the same time careful arrangements were made for preventing this state being rendered in future what it had been, an asylum for the lawless and the compromised. The Raja, towards the close of the year, made an effort, under the advice of evil counsellors, to free himself from the restraint of the new minister, but the intrigue being promptly met by the Political Agent, an efficient management has been secured, and the state has since remained in complete tranquillity.

STATES UNDER THE AGENT AT SURAT:

DHURUMPOOR.

11. Ramdeojee Wijadeojee, the Raja of Dhurumpoor, died at the close of 1859, and was succeeded by his son Narundeojee. A settlement of the claims preferred against the late Raja by certain creditors was effected during the past year by arbitration, and a considerable portion of the award has been paid.

SUCHEEN.

12. In October 1859, the Nawab of Sucheen, a portion of whose estate had for many years been attached for the payment of the claims of his numerous creditors, was again placed in possession of all his villages, he having consented to pay an annual sum of 35,000 rupees until his debts should be fully liquidated.

SOUTHERN MURATHA COUNTRY:

SANGLEE.

13. The young chief of Sanglee, the representative of the senior branch of the Putwurdhun family, attained the age of 21 years on the 12th of July last, and was on that day invested with the charge of his estate. An investigation of the claims of his late father's creditors had been previously completed, and arrangements made for the liquidation by instalments of the balance remaining due. An investigation of the accounts of the karbharees, who managed the estate during the minority, is still in progress, though greatly impeded by the intrigues of the members of the late administration and their adherents.

MEERUJ.

14. The Chief of Meeruj having behaved with loyalty during the year 1857-58, received in November 1859, permission from Her Majesty's Government to adopt a son.

MOODHOLE.

15. The expenses incurred by the British Government in suppressing the rising of the Beruds at Hulgullee in this state in 1857, were duly recovered in 1859 from the Raja's Treasury. The condition of this state, which was managed during the Raja's minority by the British Government, is most prosperous, and a considerable surplus of revenue over expenditure is annually realised.

RAMDOORG.

The Chief of Ramdoorg having resisted the temptations of his brother, the Chief of Nurgoond, to join in the rebellion against the British Government in 1857, received as a reward for his loyalty, the permission of Her Majesty's Government to adopt an heir.

SINDE.

16. The principal event in connexion with the province of Sinde, during the year under report, was the outbreak in the Nuggur Parkur Territory, of the incidents and operations arising out of which, an outline contributed by the Commissioner in Sinde will be found in the Appendix.

ADEN.

17. The Political Resident at Aden reports that the most perfect harmony has characterized our relations with the surrounding Arab tribes during the year 1859-60, and "that for almost the first time since the occupation of Aden by the British, a year has elapsed without any incident worthy of being chronicled." Petty disputes between the tribes themselves have occurred, and always will occur, but in none of them have we been concerned, and the belligerent parties have respected the roads leading to Aden.

SLAVE TRADE.

The Assistant Political Resident in charge, Captain Playfair, has submitted the following remarks on the important subject of the Slave Trade:—

"An order has recently been promulgated for the entire suppression of the slave trade between the Turkish possessions in Arabia and Africa. Whether this will be rigidly enforced remains to be seen; probably not, unless the British Government lends the Turkish authorities its active co-operation.

"In the Somali country trade has been active, though a spirit of discord prevails amongst the principal tribes inhabiting Berbera, which threatens soon to end in an open rupture.

"The slave trade at Berbera has been unusually brisk, and has assumed a new and most revolting character. Not content with the profits derived from the exportation of Abyssinian and Galla slaves, the Somalies have this year been selling their own daughters into captivity, About the end of March a rumour of this reached Aden, and I was sent to the African coast, in Her Majesty's steamer 'Lady Canning,' to inquire into the affair. I effected the rescue of 64 slaves, chiefly Somalies, who were brought to Aden. The 'Lady Canning' made a second voyage to the African coast, on which occasion 76 slaves were liberated in addition, these were all Abyssinians and Gallas.

"Not less than 800 or 1,000 slaves have this year been brought to Berbera for sale; but, owing to the steps taken to watch the coast, very few have found their way out of the country."

SECTION XVI.—MILITARY.

FROM the commencement of the year, attention has been directed to reduction of military expenditure.

2. The principal measures actually carried into effect are as follows: —

The commissariat establishments of carriage have been every where largely reduced.

The British troops have been reduced to

1 Troop Horse Artillery.
4 Batteries Foot Artillery.
3 Regiments Cavalry.
9 Ditto Infantry.

The standard strength of native corps of the line has been reduced to 700 rank and file.

The three extra battalions of native infantry have been disbanded, notwithstanding a large reduction of the available native force by the detachment of two corps, each 1,000 strong, to China.

A battalion of Golundauz Artillery has been abolished.

The veteran battalion has been disbanded.

The Aden troop of cavalry, when about to be disbanded, was transferred under the orders of the Government of India for civil employ in Central India.

The Southern Mahratta Horse has been reduced: the Field Forces in Rajpootana and Malwa have been consolidated in one division. This was attended by reduction of staff and field establishments.

The Southern Division has been converted into a brigade, causing a considerable reduction of staff.

Many small military posts have been abandoned.

The number of horses in cavalry corps has been reduced to 10 per cent. below the strength in men; the absences from sickness and other causes rendering this reduction generally convenient, as well as financially economical.

Several brigade and station commands and staff officers have been reduced.

3. Besides the foregoing, the disbandment of the 3d Belooch Battalion will have immediate effect. The removal of one of the corps of European cavalry, so soon as the season will permit, has been provided for, and the entire abolition of the regular native cavalry only awaits sanction. The Government has other and large reductions in view.

4. As respects organization, irrespectively of the object of reducing expenditure, measures have been taken for a more effective depôt system for European troops in Bombay. The barrack department has been reorganised in a more efficient manner.

5. The means of making hill sanataria more beneficially available for the health of the European troops have received special attention. The ameliorative and experimental measures which should be immediately undertaken, have recently been determined. These will probably form the subject of next year's report, and need not receive more particular notice on this occasion.

6. Of other military measures worthy of notice, the most important is the commencement of the harbour defences of Bombay. The guns on the sea face of the fort are of no avail to hinder the destruction of the shipping by an hostile man-of-war, or even to prevent destruction to a great extent, of the dense and lofty buildings and valuable property, by which every part of the interior of the fort is occupied. The extreme insecurity of Bombay in these respects against an enemy approaching from seaward, has been a subject of great anxiety to successive Governments. There is no important difference of opinion regarding the plan of defence, which consists of batteries advanced in convenient positions in the harbour, so that a vessel cannot approach near enough to injure the fort or shipping without encountering, within effective range, the fire of these batteries.

7. In the course of the year under review, the occupation of the Peninsula of Okamundel and the fortified towns of Beyt and Dwarka, by the Wagheers, a wild, piratical tribe, whose frequent excesses and resistance of the Gaekwar's authority have, on more than one occasion, demanded British interference, led to a military expedition against this tribe. They escaped from Beyt and Dwarka successively, notwithstanding the measures taken to surround them, and passing into Katteewar, were eventually attacked in a formidable position in the Burda hills, by a force under Major A. Honner, with signal success, and have since dispersed in small parties.

8. The

8. The Bombay army sent a battery of Royal Artillery, a regiment of European Infantry, and two regiments of Native Infantry to join the force in China. The commissariat department at Bombay has also been largely occupied in despatch of horses and mules for the Armstrong batteries sent from England to join that expedition, and in sending baggage, horses, forage, and other supplies.

SECTION XVII.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

THERE has during the past year been nothing remarkable to chronicle in the way of extension of medical institutions in this Presidency, except that two new charitable dispensaries have been established, one at Belgaum, and the other at Hooblee, a large town in the neighbourhood of Dharwar. But the civil medical hospitals and dispensaries, already in existence, were in active operation, and effected much good throughout a season in which epidemics of cholera and smallpox were present, and general sickness prevailed. Nevertheless, there is a promise of several dispensaries likely to be called into existence during the forthcoming year.

2. The number of applicants for relief has exceeded by 10,000 those in the preceding year, or 117,957 against 107,524. This increase is due, doubtless, to the more sickly season of 1858-59, as well as to the growing confidence of the natives in the advantages of European medical institutions.

Northern Division, Patients treated				about	36,500
Presidency	,,	,,	,,	nearly	30,000
Poona	,,	,,	,,	about	23,000
Sind	,,	,,	,,	,,	17,000
Southern	,,	,,	,,	,,	10,500

With respect to caste, there were:—,

Christians	nearly	10,500
Hindoos	about	68,000
Mussulmans	nearly	29,000
Parsees	only	8,000
Other Castes	,,	1,500

or about 9 per cent. Christians; 58·0 per cent. Hindoos; 25·0 per cent. Mussulmans; 79·0 per cent. Parsees; and 1·0 per cent. other castes.

Civil hospitals.

The total number of patients treated were 11,781; but of these nearly 5,000 (4,859) were inmates of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital alone, as the following table will more clearly show:—

CIVIL HOSPITALS.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	RATIO PER CENT. Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division	29	616	645	618	8	19	- -	- -	1·2
Poona ditto	43	1,057	1,100	886	150	64	- -	- -	13·6
Northern ditto	87	1,501	1,588	1,378	105	105	- -	- -	6·6
Southern ditto	32	680	712	634	37	41	- -	- -	5·2
Sinde ditto	73	2,276	2,349	2,195	55	99	- -	- -	2·3
Aden ditto	6	522	528	436	67	25	- -	- -	12·6
Total	270	6,652	6,922	6,147	422	353	- -	- -	6·0
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital	253	4,606	4,859	3,800	848	211	- -	- -	17·4
TOTAL	523	11,258	11,781	9,947	1,270	564	- -	- -	10·7

CHAP. X. Bombay.

The Obstetric Institution, attached to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, begins to gain confidence amongst the class for which it was established.

Jails.

The number of prisoners in the gaols of this presidency was 6,081, or 541 less than in 1858-59; and the number treated in hospital, 8,193 against 9,111 of last year, being in the proportion of 135 to 138 per cent. of sick to treated. The deaths were 259, giving a percentage of 4·3 to strength, and of 3·1 to treated, which are rather higher rates than in 1858-59.

JAILS.	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	RATIO PER CENT.		
								Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division - -	1,017	36	1,015	1,051	987	28	36	103·3	2·7	2·6
Poona ditto - - - -	1,472	74	1,774	1,848	1,718	64	66	125·5	4·3	3·4
Northern ditto - - -	872	48	1,651	1,699	1,588	68	43	194·8	7·7	4·0
Southern ditto - - -	948	42	1,023	1,065	984	49	32	112·3	5·1	4·6
Sinde ditto - - - -	1,568	78	2,325	2,403	2,303	49	51	153·2	3·1	2·0
Aden ditto - - - -	164	3	124	127	121	1	5	77·4	0·6	0·7
TOTAL - - -	6,041	281	7,912	8,193	7,701	259	233	135·6	4·3	3·1

Police.

Of the police force, 53·6 per cent. came under treatment, of whom 1·1 per cent., or 0·6 per cent. of the strength died, showing a very healthy state of the force.

POLICE HOSPITALS.	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	RATIO PER CENT.		
								Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division - -	2,331	23	750	773	750	16	7	33·1	0·6	2·0
Poona ditto - - - -	3,408	61	1,315	1,376	1,307	16	53	40 3	0·4	1·1
Northern ditto - - -	6,158	107	4,611	4,718	4,520	40	158	76·6	0·6	0·8
Southern ditto - - -	3,017	65	1,424	1,489	1,371	18	100	49·3	0·5	1·2
Sind ditto - - - -	4,838	116	2,100	2,216	2,114	30	72	45·8	0·6	1·3
Aden ditto - - - -	185	1	118	119	109	2	8	64·3	1·0	1·6
TOTAL - - -	19,937	373	10,318	10,691	10,171	122	398	53·6	0·6	1·1

Lunatic Asylum, Bombay.

The number of inmates has been on the increase, which is to be regretted, as the accommodation is altogether insufficient. The average number in confinement throughout the year has been 214 against 188 in 1858-59.

Eye Dispensary.

The daily applicants for relief at the Eye Infirmary in Bombay have averaged 100 during the past year against 77 of 1858-59, whilst the total treated was 1,548 against 1,436 of the former year.

Central Schools in Bombay.

The Central Schools in Bombay, for the support and education of soldiers' children, have been comparatively healthy, only one death having occurred among 276 inmates, though there was a considerable number, 553, treated for slight illness.

Vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated during the past year have been about 5,000 less than in 1858-59, or 220,428 against 225,403. The decrease has taken place in the Concan and Southern Deccan Division, and the reasons assigned for the falling off are bad health and casualties amongst the operators. In all other parts there is an increase.

Vaccinated

	Vaccinated in	
	1858-59.	1859-60.
1. Sind Division	47,495	49,441
2. Concan	46,868	39,266
3. Western Guzerat	34,348	36,254
4. Eastern Guzerat	25,100	26,287
5. Northern Deccan	20,749	21,387
6. Southern Deccan	25,850	21,354
7. Rajcote Circle	17,266	18,305
8. Presidency	7,727	8,134
TOTAL	225,403	220,428

The reorganization of the Vaccinating Establishment at the Presidency, mentioned in the last report, has been carried out, and the scheme fairly under trial during the year, with, on the whole, a favourable result.

SECTION XVIII.—BOTANICAL GARDENS.

THE Garden of Dapoorie was organized in 1829. That of Hewra (District Garden) was chosen, planned, and planted by Dr. Gibson in 1857, and sanctioned by the Honourable the Court of Directors in 1858, being intended for the purpose of raising indigenous products for the use of public departments, and the introduction of exotic articles of culture, which might be taken up by the ryots with a view to their own profit, and with the ultimate effect of advantage to the country generally.

The Dapoorie Garden is rather an appendage to the Government premises there, than having the status of, and conditions appertaining to, a botanical garden.

Consequently, while the main object there has been the cultivation of flowers and not herbs, the other has gained and held a place as a source of supply for the medical stores, and a centre for the propagation of useful medicinal plants and trees, which will be of importance to the future resources of the country.

The manufacture of medicines for the general depôt at Bombay, and for the local one at Poonah, continues to be the chief object kept in view.

Unto the close of the season 1859-60, which in garden reckoning is the 5th June (being the "Mirz Sal," which begins the succeeding year 1860-61), there were prepared and sent to the stores about 160 lbs. of the compound extract of colocynth, an important and expensive medicine requiring much delicacy of preparation, and of most extensive use in the hospitals of India and in private practice generally. As the dose of the medicine does not exceed 10 grains, the extent of the consumption, which is thus met, may be estimated.

Of ground nut oil, the supply has been about 2,200 lbs., being in full of the requirements of the medical stores which were formerly supplied with the more expensive oil of the olive.

Of pure "cold drawn castor oil," the supply has been about 6,282 lbs., being in full of the requirements of the medical stores.

True, the indent of the season was larger, but more could not be received by reason of the crowded state of the stores and the insufficiency of premises for stowage. On this account, the surplus was retained here for supply during the ensuing season.

Of "senna," the supply also was in full of the demand, about 1,570 lbs. having been furnished.

Of "taraxacum extract," the supply made was about 100 lbs., being in excess of the demand.

Of "hyosciamus extract" about 80 lbs. were forwarded, and of the closed leaves about the same quantity.

Of "croton oil" 6 lbs. were forwarded in full of the demand.

A quantity of pure oil of linseed, indented for, had also to be kept on hand by reason of want of room in the stores.

These quotations may suffice to show that the medicinal supply continues unimpaired, when the fact is adverted to that previous to 1857 not one of the above articles was raised or prepared for the supply of the public stores (with exception of the very doubtful

 quality

quality of castor oil obtained by contract), the benefit and saving which do ensue from their being grown or prepared here will be apparent.

This is more specially the case with castor oil, the lower qualities of which, obtained by the application of heat, are often, if not generally, of a poisonous quality, giving rise to an after action, attended by the very symptoms for the relief of which it has been administered.

On this account the really cold drawn oil prepared at Aurungabad, Sattara, and a few other places, is eagerly purchased by many an anxious mother at one rupee per pint. The issue rate at the garden is about seven annas per bottle.

In the one article of croton oil supplied to the Calcutta stores in some quantity in 1857-58, and which is supplied regularly to the medical stores at Bombay and Poonah, the contract rate of supply from the Commissariat used to be about *Rs.* 3. 6. per oz.

The garden rate is five rupees per lb. So also in respect to ground nut oil and the compound extract of colocynth, the saving of expenditure, though not quite so prominent as in the last instance, is considerable. Having made the above-mentioned supplies during the past year, there is still a large quantity of raw material, and some amount of manufactured product.

The approximate value thereof may be estimated as follows, viz. :—	*Rs.*
"Castor seed," value about	1,500
Ground nut ditto	100
Colocynth, raw material, *i.e.*, aloes, scammony, &c., ditto	180
"Croton seed" and oil ditto	150
Castor and ground nut oils ditto	700
Colocynth, compound extract; also extract hyosciamus, and taraxacum, and linseed ditto	280
Senna leaves ditto	150
Balance in Oriental Bank, about	1,600
Due on account of medicines furnished in April and May, but receipt not yet to hand, about	1,000
Rs.	5,460

Last season the sum paid into the Poonah Treasury to the credit of Government was somewhere *Rs.* 4,326. 3. 1. Payments on previous occasions have amounted, including purchase of premises from the late Dr. Stocks, to about 8,000 rupees, value of the block of buildings as originally constructed about 4,000 rupees. The wing purchased from the late Dr. Stocks serves as a Forests Office, for which purpose it is ample and commodious, and in this one point even, is something of a monthly saving to the state more than sufficient to cover the expense of the naick and three sepoys of the Poonah Police Corps which has been stationed here since 1843. From this it will be apparent that the Government gardens here are sufficiently self-supporting to allow of a large surplus being applied to the more ornamental gardening necessary at Dapoorie.

Products of rural economy.

One of the first of these which claims attention is—

Nepal pepper.

Nepal pepper. Of this article the sales during the past year have been considerable, amounting to upwards of 100 rupees, also a considerable export was this season made to Europe, but of its sale and that of a former consignment, no returns have yet been received. The taste for this condiment has greatly extended, and seems to continue to do so the more its flavour becomes known. There is a yellow long podded pepper produced in Guzerat and in Sinde, but it has by no means the flavour of that raised in the Decan.

Sugar-cane and sweet hokus or "imphee."

Of the first of these the growth in the gardens is regular, as a rotation crop, and the produce continues to be worked up into Musrevado sugar, by the simple process begun here in 1838.

The kinds grown are the Mauritius and an Egyptian variety of large size and a deep purple colour of Musrevado sugar. Last season about $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons were manufactured; sales however have lost altogether the briskness of former years, owing to the competition of the white finely crystallised bone-charcoal sugar, so that the sugar from the gardens hardly sells at 9 lbs. per rupee.

Imphee hokus.

The quantity of imphee raised here last year was too small to allow of any experiment being made, nor indeed did the stalk appear to possess sweetness at all sufficient to render its manufacture into sugar or molasses profitable.

The new seed forwarded by Government in October or November 1859, was duly sown at the proper season, but not a seed has vegetated.

That saved from one small crop of last year, has been duly sown, and not a seed has failed; the advent of heavy rain is awaited to have it thinned out by transplanting.

The results of the imphee growth in Sinde are described as having been very favourable.

Mauritius cane.

As to the Mauritius cane, in the introduction of which, into this side of India, large sums were expended in 1836-1837-1838, it seems to have almost disappeared as an object of cultivation in irrigated land, but to hold its ground as a product in those lands where it can be grown by the natural moisture of the soil and without irrigation.

In

In proof of this, it may be stated that of a patch of three-quarters of a beega, raised in the bit of Government ground, which is continued to be cultivated at Meergora, the canes were sold for planting at the rate of five rupees per paud or 100 rupees per beega, so that there has been no falling off in price. The fact is, that in such unwatered lands, this cane is found to give a large grained fine extract, which fetches in the market a better price than the common article.

Senna.

The cultivation and supply of these leaves continues to be kept up, the plant being spontaneously cultivated by the ryots who pay for the seed. What is not required for the stores, is exported to Europe, and forms a fair remittance of about 2 *s.* 1 *d.* per rupee after paying all charges.

Last year, consequent on the authorities ordering the payment of all ready cash into the Treasury, the means of prompt payment for the growth of the preceding year having been crippled, some were discouraged from continuing the cultivation; therefore the supply this year has been below the usual figure. Such meddlings with the capital of a demi-mercantile concern like these gardens, is to be deprecated; something should be left to the discretion of the superintendents.

Taraxacum.

This, though already noticed, must also be mentioned here, as it seems now likely to form an article of annual sale as a mercantile product.

It is a very important medicine now in Indian practice, but the extract which comes from Europe always undergoes fermentation, and consequently becomes useless. Hence, the great benefit of having a supply of the root on the spot, either for extract or spirituous tincture.

Last season the Botanical Gardens supplied a quantity of the root to Messrs. Rodgers & Co., druggists (for manufacture), and this year a requisition has been made for about 1,000 lb. by the same firm.

Hyosciamus.

Continues to be regularly cultivated, but solely for public supply.

Ground nut and castor seed.

Are purchased from without, as it is not found profitable to cultivate the former in the garden, neither is there sufficient room for the quantity required. The same remark applies to castor seed, which is usually procured from Western Khandeish.

List of a few important trees naturalised.

Of exotic trees, the following list may be given, as either already naturalised, or in a fair way of being so.

Divi Divi of Commerce, 1st, Cosaphinia Conaria.

The seed of this was originally forwarded to the superintendent by the late Dr. Wallich. It is now grown here in abundance, and may be spread into the Babal Preserves, so hardy does it seem to be.

In case that the scheme for having a Government tannery at Poonah, should be finally carried out, this tree will form a most important source of supply for the raw material, as it is said to contain more of the tanning principle than any other tree known. It may yet require to be extended over many acres of ground.

2d, sappan wood Cosalhima sappan.

Is another tree important in the arts, which flourishes well here. Last year the wood was sold to a merchant in Bombay to the amount of 37 rupees. It can always be exported at a nominal cost as dunnap for cotton bales.

There are also two trees of the Brazil wood, which were received from the late Dr. Royle.

Sweetenia mahogany.

The mahogany trees raised from Calcutta seed received ten years ago flourish well, and bid fair to become quite naturalised. They have, however, not yet produced seed.

Olive olea Europea.

No sign of flower or seed has yet appeared on these trees, which are now large and robust. Those planted in the fort of Sewner look much more leafy and healthy than those in the garden at Hewra.

Hematoxylon canehecianum.

Logwood tree has now been extensively spread, and those growing here are old enough to furnish wood containing much colouring matters. The seeds have been distributed to Tanna, Rutnagherry, Khandeish, Sinde, and elsewhere. This much may suffice to be said regarding trees which are of consequence for naturalization.

SECTION XIX.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

A CABLE for the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company has lately been successfully laid between Kurrachee and Aden, with repeating stations at Muscat and the Kooria Mooria Islands. A line of telegraph has been carried from Hyderabad to Taroosha, where a station has been established; a permanent line to Jacobabad and Mooltan is in course of erection; and new and commodious telegraph offices have been constructed at Nuggur Parkur and Buddeena, in the Hyderabad Collectorate.

SECTION XX.--SURVEY.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

TOPOGRAPHICAL survey of the Hill district of Kurrachee has been carried out by a detachment of the Revenue Survey establishment. The maps have been well executed, and supply a want long felt; a similar survey of the frontier district of Upper Sinde has also been accomplished.

SECTION XXI —MINING.

THE exploration of the coal fields in the Lyriah Valley, has been undertaken by some of the staff of the Sinde Railway Company, under the direction of Mr. Brunton, their chief engineer, and a report of their proceedings will, on receipt, be submitted to Government.

SECTION XXII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

THERE has been no census in Sinde since 1856, but it is not supposed there has been any great increase of the indigenous population.

There has been a large influx of Pathans into Kurrachee, to avail themselves of the demand for employment. An enterprising Pathan, by name Moorar Khan, is expending a lakh of rupees in extensive irrigational works in the Hubb river, where he has received, on favourable terms, a lease of a large tract of waste lands. Bhawul Khan, Chief of the Belooch Hill Tribe of Tinde, has also settled on some waste lands near the Maunchur Lake. He proposes to establish a village, and to prevail upon others of his tribe to settle down around him. A number of Kutch artisans have been drawn to Kurrachee by the demands of the railway, and it is expected that many of them will establish themselves permanently in Kurrachee.

Measures have been adopted for keeping in future a registry of births and deaths in the principal towns of the province.

APPENDICES to the BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT, for 1859-60.

Appendix (A.)

(No. 649 of 1860.)

To *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Sir, Bombay, Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, 11 April 1860.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to submit, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying statements, Nos. 1 to 16, prepared in accordance with the forms transmitted with Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 7459, of the 30th September 1852, and showing the result of the Civil Judicial Administration of the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1859, as contrasted with the results of four previous years. The two other sets herewith submitted, each comprising twelve Statements, give the same information also regarding the Agency and Revenue Courts respectively.

Present: W. H. Harrison, Esq., R. Keays, Esq., and H. Newton, Esq.

I have also the honour to forward the usual Statement, showing the European officers who presided over the several Civil and Criminal Courts, and the business disposed of by each; as also another, agreeably to paragraph 4 of your letter, No. 1800, dated the 2d June 1857, exhibiting the different values of suits decided by the Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Newton*, Registrar.

CIVIL.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - -	—	—	—	—	—
Instituted during the year - -	92	74	28	32	37
Total - - -	92	74	28	32	37
Decided on merits - - -	92	74	28	32	37
Dismissed on default - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn - -	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of - -	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - -	92	74	28	32	37
Depending 31st December - -	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix (A.)—CIVIL—*continued.*

No. 2.—VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.

———	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - -	—	—	—	—	—
Instituted during the year - -	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Decided on merits - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissed on default - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn - -	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of . - -	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Depending 31st December - -	—	—	—	—	—

Note.—There are no Village Moonsiffs under this Presidency.

No. 3.—DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

———	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - -	21,038	20,467	25,587	18,384	21,950
Instituted during the year - -	77,835	87,167	76,327	98,432	1,14,487
Received by transfer - - -	3,402	5,236	4,525	5,290	3,621
Total - - -	1,02,275	1,12,870	1,06,439	1,22,106	1,40,058
Decided on merits - - -	61,108	64,264	65,374	68,084	71,811
Dismissed on default - - -	2,649	2,515	2,882	3,092	3,349
Adjusted or withdrawn - -	16,132	17,154	15,234	23,730	26,313
Otherwise disposed of - -	1,919	3,350	4,565	5,250	3,946
Total - - -	81,808	87,283	88,055	1,00,156	1,05,419
Depending 31st December - -	20,467	25,587	18,384	21,950	34,639

No. 4.—SUDDER AMEENS.

———	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - -	5,441	4,805	4,335	3,313	3,916
Instituted during the year - -	15,588	18,387	13,061	14,951	18,747
Received by transfer - - -	571	756	851	677	535
Total - - -	21,600	23,948	18,247	18,941	23,198
Decided on merits - - -	11,511	13,486	11,012	10,791	11,729
Dismissed on default - - -	1,043	1,081	1,092	1,027	976
Adjusted or withdrawn - -	2,778	2,896	1,995	2,983	3,530
Otherwise disposed of - - -	1,463	2,150	835	224	90
Total - - -	16,795	19,613	14,934	15,025	16,325
Depending 31st December - -	4,805	4,335	3,313	3,916	6,873

Appendix (A.)—CIVIL—*continued.*

No. 5.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	2,763	85	2,017	322	2,405	146	2,652	199	2,731	41
Instituted during the year	7,277	61	9,329	18	7,832	38	10,989	15	10,568	7
Received by transfer -	154	626	606	758	638	692	391	566	217	208
Total - - -	10,194	772	11,952	1,098	10,875	876	14,032	780	13,516	256
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	5,507	195	6,393	283	5,690	218	6,958	160	6,024	56
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	671	160	638	321	677	321	811	294	1,001	88
Remanded - - -	- -	75	- -	200	- -	101	- -	61	- -	14
Dismissed on default -	483	10	581	38	515	8	681	5	576	—
Adjusted or withdrawn -	1,016	7	1,164	12	1,063	10	2,291	4	2,141	—
Otherwise disposed of -	500	3	771	98	278	19	560	215	47	98
Total - - -	8,177	450	9,547	952	8,223	677	11,301	739	9,789	256
Depending 31st December	2,017	322	2,405	146	2,652	199	2,731	41	3,727	—

No. 6.—ASSISTANT JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	44	1,315	90	1,620	99	1,123	86	1,026	99	768
Instituted during the year	48	1,455	39	1,309	26	1,388	51	1,705	56	1,466
Received by transfer -	13	839	52	1,549	49	1,928	46	1,344	28	971
Total - - -	105	3,609	181	4,478	174	4,439	183	4,075	183	3,205
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	2	330	12	637	20	777	15	634	35	509
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	5	801	31	1,367	28	1,661	19	1,395	47	1,122
Remanded - - -	- -	307	- -	433	- -	498	- -	428	- -	309
Dismissed on default -	2	35	15	112	9	202	11	110	4	25
Adjusted or withdrawn -	4	56	16	71	13	62	17	77	13	25
Otherwise disposed of -	2	460	8	735	18	213	22	663	5	311
Total - - -	15	1,989	82	3,355	88	3,413	84	3,307	104	2,311
Depending 31st December	90	1,620	99	1,123	86	1,026	99	768	79	894

Appendix (A.)—CIVIL—*continued.*

No. 7.—SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	- -	- -	- -	923	- -	676	- -	- -	32	849
Instituted during the year -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—
Received by transfer -	- -	1,092	- -	- -	- -	- -	32	1,638	21	921
Total - - -	- -	1,092	- -	924	- -	676	32	1,639	53	1,770
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	- -	43	- -	22	- -	- -	- -	159	7	272
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	- -	74	- -	40	- -	- -	- -	440	14	745
Remanded - - -	- -	36	- -	20	- -	- -	- -	150	- -	142
Dismissed on default -	- -	1	- -	6	- -	- -	- -	16	1	9
Adjusted or withdrawn -	- -	15	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	24	5	13
Otherwise disposed of -	- -	- -	- -	159	- -	676	- -	1	26	589
Total - - -	- -	169	- -	248	- -	676	- -	790	53	1,770
Depending 31st December	- -	923	- -	676	- -	- -	32	849	—	—

No. 8.—DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	31	2,430	26	1,598	28	2,046	42	1,858	19	724
Instituted during the year -	20	2,687	63	3,325	53	3,324	34	3,228	37	3,244
Received by transfer -	19	194	9	538	19	509	4	161	44	664
Total - - -	70	5,311	98	5,461	100	5,879	80	5,247	100	4,632
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	4	254	11	326	12	416	6	360	8	472
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	4	812	5	850	2	1,061	4	1,003	7	1,142
Remanded - - -	- -	271	- -	277	- -	280	- -	268	- -	296
Dismissed on default -	15	56	4	56	8	105	4	95	9	36
Adjusted or withdrawn -	5	82	7	84	5	56	7	58	9	41
Otherwise disposed of -	16	2,238	43	1,822	31	2,103	40	2,739	33	1,703
Total - - -	44	3,713	70	3,415	58	4,021	61	4,523	66	3,690
Depending 31st December	26	1,598	28	2,046	42	1,858	19	724	34	942

Appendix (A.)—CIVIL—*continued.*

No. 9.—SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January -	15	375	18	400	13	328	4	44	12	59
Admitted during the year -	6	134	4	80	4	121	16	142	7	136
Total - - -	21	509	22	480	17	449	20	186	19	195
Dismissed on default -	- -	2	1	6	4	36	1	2	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn -	- -	1	- -	1	- -	2	1	—	—	—
Confirmed - - -	1	47	4	83	4	155	3	40	4	38
Amended - - -	2	12	2	11	1	38	- -	14	4	12
Reversed - - -	- -	24	2	25	3	82	3	51	1	49
Remanded - - -	- -	23	- -	26	1	92	- -	20	3	15
Total - - -	3	109	9	152	13	405	8	127	12	114
Depending 31st December	18	400	13	328	4	44	12	59	7	81

No. 10.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - - - -	29,317	27,405	32,154	24,477	28,747
Instituted during the year - - -	100,860	115,059	97,327	124,489	143,932
Received by transfer - - - -	4,159	6,659	6,082	6,440	4,466
Total - - -	134,336	149,123	135,863	155,406	177,145
Decided on merits - - - -	78,904	84,914	82,843	86,720	90,720
Dismissed on default - - - -	4,192	4,196	4,506	4,815	4,915
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	19,935	21,237	18,310	29,025	32,011
Otherwise disposed of - - - -	3,900	6,322	5,727	6,096	4,147
Depending 31st December - - -	27,405	32,154	24,477	28,747	45,352
Decided by European Judges - -	59	101	97	83	159
Ditto - Native - ditto - -	106,780	110,172	105,534	120,448	127,450
Ditto - Punchayets - - -	92	74	28	32	37
Total decided - - -	106,931	110,347	105,659	120,563	127,646

Appendix (A.)—CIVIL—*continued.*

No. 11.—AGGREGATE of APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.										SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.										ASSISTANT JUDGES.										PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.									
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits Appealable	8	1,066	16	1,176	14	1,477	10	1,363	15	1,614	–	117	–	62	–	–	–	599	21	1,017	7	1,131	43	2,004	48	2,438	34	2,029	82	1,631	6,178	355	7,031	604	6,367	539	7,769	454	7,025	144
Appealed	6	63	4	38	4	47	16	61	3	42	–	1	–	7	–	5	–	–	4	34	6	55	17	24	30	63	22	–	32	51	520	15	595	11	529	6	539	16	563	9
Appeals depending on 1st January	14	172	17	179	13	159	4	16	12	26	–	26	–	17	–	11	–	–	–	–	34	148	18	167	29	120	42	23	20	24	545	29	483	37	620	38	[a]599	5	406	9
Received by transfer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	5	–	23	65	1	–	172	–	4	–	95	–	492	–	253	–
Total	20	235	21	217	17	206	20	77	15	68	–	27	–	24	–	16	–	–	4	34	54	203	35	191	64	183	87	88	53	75	1,237	44	1,082	48	1,244	44	1,630	21	1,222	18
Affirmed	1	20	4	34	4	84	3	17	4	14	–	5	–	6	–	3	–	–	–	3	14	19	3	38	9	52	27	20	27	17	315	3	223	5	283	16	403	3	494	4
Modified	2	9	2	5	1	18	–	9	4	4	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	4	1	2	4	1	16	3	5	3	6	42	–	36	1	44	2	61	–	56	1
Reversed	–	9	2	8	3	32	3	18	1	18	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	11	–	15	4	33	4	24	3	20	55	3	56	1	70	13	82	9	119	9
Remanded	–	15	–	8	1	39	–	7	3	8	–	2	–	4	–	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	11	3	44	7	13	5	5	100	1	95	3	93	4	96	–	83	1
Dismissed on default	–	2	–	2	4	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	14	–	2	1	–	34	–	23	–	51	4	67	–	19	–
Adjusted or withdrawn	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	40	–	27	–	26	–	30	–	14	–
Otherwise disposed of	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	4	–	23	–	–	–	168	–	2	–	77	–	485	–	241	–
Total	3	56	8	58	13	190	8	51	12	44	–	10	–	13	–	16	–	–	–	7	36	36	6	71	22	160	67	64	39	48	754	7	462	10	644	39	1,224	12	1,026	15
Depending 31st December	17	179	13	159	4	16	12	26	3	24	–	17	–	11	–	–	–	–	4	27	18	167	29	120	42	23	20	24	14	27	483	37	620	38	600[a]	5	406	9	196	3

([a]) The difference of one appeal is explained in the foot note (c) affixed to the Supplement to No. 11.

Appendix (A.)—Civil—*continued.*

Supplement to No. 11.—Aggregate of Appellate Jurisdiction.

Appeals from	Sudder Ameens.					Moonsiffs.					Jagheerdars.					Punchayets.					Revenue Courts.				
	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits Appealable	11,511	13,486	11,012	10,791	11,729	61,108	64,264	65,374	68,084	71,811	147	213	233	191	250	92	74	28	32	37	–	–	–	–	–
Appealed	747	770	673	661	625	2,923	3,263	3,504	3,698	3,482	4	6	9	10	10	–	–	3	–	2	3	2	2	19	3
Appeals depending on 1st January	770	873[a]	756	502[c]	324	2,468	3,078[a]	2,569	1,919[c]	1,619	4	3[b]	6	12	5	–	1[b]	1	2	–	10	8	10	7	8
Received by transfer	554	462	477	389	316	2,003	2,378	2,549	2,795	2,188	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	1	2	6	6
Total	2,071	2,105	1,906	1,552	1,265	7,394	8,719	8,622	8,412	7,289	9	9	15	26	15	–	1	5	2	2	20	11	14	32	17
Affirmed	317	445	452	501	382	1,131	1,891	2,278	2,126	2,133	2	3	2	7	5	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	2	9	2
Modified	43	73	101	83	52	176	358	367	368	371	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Reversed	110	120	142	81	102	455	636	694	676	652	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	3	10	–
Remanded	125	151	148	131	89	460	684	634	665	584	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dismissed on default	25	49	71	40	11	42	140	193	119	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjusted or withdrawn	34	56	29	23	11	83	85	72	107	50	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Otherwise disposed of	545	455	459	369	308	1,968	2,356	2,468	2,732	2,147	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	1	2	5	5
Total	1,199	1,349	1,402	1,228	955	4,315	6,150	6,706	6,793	5,986	5	3	3	21	7	–	–	3	2	2	12	1	7	24	12
Depending 31st December	872[a]	756	504[c]	324	310	3,079[a]	2,569	1,916[c]	1,619	1,303	4[b]	6	12	5	8	–[b]	1	2	–	–	8	10	7	8	5

(a) The difference in bringing forward these balances is thus explained by the Judge of Ahmedabad:—one appeal from the decision of a sudder ameen has been inserted, through an oversight, as from the decision of a moonsiff.

(b) The difference in bringing forward these balances arose from a mistake in the statement for 1856, wherein one appeal from the decision of punchayet was inadvertently included among the appeals from jagheerdars.

(c) The difference between these numbers is thus explained by the Judge of Ahmedabad:—"The 368 appeals shown as undisposed of on the 31st December 1857 in the last year's statement are correct in number, but a mistake appears to have crept into the number inserted in the inner columns. Instead of the 66 appeals which appear against the name of the principal sudder ameen, there were 65 appeals undisposed of on the 31st December 1857; and instead of 97 appeals against the decision of the sudder ameen, inserted as being undisposed of, there were 95; and instead of 200 appeals against the decision of the moonsiffs, inserted as being undisposed of, there were 203. These mistakes have, therefore, been rectified in the present statement."

Appendix (A.)—CIVIL—*continued.*

No. 12.—DESCRIPTION of ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Connected with land rent - - - -	115	124	238	184	150
Otherwise connected with land - - -	2,217	2,660	2,816	3,131	3,218
Connected with debts, wages, &c. - - -	102,903	105,130	100,584	115,082	122,030
Ditto - caste, religion, &c. - - -	252	284	245	145	126
Ditto - indigo, sugar, silk, &c. - -	1,444	2,149	1,776	2,021	2,122
Total - - -	106,931	110,347	105,659	120,563	127,646

No. 13.—RESULT of ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
92,146	35,500

No. 14.—AVERAGE DURATION of SUITS.

	1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewany Adawlut	2	6	3	2	9	28	2	1	20	–	5	16	–	5	27
District and City Judges	1	1	10	–	8	10	1	2	20	1	–	17	–	6	27
Subordinate and additional Judges - -	3	8	1	3	9	13	–	–	–	–	10	2	1	8	19
Assistant Judges - -	1	6	13	1	6	4	1	6	–	–	9	24	–	6	10
Principal Sudder Ameens	–	3	15	–	4	11	–	4	6	–	3	10	–	3	24
Sudder Ameens - -	–	4	12	–	3	12	–	3	16	–	2	26	–	3	12
Moonsiffs - - -	–	7	5	–	8	13	–	3	9	–	2	23	–	2	19

No. 15.—TOTAL VALUE of SUITS DEPENDING.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Before Sudder Adawlut	6,76,559	5,42,764	1,45,781	1,05,899	98,833
Before other Courts, Original - - -	43,72,378	41,11,914	30,15,866	32,44,911	36,94,468
Before other Courts, Appeals - - -	13,87,553	14,33,305	10,49,858	8,03,072	5,96,075
Total - - -	64,36,190	60,87,983	42,11,505	42,13,882	43,89,376

No. 16.—DEBTORS in GAOL.

	1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	
		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
At the instance of individuals - -	780	62,744	11 4	797	52,417	– 4	872	60,450	11 8	852	58,947	7 6	698	75,387	4 11
At the instance of Government - -	6	1,076	13 9	8	1,533	8 8	1	954	3 –	1	969	– 3	–	—	
Total Number in Gaol	786	63,821	9 1	805	53,950	9 –	873	61,404	14 8	853	59,916	7 9	698	75,387	4 11

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

AGENTS' COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYET.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	—	—	—	—	—
Instituted during the year	4	7	- - -	11	—
Total	4	7	- -	11	—
Decided on merits	4	7	- -	11	—
Dismissed on default	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	7	- -	11	—
Depending 31st December	—	—	—	—	—

No. 2.—JAGHEERDARS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	60	96	132	148	184
Instituted during the year	253	421	451	458	489
Received by transfer	7	8	51	13	5
Total	320	525	634	619	678
Decided on merits	157	235	300	297	369
Dismissed on default	14	32	28	7	18
Adjusted or withdrawn	53	125	122	127	143
Otherwise disposed of	- -	1	36	4	3
Total	224	393	486	435	533
Depending 31st December	96	132	148	184	145

No. 3.—ASSISTANT AGENT.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	26	34	45	34	48
Instituted during the year	13	14	13	28	29
Received by transfer	—	—	—	—	—
Total	39	48	58	62	77
Decided on merits	3	2	15	13	37
Dismissed on default	1	- -	9	1	2
Adjusted or withdrawn	1	1	- -	- -	2
Otherwise disposed of	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	3	24	14	41
Depending 31st December	34	45	34	48	36

Appendix (A.)—AGENTS' COURTS—*continued.*

No. 4.—AGENTS'.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	11	5	13	1	10	1	10	8	6	2
Instituted during the year	6	4	6	1	7	6	2	5	4	16
Received by transfer	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Total	17	10	19	2	19	10	12	13	10	18
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	4	2	5	—	5	—	4	4	1	1
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	—	5	—	1	3	1	1	5	3	7
Remanded	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Dismissed on default	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Otherwise disposed of	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	4	9	9	1	9	2	6	11	4	11
Depending 31st December	13	1	10	1	10	8	6	2	6	7

No. 5.—SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	7	8	9	5	3	2	—	—	3	—
Admitted during the year	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Total	10	8	9	5	3	2	3	—	3	—
Dismissed on default	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confirmed	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	—
Amended	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Reversed	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded	—	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total	1	3	6	3	3	2	—	—	3	—
Depending 31st December	9	5	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	—

No. 6.—AGGREGATE of ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	97	143	187	192	238
Instituted during the year	276	448	471	499	522
Received by transfer	7	8	53	13	5
Total	380	599	711	704	765
Decided on merits	168	249	323	326	410
Dismissed on default	15	34	38	9	20
Adjusted or withdrawn	54	128	122	127	145
Otherwise disposed of	—	1	36	4	3
Depending 31st December	143	187	192	238	187
Decided by European Judges	9	12	33	20	45
Ditto Native ditto	224	392	450	431	530
Ditto Punchayets	4	7	—	11	—
Total decided	237	411	483	462	575

Appendix (A.)—AGENTS' COURTS—*continued.*

No. 7.—AGGREGATE of APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	AGENTS.										ASSISTANT AGENTS.					JAGHEERDARS.					PUNCHAYETS.				
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits Appealable	4	7	5	1	8	1	5	9	8	–	3	2	15	13	39	147	235	300	297	102	4	7	–	–	–
Appealed	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	5	1	9	2	–	1	4	7	–	–	–	–	–
Appeals depending on 1st January	7	8	9	5	3	2	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	5	–	2	1	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–
Received by transfer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	10	8	9	5	3	2	3	–	3	–	5	1	7	6	9	5	1	3	7	9	–	–	–	–	–
Affirmed	1	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	3	5	1	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Modified	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reversed	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Remanded	–	1	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Dismissed on default	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjusted or withdrawn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Otherwise disposed of	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1	3	6	3	3	2	–	–	3	–	5	–	2	6	6	4	1	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–
Depending 31st December	9	5	3	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	3	1	–	3	2	4	–	–	–	–	–

Appendix (A.)—AGENTS' COURTS—*continued.*

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION of ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Connected with land rent - - - -	3	10	4	1	4
Otherwise connected with land - - -	3	8	5	8	20
Connected with debts, wages, &c. - - -	231	389	474	453	549
Ditto - caste, religion, &c. - - -	–	–	–	–	1
Ditto - indigo, sugar, silk, &c. - -	–	4	–	–	1
Total - - -	237	411	483	462	575

No. 9.—RESULT of ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
400	175

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION of SUITS.

	1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	2	10	6	5	9	28	2	3	27	–	–	–	1	2	3
Agents - - -	1	2	–	1	5	12	1	6	15	2	5	17	1	–	6
Assistant Agents - -	1	6	14	2	5	13	2	3	16	1	11	12	1	11	25
Jagheerdars - - -	1	2	16	1	10	1	–	4	26	–	4	8	–	9	6

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE of SUITS DEPENDING.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Before Sudder Adawlut	42,502	18,567	- - -	1,764	— .
Before other Courts, Original - - -	1,29,268	1,10,649	2,04,875	1,45,438	1,16,024
Before other Courts, Appeal - - -	72	149	753	48	1,064
Total - - -	1,71,842	1,29,365	2,05,628	1,47,250	1,17,088

No. 12.—DEBTORS in GAOL.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
At the instance of individuals - -	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—
At the instance of Government - -	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—
Total Number in Gaol	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

REVENUE COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	—	—	—	—	—
Instituted during the year	-	1	-	-	1
Total	-	1	-	-	1
Decided on merits	-	1	-	-	1
Dismissed on default	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise disposed of	—	—	—	—	—
Total	-	1	-	-	1
Depending 31st December	—	—	—	—	—

No. 2.—MAMLUTDARS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	376	387	475	484	351
Instituted during the year	1,613	1,653	1,415	1,565	2,179
Received by transfer	66	46	175	67	106
Total	2,055	2,086	2,065	2,116	2,636
Decided on merits	967	978	890	1,007	1,218
Dismissed on default	202	216	269	320	253
Adjusted or withdrawn	487	391	380	427	459
Otherwise disposed of	12	26	42	11	35
Total	1,668	1,611	1,581	1,765	1,965
Depending 31st December	387	475	484	351	671

No. 3.—ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	1	-	2	1	—
Instituted during the year	-	4	6	2	1
Received by transfer	-	2	—	—	—
Total	1	6	8	3	1
Decreed for plaintiff or appellant	-	2	5	—	—
Decreed for defendant or respondent.	-	2	1	1	—
Remanded	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissed on default	-	-	-	1	—
Adjusted or withdrawn	-	-	1	1	—
Otherwise disposed of	1	—	—	—	—
Total	1	4	7*	3	—
Depending 31st December	-	2	1	-	1

* These include six suits decided by the Deputy Collector of Kaira.

(Appendix A.)—REVENUE COURTS—*continued.*

No. 4.—COLLECTORS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	4	198	5	200	4	214	3	192	2	154
Instituted during the year	1	190	2	169	1	211	1	180	–	241
Received by transfer	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	57	–	39
Total	5	391	7	372	5	425	4	429	2	434
Decreed for plaintiff or appellant	–	55	1	44	–	42	–	43	1	66
Decreed for defendant or respondent	–	94	–	54	–	121	1	107	–	99
Remanded	–	19	–	11	–	48	–	40	–	20
Dismissed on default	–	15	–	44	2	19	–	20	–	6
Adjusted or withdrawn	–	4	–	4	–	–	1	7	–	9
Otherwise disposed of	–	4	2	1	–	3	–	58	–	37
Total	–	191	3	158	2	233	2	275	1	237
Depending 31st December	5	200	4	214	3	192	2	154	1	197

Note.—This statement includes the work of the Sub-Collector of Colaba and the number of appeals disposed of by the Assistant Collectors of Ahmedabad, Tannah, and Ahmednuggur.

No. 5.—SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	2	8	2	10	2	17	–	2	–	2
Admitted during the year	–	4	–	8	–	3	–	6	1	4
TOTAL	2	12	2	18	2	20	–	8	1	6
Dismissed on default	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Adjusted or withdrawn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Confirmed	–	1	–	–	2	8	–	2	–	2
Amended	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Reversed	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–
Remanded	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	1
TOTAL	–	2	–	1	2	18	–	6	–	3
Depending 31st December	2	10	2	17	–	2	–	2	1	3

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	381	392	481	488	353
Instituted during the year	1,614	1,660	1,422	1,568	2,181
Received by transfer	66	48	175	67	106
TOTAL	2,061	2,100	2,078	2,123	2,640
Decided on merits	967	984	896	1,009	1,220
Dismissed on default	202	216	271	321	253
Adjusted or withdrawn	487	391	381	429	459
Otherwise disposed of	13	28	42	11	35
Depending 31st December	392	481	488	353	673
Decided by European Judges	1	5	3	5	1
Ditto - Native - ditto	1,668	1,585	1,545	1,754	1,930
Ditto - Punchayets	- -	1	- -	- -	
TOTAL decided	1,669	1,591	1,548	1,759	1,932

Appendix (A.)—REVENUE COURTS—*continued.*

No. 7.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

APPEALS FROM	REVENUE JUDGE OF BOMBAY.										COLLECTORS.									
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	149	1	98	–	163	1	150	–	–
Appealed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	8	–	3	–	6	1	4
Appeals depending 1st Jan.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	2	10	2	17	–	2	–	2
Received by transfer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	2	18	2	20	–	8	1	6
Affirmed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	8	–	2	–	2
Modified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Reversed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–
Remanded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	1
Dismissed on default	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Adjusted or withdrawn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Otherwise disposed of	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	18	–	6	–	3
Depending 31st December	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	2	17	–	2	–	2	1	3

APPEALS FROM	ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.					MAMLUTDARS.					PUNCHAYETS.				
	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits appealable	–	4	6	1	–	967	978	890	1,007	1,218	–	1	–	–	–
Appealed	–	–	1	1	–	190	169	210	179	241	–	–	–	–	–
Appeals depending 1st Jan.	1	–	–	1	1	197	200	214	191	153	–	–	–	–	–
Received by transfer	–	–	–	1	1	3	3	–	56	38	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	1	–	1	3	2	390	372	424	426	432	–	–	–	–	–
Affirmed	–	–	–	–	1	96	52	113	102	90	–	–	–	–	–
Modified	–	–	–	1	–	18	16	26	7	13	–	–	–	–	–
Reversed	1	–	–	–	–	34	30	24	40	61	–	–	–	–	–
Remanded	–	–	–	–	–	19	11	48	40	20	–	–	–	–	–
Dismissed on default	–	–	–	–	–	15	44	19	20	6	–	–	–	–	–
Adjusted or withdrawn	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	7	9	–	–	–	–	–
Otherwise disposed of	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	3	57	37	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	1	–	–	2	1	190	158	233	273	236	–	–	–	–	–
Depending 31st December	–	–	1	1	1	200	214	191	153	196	–	–	–	–	–

Appendix (A.)—REVENUE COURTS—*continued.*

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Connected with land rent - -	1,567	1,515	1,407	1,685	1,854
Otherwise connected with land -	102	76	141	74	78
Connected with debts, wages, &c. -	—	—	—	—	—
Connected with caste, religion, &c.	—	—	—	—	—
Connected with indigo, sugar, silk, &c.	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	1,669	1,591	1,548	1,759	1,932

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
1,198	734

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.	3	1	18	–	4	24	1	10	15	–	5	11	–	3	22
Collectors - -	–	11	–	–	10	8	–	9	10	–	7	17	–	9	11
Assistant Collectors	1	3	24	–	6	7	–	4	1	4	–	24	–	5	28
Mamlutdars - -	–	4	24	–	4	17	–	4	22	–	3	25	–	3	6

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Before Sudder Adawlut - -	756	1,730	33	118	809
Before other courts, original -	21,360	23,719	13,061	10,612	23,689
Before other courts, appeals -	7,320	6,855	6,902	5,763	6,084
TOTAL - - -	29,436	32,304	19,996	16,493	30,582

Appendix (A.)—Revenue Courts—*continued.*

No. 12.—Debtors in Gaol.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
At the instance of individuals.	17	397 – 9	17	927 1 3	23	518 2 11	13	263 2 2	10	351 12 2
At the instance of Government.	14	347 7 11	4	153 9 6	14	5,133 15 –	9	913 1 9	1	57 10 –
Total Number in Gaol - -	31	744 8 8	21	1,080 10 9	37	5,652 1 11	22	1,176 3 11	11	409 6 2

STATEMENT showing the Number of Original Suits of different Value decided by the Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs of the *Bombay* Presidency in the Year 1859.

	Above 10,000 Rupees.	From 5,000 to 10,000 Rupees.	From 2,500 to 5,000 Rupees.	From 1,000 to 2,500 Rupees.	From 500 to 1,000 Rupees.	From 300 to 500 Rupees.	From 100 to 300 Rupees.	From 50 to 100 Rupees.	From 10 to 50 Rupees.	Not exceeding 10 Rupees.	Remarks.
Principal Sudder Ameens.	16	12	19	37	86	135	589	745	3,786	1,600	
Sudder Ameens -	–	7	13	19	48	120	642	1,083	6,528	3,269	
Moonsiffs - -	–	–	45	107	241	532	3,626	5,759	41,324	20,177	

Bombay, Sudder Dewanny Adawlut,
11 April 1860.

(signed) *H. Newton,*
Registrar.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS presided over the CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under this Presidency, during the year 1859, and what was the Proportion of Business disposed of by each.

NAMES of the ZILLAHS.	NAMES of the EUROPEAN OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION.	PERIOD of HOLDING OFFICE.	DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS.					REMARKS.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10.
AHMEDABAD -	A. B. Warden, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1859.	88 (A)	2	339	2,609 (B)	13,135	In addition to this, the Judge investigated 54 claims to certificates of heirship, and 92 to sue or defend in *formâ pauperis*. (A.) Includes 1 Criminal case decided. (B.) Includes 11 Criminal Miscellaneous Orders issued by the Judge and Session Judge when on circuit at Kaira from 13th to 16th April and from 3d to 8th November 1859.
	A. Bosanquet, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge	From 20 Jan. to 8 Feb. and from 3 to 8 Nov. 1859.	- -	- -	- -	164	872	
	J. King, Esq. - -	Principal Sudder Ameen in charge	From 13 to 16 April 1859 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	160	
	E. H. Percival, Esq.	Assistant magistrate in charge of the gaol.	From 13 to 16 April 1859 -	- -	- -	- -	17	- -	In addition to this, the Session Judge reviewed 35 cases upon petitions from convicts, and 3 referred by the Senior Assistant and Assistant Session Judges for confirmation. The Judge was in the districts from 20th January to 8th February 1859.
KAIRA - -	A. Bosanquet, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1859	26	4	352	53	2,094	The Assistant Judge was in the districts from 5th to 20th January and from 1st to 14th March 1859: and on leave from 15th March to 21st June 1859.
	C. Walter, Esq. -	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 10 April and from 11 June to 31 Dec. 1859.	45	3	243	1,423 (C)	7,695 (D)	(C.) (D.) These include 275 criminal miscellaneous orders and 473 civil miscellaneous orders passed by the officers in charge during the absence of the Senior Assistant Judge, on leave for two months. The Senior Assistant Judge was in the Districts from 17th January to 4th February 1859, during which he inspected all the courts of his division excepting that of Moundah. The Senior Assistant Judge investigated 21 Applications for certificate of heirship, and 4 to sue or defend suits as paupers.

Surat - -	H. Hebbert, Esq. -	Judge and Session Judge	From 1 Jan. to 20 Feb. and from 1 June to 31 Dec. 1859	15 (E)	4	212	1,288 (F)	6,571 (G)	(E.) Includes 7 criminal cases decided by the Session Judge on circuit at Broach. (F.) Includes 1 criminal case received for confirmation from Broach, and 10 Appeals against the decisions of the Assistant Session Judges, Magistrates, Assistant Magistrate, and Deputy Magistrate of this zillah. (G.) Includes 27 applications for certificates, and 56 to sue or defend suits as paupers. The orders given in the English department and outward letters are not included in the above.
	R. F. Mactier, Esq.	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 2 April to 31 May 1859	4	- -	22	346 (H)	926 (I)	(H.) Includes 2 Appeals against the decision of the Assistant Session Judge.
	W. Sandwith, Esq. -	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 14 April 1859	13	13	100	329	1,924	(I.) Includes 1 Application for a certificate, and 2 to sue or defend suits as paupers.
	R. White, Esq. -	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 19 to 31 Dec. 1859 -	- -	1	- -	- -	26	
	H. B. Lindsay, Esq.	Acting 1st assistant collector in charge Surat Adawlut.	From 3 to 5 Dec. 1859 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	58	
	E. P. Robertson, Esq.	2d Assistant collector in charge Surat Adawlut.	From 6 to 7 Dec. 1859 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	70	
Broach - -	R. F. Mactier, Esq. -	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 1 April, and from 2 June to 25 Aug. 1859	14	5	102	706	1,705	Besides the criminal cases entered in column 5, there were 7 cases decided by the Session Judge of Surat.
	R. H. Thompson, Esq.	Hoozoor deputy collector and magistrate in charge Adawlut.	From 2 to 15 April, and from 18 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1859.	- -	- -	- -	282	924	Among the civil miscellaneous orders are included 21 applications disposed of, viz., 7 for certificate of heirship, &c. and 14 to sue or defend in *formâ pauperis*.
	W. Sandwith, Esq. -	Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge, and Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge Adawlut.	From 16 April to 1 June and from 18 Sept. to 17 Oct. 1859.	9	- -	8	293	470	
	J. R. Arthur, Esq. -	1st Assistant collector and Magistrate in charge Adawlut.	From 26 Aug. to 17 Sept. 1859.	- -	- -	- -	72	165	

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing what European Officers presided over the Civil and Criminal Courts under this Presidency, during the Year 1859, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of the ZILLAHS.	NAMES of the EUROPEAN OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION.	PERIOD of HOLDING OFFICE.	DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS.					REMARKS.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
TANNA	C. J. Erskine, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1859	55 (J)	- -	101	4,399	9,881	(J.) Five of these cases were tried at the half-yearly sessions at Rutnagherry.
	T. A. Compton, Esq.	Acting Joint Judge -	From 1 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1859	- -	2	61	- -	41	
	H. Newton, Esq.	Joint Judge - -	From 17 March to 8 July 1859.	- -	- -	247	- -	31	
	M. Melvill, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan to 31 Dec. 1859	61	4	308	1,659	8,274	
RUTNAGHERRY	C. H. Cameron, Esq.	Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 to 19 Jan., from 1 March to 13 Nov., and from 9 to 31 Dec. 1859.	37	22	243	1,503	11,517	
	J. H. Trott, Esq.	Deputy Collector and Magistrate in charge, Adawlut.	From 18 to 28 Feb., and from 14 Nov. to 8 Dec. 1859.	- -	- -	- -	214	716	
	J. King, Esq.	Sudder Ameen in charge, Adawlut.	From 20 Jan. to 17 Feb. 1859	- -	- -	- -	188	752	
POONA	T. C. Loughnan, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 1 Jan. to 28 Nov., and from 10 to 31 Dec. 1859.	34	1	238	1,436	9,518	
	H. Newton, Esq.	Joint Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 15 Mar. 1859	- -	- -	206	- -	291	
	A. E. D. Grey, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 6 Jan. to 9 May 1859	12	8	64*	220	2,475	* These include two otherwise disposed of.
	C. Gonne, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 June to 31 Dec. 1859	31	36	149*	385	4,404	
	T. C. Loughnan, Esq.	Agent - - - -	11 months and 20 days -	- -	3	9	- -	1,841	
	A. E. D. Grey, Esq.	Acting Assistant Agent	4 „ 4 „ -	- -	22	- -	- -	123	
	C. Gonne, Esq.	Acting Assistant Agent	6 „ 7 „ -	- -	19	- -	- -	226	
SHOLAPOOR	F. Lloyd, Esq.	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 11 Dec. 1859	79	2	185	3,171	11,450	
	T. A. Compton, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 12 to 31 Dec. 1859 -	8	- -	3	156	1,020	
AHMEDNUGGUR	J. W. Woodcock, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 1 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1859	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Was on circuit from 1st to 31st January, and on leave of absence from 1st to 9th February 1859.
	T. A. Compton, Esq.	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 7 Mar. to 12 Nov. 1859	26	7	104	711	4,367	Was absent on leave from 4th April to 4th June 1859.

Ahmednuggur	C. M. Harrison, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 13 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1859.	15	3	43	183	998	In addition to this, the Acting Session Judge reviewed five cases upon petitions from convicts in the Criminal Gaol which had been tried by the Assistant Session Judge and the Magisterial Department, and 15 referred by the Assistant Session Judge for confirmation.
	The Honourable G. Hobart.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1859.	27	- -	201	751	6,071	In addition to this, the Session Judge reviewed one case upon petition from a convict which had been tried by the Magisterial Department.
Khandeish -	A. K. Forbes, Esq. -	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 1 Jan. to 23 Sept. 1859.	61	8	214 K	681	3,178	Was on leave of absence from 2d November 1859.
	A. St. J. Richardson, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	From 6 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1859.	24	5	105 K	484	2,404	In addition to the number of criminal cases shown as disposed of in this Return, seven cases tried by the Magistracy were reviewed (two by Mr. Forbes and five by Mr. Richardson), and English outward letters, memoranda and endorsements, 955, and periodical papers, &c., 551, and miscellaneous orders on the criminal side, 168, and on the civil side, 774, issued by the Principal Sudder Ameen, who was in charge of the Adawlut, are not entered in the amount of miscellaneous business.
Dharwar -	M. A. Coxon, Esq. -	Judge and Session Judge	11 months and 16 days -	69	1	431	3,029 L	12,453 M	K. These include 10 appeals remanded from the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.
	R. H. Pinhey, Esq. -	Joint Judge - -	2 „ 29 „ -	- -	6	297	- -	526	L. These include 17 cases appealed, &c. to the Session Judge.
	A. E. D. Grey, Esq.	Joint Judge - -	7 „ 29 „ -	1	19	370	- -	177	M. These include 27 inquiries into petitions of persons claiming to sue as defendants paupers, and 11 cases of persons claiming to be declared heirs or executors of persons deceased.
	G. W. Elliott, Esq.	Assistant Judge - -	9 „ 22 „ -	32	3	232	50	4,833	
Belgaum - -	Captain T. Schneider	Acting Political Agent, Southern Muratha Country.	From 1 to 24 Jan. 1859 -	—	—	—	—	—	
	H. B. Lockett, Esq.	Acting Political Agent, Southern Muratha Country.	From 25 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1859.	- -	1	2	- -	28	
			Total - - -	786	204	5,191	26,802	1,34,390	

Bombay, Sudder Adawlut, 11 April 1860.

(signed) *H. Newton*, Registrar.

Appendix (B.)

(No. 1101 of 1860.)

To *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut,
16 June 1860.

Sir,

Present:
R. Keays, Esq.,
W. Hart, Esq., and
H. Hebbert, Esq.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying statements, 1 to 13 (forms 8 and 9, being inapplicable to this Presidency, are omitted), prepared in accordance with the forms transmitted with Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 7459, dated 30th September 1852, showing the result of the administration of criminal justice in the Bombay Presidency for 1859, as contrasted with that of the four previous years.

2. With reference to the large increase in the mortality exhibited in Statement No. 12, as compared with that of the last and three preceding years, I am desired to say that a considerable excess has occurred at Khandeish, and that a reference has been made to the Sessions Judge of that zillah on the subject, the result of which will be hereafter communicated to Government.

3. I am further desired to submit an abstract statement of the number of criminal cases referred or appealed to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut during the year 1859.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Newton*, Registrar.

CRIMINAL.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - -	—	—	—	—	—
Summoned during the year - -	2,424	2,405	1,849	1,955	2,094
TOTAL - - -	2,424	2,405	1,849	1,955	2,094
Discharged without trial - -	773	793	584	577	562
Acquitted after investigation -	441	511	354	396	474
Convicted and punished - -	1,210	1,101	911	982	1,058
Under trial on 31st December -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	2,424	2,405	1,849	1,955	2,094

Appendix (B.)—CRIMINAL—*continued.*

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - -	538	289 A	178 B	148	50
Summoned during the year - -	63,427	59,077	56,967	57,711	52,445
TOTAL - - -	63,965	59,366	57,145	57,859	52,495
Discharged without trial - -	6,664	5,184	5,023	4,852	5,713
Acquitted after investigation -	13,344	13,125	10,924	9,642	9,671
Convicted and punished - -	33,055	31,816	33,010	34,008	28,708 C
Referred to higher courts - -	10,612	9,064	8,031	9,307	8,329
Under trial on 31st December -	290 A	177	148	50	74

A. The difference between the figures marked A, exists in the Return of the Colaba Joint Magistracy, and it is thus explained:—"This case was dismissed on inquiry, and consequently was not under trial on 1st January 1856."

B. These include one prisoner who was on the file of the Magistrate of Tanna, on 31st December 1856, but has since been transferred to the district police for disposal. (*Vide* Note A, to Statement No. 5.)

C. These include 251 discharged on security.

No. 3.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - -	—	—	—	—	—
Referred during the year - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged without trial - -	—	—	—	—	—
Acquitted - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Convicted - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Referred to Magistrates or Sessions Judges.	7	14	16	11	15
Otherwise disposed of - -	—	—	—	—	—
Under trial on 31st December -	—	—	—	—	—

As under the Bombay Code the native judges and law officers have no criminal jurisdiction, the number shown in this statement refers to cases of perjury committed before the former class of officers in civil suits under investigation by them, and handed on from their courts to the sessions under Section XXXIV. Regulation IV. of 1827, and the interpretation thereon of the 8th June 1829.

Appendix (B).—CRIMINAL—*continued.*

No. 4.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - -	103	64	33	41	55B
Apprehended or referred during the year.	5,828	5,468	4,543	4,214	3,858
Total - - -	5,931	5,532	4,576	4,255	3,913
Discharged without trial - -	393	422	314	230	296
Acquitted - - - - -	1,316	985	771	755	634
Convicted - - - - -	3,365	3,554	2,905	2,658	2,535
Referred to Magistrates or Sessions Judges.	650	425	410	480	332
Otherwise disposed of - - -	143	115	135	79	93C
Under trial on 31st December -	64	31	41	53	23

A.—These include two prisoners transferred by the Magistrate of Ahmednuggur to the file of his deputy (*vide* Note A, to Statement No. 5).

B.—These include four prisoners transferred by the Mgistrate of Sholapoor to the file of his deputy, and exclude two declared innocent by the Joint Magistrate of Colaba, who ordered their names to be erased from the register.

C.—These were discharged on security.

No. 5.—MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - -	141	91	46A	159	113B
Apprehended during the year -	530	290	470	641	578
Received by transfer - - -	5,949	5,944	5,195	6,688	5,782
Total - - -	6,620	6,325	5,711	7,488	6,473
Discharged without trial - -	1,433	1,091	637	861	692
Acquitted - - - - -	1,311	1,605	1,590	1,486	1,426
Convicted - - - - -	- -	- -	2,117	3,754	3,040
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c.	3,526	3,489	1,112	1,120	1,048
Otherwise disposed of - - -	259	91	96	151	138C
Under trial on 31st December -	91	49	159	116	129

A.—One transferred to the District Police Officer at Tanna, and two to the Deputy Magistrate of Ahmednuggur (*vide* Notes B, to Statements Nos. 2 and 4).

B.—These exclude four transferred to the file of the Deputy Magistrate of Sholapoor (*vide* Note B, to Statement No. 4), and include one on the file of the Magistrate of Bhownuggur, erroneously omitted last year.

C.—Of these 130 are discharged on security, three died, four effected their escape, and one, being a foreign subject, and charged with an offence committed in his Highness the Guicowar's territory, was surrendered to that Government.

Appendix (B).—CRIMINAL—*continued.*

No. 6.—SESSION JUDGES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - -	281	205	46	153	48
Committed during the year - -	2,066	1,667B	1,549C	1,555	1,403E
Received by transfer - - -	–	–	1	3	–
Total - - -	2,347	1,872	1,596	1,711	1,451
Discharged without trial - -	–	7	5	7	8
Acquitted - - - - -	894	846	510	626	562
Convicted - - - - -	1,043	769	762D	863	733
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court.	184	151	150	127	72
Otherwise disposed of - - -	22	53	16	40	15F
Under trial on 31st December -	205A	46	153	48	61

A.—Against one of these prisoners there were two cases, in one of which he was convicted, and sentenced; the other, being beyond the jurisdiction of the Senior Assistant Session Judge of Rutnagherry, was laid over for the first sessions of 1856. This prisoner, therefore, appears in two places, once among the convicted, and once among those remaining for trial.

B.—The aggregate number committed by the Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, and native judicial functionaries, amount to 1,676: the difference of nine has occurred at Sholapore, and the Sessions Judge explains it thus:

11. Prisoners committed by the Magistrate on the 24th December 1856, and received in the Session Court on 2d January 1857, not included in the number exhibited in the Adawlut returns - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 11

Deduct two prisoners committed by the Magistrate in 1855, received in 1856, and therefore shown in the Adawlut returns - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2

9

C.—These include 11 committed in 1856.

D.—Against two of these prisoners there were two separate cases, in which they were convicted and sentenced separately; they therefore appear twice in No. 10, and twice in No. 13.

E.—Eight of these were committed by Sessions Courts (six by the Session Judge of Khandeish, and two by the Session Judge of Ahmedabad).

F.—One died before trial, and 14 discharged on security.

No. 7.—NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

—	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January -	73	58	57	44	29
Committed or referred during the year.	184	151	150	127	72
Proceedings called for - -	486	426	152	148	158
TOTAL - - -	743	635	359	319	259
Released unconditionally - -	192	140	56	58	64A
Ditto, on security - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
Convicted - - - - -	493	438	258	231	176B
Otherwise disposed of - -	- -	- -	1	1	2C
Depending on 31st December -	58	57	44	29	16

A.—Of these nine are from cases committed or referred during the year, and are included in Statement No. 13, under the column "Acquitted."

B.—Of these 78 are from cases committed, and are included in Statement No. 13, as "Convicted."

C.—One remanded to the Zillah (Sholapoor) fo rthe purpose of being tried by court martial, under Section III., Regulation XII. of 1827, and the other transferred to the Lunatic Asylum.

(Nos. 8 and 9 are omitted, as inapplicable to the Bombay Presidency.)

Appendix (B.)—CRIMINAL—*continued.*

No. 10.—STATEMENT OF SENTENCES PASSED BY THE SEVERAL CRIMINAL COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1859.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 Month.	Ditto above 1 Month, and not exceeding 6 Months.	Ditto above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Ditto above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	Ditto above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Ditto above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Ditto above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years.	Ditto above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Ditto above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Ditto above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Ditto above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Ditto above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Ditto above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Ditto above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Ditto above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Ditto above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Ditto above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Ditto above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Ditto above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	Imprisonment for Life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdare Adawlut	–	–	2	–	–	8	4	1	2	1	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24
Sessions Judges	14	–	35	4	15	147	102	237	96	38	33	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	130	1	1,593	115	278	842	211	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deputy Magistrates	93	–	1,710	108	184	430	103	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Police	251	–	25,951	4	2,497	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Village Police	–	–	518	–	540	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	488	1	29,809	231	3,514	1,432	420	238	98	39	37	15	15	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24

Appendix (B.)—CRIMINAL—*continued.*

No. 11.—AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

YEARS.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Reference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
1855 - - -	28 days	38 days	25 days	14 days	105 days.
1856 - - -	29 „	39 „	25 „	15 „	108 „
1857 - - -	19 „	28 „	25 „	14 „	86 „
1858 - - -	25 „	35 „	24 „	19 „	103 „
1859 - - -	16 „	19 „	25 „	19 „	79 „

No. 12.—PRISONERS IN GAOL.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Imprisonment for life (with labour with irons) - - - -	232	269	277	236	209
Imprisonment above 14 years -	28	33	39	81	58
Ditto from 10 to 14 years - -	189	221	198	241	156
Ditto from 7 to 10 years - -	355	319	308	286	265
Ditto for less than 7 years - -	2,229	2,297	2,071	2,525	2,175
Ditto without labour - - -	364	280	356	351	209A
TOTAL on 31st December - -	3,397	3,419	3,249	3,720	3,072
Deaths in the year - - -	137	142	146	146	178B

A.—These include three State prisoners at Tanna.

B.—This large proportion of deaths to the number confined in gaol is attributable to a considerable extent to the unhealthy condition of the Khandeish gaol, where an unusual number of deaths occurred.

Appendix (B.)—CRIMINAL—*continued.*

No. 13.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS APPREHENDED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1859, AND THE RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.																						ACQUITTED.
			Flogged, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	TOTAL.	CONFINED AS INSANE.	
No. I.—OFFENCES against the Person.	Murder	209	3						2	1												17	21	44		165
	Wounding with intent to kill	11																				4	2	8		3
	Suspicion of murder	1																								1
	Attempt to commit murder	6																				2		4		2
	Homicide	38	3	10	2	6	1																	34		4
	Affray with homicide	8		4		3																		7		1
	Assault with wounding	550	118	164	33	20	10	1	5															351		199
	Attempt to assault and wound	81	47	10	2																			59		22
	Suttee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Suttee, aiding and abetting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rape	50	—	1	1	7	3	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	30
	Attempt at rape	20	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	14
	Child stealing	8	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5
	Ditto for sake of ornaments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ditto for the purpose of selling into slavery.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Poisoning	12	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8
	Sitting Dhurna	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
	Abortion, &c.	77	4	13	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	54
	Importation of slaves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sale of married women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Illegal arrest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	False imprisonment	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
	Torture	36	15	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	12
	Adultery	315	137	105	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	—	72
	Sodomy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Riot and assault	48	19	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	12
	Abduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deserting new-born infants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Affray	1,461	882	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,021	—	440
	Resistance of process	3,888	8,762	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,812	—	76
	Making away with a person	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Oppression	40	5	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	27
	Petty assault	16,357	9,313	1,273	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,588	—	5,769
	Accusation of kidnapping	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Exposure of infants	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	TOTAL	23,238	14,316	1,808	44	44	20	3	17	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	16,306	—	6,932

No. 13.—TABLE showing the Number of Persons Apprehended and brought to Trial in 1859, and the Result of the Proceedings—*continued.*

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.																				Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
			Flogged, fined, or discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	TOTAL.		
No. II.—OFFENCES against Property committed with Violence.	Dacoity with murder	8	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	6
	Ditto with torture	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Ditto with wounding with personal injury	23	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	18
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	24	–	8	–	4	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	11
	River dacoity with murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Highway robbery with murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	81	9	5	3	20	8	3	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	–	26
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	54	4	7	1	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	32
	Suspicion of highway robbery	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
	Burglary with murder	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5
	Theft with murder	17	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	14
	Ditto with wounding	11	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	8
	Ditto by administering poisonous or stupifying drugs	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Cattle-stealing with murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Affray with violent breach of the peace, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt at dacoity	29	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	4
	Ditto at river dacoity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plunder with violence	119	6	12	9	23	7	13	1	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	39
	Riot with assault and robbery, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Suspicion of dacoity, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	Attempt at murder of a child, with theft of its ornaments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
	TOTAL	384	50	34	15	54	23	16	2	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	213	–	171

Appendix (B.)—CRIMINAL—*continued.*

No. 13.—TABLE showing the Number of Persons Apprehended and brought to Trial in 1859, and the Result of the Proceedings—*continued.*

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.																					Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
			Flogged, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	TOTAL.		
No. III.—OFFENCES against Property committed without Violence.	Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances	376	28	70	32	18	15	5	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	181	–	195
	Theft, including cattle stealing	7,137	3,514	1,671	155	19	11	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,374	–	11,763
	Receiving stolen property	961	299	276	54	10	3	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	650	–	311
	Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	263	74	67	17	8	2	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	172	–	91
	Plundering	30	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	25
	Trespass	437	408	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	409	–	28
	Suspicion of theft	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
	False personation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Snatching	8	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1
	Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c.	213	70	68	10	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	151	–	62
	Forcibly taking away documents	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3
	Accessory to theft	10	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	7
	Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	170	110	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	–	50
	Apprehension with suspicious property	9	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
	Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	107	50	11	9	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	–	34
	Attempt at burglary	50	6	23	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	10
	Forcible entry and detainer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	9,784	4,572	2,209	290	68	31	14	16	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,204	–	2,580
No. IV.—MISCELLANEOUS Offences against Property.	Arson	149	19	11	6	6	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	–	104
	Attempt at arson	7	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5
	Attack and plundering house, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming other persons' cattle	148	52	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	–	70
	Damaging crops, &c.	572	457	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	474	–	98
	TOTAL	876	529	55	6	6	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	599	–	277

Appendix (B.)—CRIMINAL—*continued.*

No. 13.—TABLE showing the Number of Persons apprehended and brought to Trial in 1859, and the Result of the Proceedings—*continued.*

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.																				Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
			Flogged, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.		
No. V.—FORGERY and Offences against the Currency.	Forgery	136	4	6	6	26	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	88
	Counterfeiting coin	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Having in possession counterfeit coin	31	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	5
	TOTAL	169	30	6	6	26	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	95
No. VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	Being at large under sentence of transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding escape of felons	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
	Perjury and subornation of perjury	178	6	27	20	19	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	100
	Riot, sedition, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Felonies not included in above denominations	119	27	12	6	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	66
	Misdemeanors ditto	1,775	1,425	103	11	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,546	—	229
	Other offences not included in above	12,637	9,574	692	22	15	3	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10,315	—	2,322
	TOTAL	14,714	11,032	834	59	40	16	5	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11,993	—	2,721
	GRAND TOTAL	49,165	30,529	4,946	420	238	98	39	37	15	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	36,389	—	12,776

Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut,
16 May 1860.

(signed) *H. Newton,*
Registrar.

Appendix (B.)—CRIMINAL—*continued.*

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of CRIMINAL CASES referred or appealed to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, inclusive of Cases disposed of by the Judges and Judicial Commissioners, during the Year 1859, and of the Orders passed thereon.

	Cases referred for Consideration.								Cases called for from the Session Judges and Magistrates on perusal of the Monthly Criminal Returns, and the Petitions of Appeal shown in Columns 31 to 36.							Cases referred on a difference of opinion between the Session Judge and Magistrate, and on doubtful points, &c., by the Magistrate, to extend the period of imprisonment in cases in which Prisoners have failed to give security for Good Conduct.							Referred by the Judicial Commissioner.							Petitions of Appeals against the Decisions of the Session Judges and Magistrates.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Cases pending on 1st January 1859.	Cases received during the year 1859.	Total number of persons under trial.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons whose sentences were mitigated.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons whose cases were remanded.	Number of cases pending of the year 1859.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.	Received during the year 1859.	Total.	Order confirmed.	Order modified.	Order reversed.	Pending at the end of the year 1859.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.	Received during the year 1859.	Total.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence modified.	Sentence reversed.	Pending at the end of the year 1859.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.	Received during the year 1859.	Total.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence modified.	Sentence reversed.	Pending at the end of the year 1859.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.	Received during the year 1859.	Total.	Petitions rejected.	Petitions admitted, and proceedings called for.	Pending at the end of the year 1859.
1859 - -	8	56	88	54	24	9	1	4	2	76	78	37	11	27	3	2	9	11	5	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	507	507	351	156	–

Comparative Abstract.

1858 -	9	90	139	100	22	17	–	8	4	86	90	56	15	17	2	–	14	14	5	4	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	409	409	249	160	–
1859 -	8	56	88	54	24	9	1	4	2	76	78	37	11	27	3	2	9	11	5	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	507	507	351	156	–
Increase -	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	98	102	–	–
Decrease -	1	34	51	46	–	8	–	4	2	10	12	19	4	–	–	–	5	3	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–

Of the 145 Trials decided during the year 1859.	Cases referred under the Regulations called for, on perusal of the Monthly Criminal Returns, and on Petitions of Appeals.	Cases disposed of by the Judicial Commissioners.	REMARKS.
W. E. Frere, Esq., recorded his opinion on - - -	111	–	
M. Larken, Esq., ditto - - -	37	–	
W. H. Harrison, Esq., ditto - - -	100	–	
R. Keays, Esq., ditto	56	–	
Total - - -	304	–	

Mr. Larken proceeded home on the 12th May 1859, and Mr. Keays, who succeeded him, took his seat in the Court on the 19th idem.

Bombay Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut,
16 May 1860.

(signed) *H. Newton,*
Registrar.

Appendix (C.)

LIST of CRIMINAL CASES disposed of in *Sinde* by Magistrates, Judicial Deputy Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates and Kardars.

	CONVICTIONS.																							
	Murder. 1.	Culpable Homicide. 2.	Rape. 3.	Serious Assault. 4.	Trivial Assault. 5.	Adultery. 6.	Conspiracy. 7.	Forgery. 8.	Perjury. 9.	Robbery with force by Night. 10.	Ditto by Day. 11.	Robbery without force by Night. 12.	Ditto by Day. 13.	Simple Theft. 14.	Receiving Stolen Property. 15.	Simple Robbery of Cattle. 16.	Receiving Stolen Cattle. 17.	Robbery traced to Villages. 18.	Unnatural crime with human beings. 19.	Ditto with Cattle. 20.	Other Offences. 21.	Total Convictions. 22.	Acquittals. 23.	Grand Total. 24.
Kurrachee	8	1	10	17	1,407	6	3	3	3	69	8	123	72	703	31	193	14	–	–	4	965	3,650	2,161	5,811
Hyderabad	3	10	11	59	1,771	46	–	3	8	44	13	139	71	714	48	305	27	–	1	2	536	3,811	1,846	5,657
Shikarpoor	5	15	14	24	2,364	34	4	21	15	92	11	175	32	640	14	572	38	208	2	2	670	4,950	2,914	7,864
Frontier	2	–	–	18	120	4	–	1	–	14	–	26	–	37	9	62	8	–	–	1	238	540	140	680
Total	18	26	35	118	5,662	90	7	28	26	219	32	463	175	2,094	102	1,132	87	208	3	9	2,409	12,951	7,061	20,012
Total in 1858	34	11	23	56	4,941	88	5	17	37	250	91	410	225	2,686	165	1,342	160	292	7	8	2,318	13,118	7,970	20,978
Increase	–	15	12	62	721	2	2	11	–	–	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	91	–	–	–
Decrease	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	31	59	–	60	592	63	210	73	84	4	–	–	167	919	966

STATEMENT showing the Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	Death. 1.	Transportation or imprisonment for life. 2.	Imprisonment from 15 to 20 years. 3.	Ditto 10 to 15. 4.	Ditto 7 to 10. 5.	Ditto 5 to 7. 6.	Ditto 3 to 5. 7.	Ditto 1 to 3. 8.	Ditto 8 to 12 months. 9.	Ditto 6 to 8. 10.	Ditto 4 to 6. 11.	Ditto 2 to 4. 12.	From and under 2 months. 13.	Under 1 month. 14.	Personal restraint. 15.	Fined. 16.	Flogged. 17.	Security in addition to sentence. 18.	Confined as Insane. 19.	Total Number of Prisoners sentenced. 20.	Security demanded although prisoners were acquitted. 21.
Kurrachee	–	7	–	–	–	1	14	32	99	5	78	137	48	607	3	2,540	21	57	1	3,650	61
Hydrabad	1	1	–	–	3	5	15	66	119	67	87	142	97	174	1	2,988	45	165	4	3,811	314
Shikarpoor	2	–	–	–	–	4	12	54	102	21	96	227	64	87	13	4,015	104	216	2	4,950	434
Frontier	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	20	22	–	21	57	8	4	9	398	71	10	–	540	32
TOTAL	3	10	–	–	3	10	43	172	342	93	282	563	217	872	26	9,941	241	448	7	12,951	841

Appendix (D.)

	Northern Division, including Poona, Ahmednuggur, Khandeish, Peint, and		
	Villages.	Shares of Villages (Umuls).	Pieces of Land.
Total number entered in the Collector's accounts	651	2,204	30,373
Number recorded up to 30th April 1859	415½	1,883	7,250
Ditto - ditto from 1st May to 30th April 1860	13	6	281
Total Recorded	428½	1,889	7,531
Number remaining to be recorded	222½	315	22,842
Total Number	651	2,204	30,373
Number decided up to 30th April 1859	320 89/90	145	1,354
Ditto - ditto from 1st May to 30th April 1860	54	7	396
Total Number decided	374 89/90	152	1,750
Number remaining to be decided	276 1/90	2,052	28,623
Total Number	651	2,204	30,373
Specification of Decisions up to 30th April 1859:			
Declared permanent	18⅙ — 18,720 — 4	5 — 890 3 8	475 430/520 — 4,344 12 2
Ditto hereditary	179 99/180 — 3,19,636 — 9	68 5/14 — 8,895 5 7	264⅝ — 9,727 2 2
Ditto continuable for one or more lives	51⅝ — 85,453 7 10	14 — 2,250 — 8	293 — 4,579 12 11
At once assessed	32 59/180 — 38,770 8 3	50 9/14 — 5,364 1 10	305 154/1500 — 8,162 8 4
Declared surinjams	27½ — 11,215 3 9	6 — 677 14 10	13⅓ — 673 2 6
Claims rejected	1 — — —	1 — — —	1 — — —
Decided by Government, before Act XI. of 1852	11 — — —	— — — —	— — — —
Total	320 89/90 — 4,73,795 4 11	145 — 18,077 10 7	1,354 — 27,487 — —
During the Year 1859-60:			
Declared permanent	8 — 15,025 14 10	2 — 73 7 —	91 7/12 — 700 14 10
Ditto hereditary	33 89/150 — 47,339 2 11	2 — 3,616 6 —	39 41/50 — 1,379 2 8
Ditto continuable for one or more lives	7¼ — 5,911 8 2	2 — 126 3 7	49¾ — 645 12 11
At once assessed	5 47/300 — 2,289 2 5	1 — 26 6 7	214 127/150 — 2,523 4 11
Declared surinjams	— —	— —	— —
Total	54 — 70,565 12 4	7 — 3,842 7 2	396 — 5,249 3 4
Grand Total	374 89/90 — 5,44,361 1 3	152 — 21,920 1 9	1,750 — 32,736 9 5

Appendix (D.)

Angria's Colaba.	Southern Division, including Belgaum, Dharwar, and Sholapoor.			
Total.	Villages.	Shares of Villages (Umuls).	Pieces of Land.	Total.
33,228	752	45	39,363	40,160
9,548½	651	35	37,311	37,997
300	11	7	87	105
9,848½	662	42	37,398	38,102
23,379½	90	3	1,965	2,058
33,288	752	45	39,363	40,160
1,819$\frac{89}{90}$	347	2	9,709	10,058
457	32	2	670	704
2,276$\frac{89}{90}$	379	4	10,379	10,762
30,951$\frac{1}{90}$	373	41	28,984	29,398
33,228	752	45	39,363	40,160

| | | |

Appendix (D.)—*continued.*

	SATTARA.				SURAT MAUDVEE	
	Villages.	Shares of Villages (Umuls).	Pieces of Land.	Total.	Villages.	Shares of Villages (Umuls).
Total number entered in the Collector's accounts	404	269	24,860	25,533	15	
Number recorded up to 30th April 1859	389	202	7,907	8,498	15	
Number recorded from 1st May to 30th April 1860	2	28	98	128		
Total Recorded	391	230	8,005	8,626	15	
Number remaining to be recorded	13	39	16,855	16,907		
Total Number	404	269	24,860	25,533	15	
Number decided up to 30th April 1859	62 ½	16	82	160 ½	15	
Number decided from 1st May to 30th April 1860	44	8	85	137		
Total Number decided	106 ½	24	167	297 ½	15	
Number remaining to be decided	297 ½	245	24,693	25,235 ½		
Total Number	404	269	24,860	25,533	15	

SPECIFICATION OF DECISIONS UP TO 30TH APRIL 1860.																	
Declared permanent	4	4,048	9	5	–	–	–	1	241	8	2	5	4,290	1	7	–	–
Declared hereditary	43	29,556	4	10	5	1,517	12	2	3	536	10	5	51	31,610	11	5	–	–
Declared continuable for one or more lives	13 ½	9,525	11	7	11	637	10	1	41	4,592	10	8	65 ½	14,756	–	4	13	12,976	1	3	–	–
At once assessed	2	2,932	–	9	–	–	–	–	37	3,796	2	3	39	6,728	3	–	2	2,368	4	–	–	–
Declared surinjams	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Claims rejected	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Decided by Government before Act XI. of 1852	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	62 ½	46,062	10	7	16	2,155	6	3	82	9,166	15	6	160 ½	57,385	–	4	15	15,344	5	3	–	–
DURING THE YEAR 1859–60.																	
Declared permanent	2	4,140	1	6	–	–	–	–	5	142	10	1	7	4,282	11	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Declared hereditary	34	33,116	7	11	2	241	–	–	29	2,754	10	3	65	36,112	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Declared continuable for one or more lives	6	3,500	14	1	5	513	14	8	34	969	11	3	45	4,984	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
At once assessed	2	3,773	3	1	1	17	5	4	17	260	15	10	20	4,051	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Declared surinjams	–	—			–	—			–	—			–	—			–	—			–	–
Total	44	44,530	10	7	8	772	4	–	85	4,127	15	5	137	49,430	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	106 ½	90,593	5	2	24	2,927	10	3	167	13,294	14	11	297 ½	1,06,815	14	4	15	15,344	5	3	–	–

Appendix (D.)—*continued.*

SURAT MAUDVEE.			TOTAL.									
Pieces of Land.	Total.		Villages.	Shares of Villages (Umuls).		Pieces of Land.		Total.				
1,201	1,216		1,822	2,518		95,801		99,141				
- - -	15		1,470 ½	2,120		52,468		56,058 ½				
- - - - - - -	-		26	41		466		533				
- - -	15		1,496 ½	2,161		52,934		56,591 ½				
- 1,201 -	1,201		325 ½	357		42,863		43,545 ½				
- 1,201 -	1,216		1,822	2,518		95,801		99,141				
- - -	15		745 44/99	163		11,145		12,053 44/99				
- - - - - - -	-		130	17		1,151		1,298				
- - -	15		875 44/99	180		12,296		14,351 44/99				
- 1,201 -	1,201		946 46/99	2,338		83,501		86,785 46/99				
- 1,201 -	1,216		1,822	2,518		95,801		99,141				
- - -	- - -		107 ⅛	75,112	1 5	5	890	3 8	3,506 439/526	80,174	13 8	3,619 17/1150	1,56,177	2 9
- - -	- - -		294 119/180	4,79,791	9 5	74 5/11	10,459	9 3	1,609 ⅛	37,608	9 6	1,978 1073/1260	5,27,859	12 2
- - -	- - -	13	12,976	1 3	157 6/6	1,88,264	14 2	26	2,985	14 9	4,532	82,275	15 5	4,715 6/6	2,73,526	12 4
- - -	- - -	2	2,368	4 -	136 59/180	1,08,506	- 3	50 9/14	5,364	1 10	1,481 1543/1500	42,821	14 8	1,668 31441/32760	1,56,692	- 9
- - -	- - -	-	-	-	37 ½	41,762	8 9	6	677	14 10	13 ⅛	673	2 6	55 5/6	43,113	10 1
- - -	- - -	-	-	-	1	- - -		1	- - -		1	- - -		3	—	
- - -	- - -	-	-	-	11	- - -		-	- - -		- -	- - -		11	—	
- - -	15	15,344	5 3	745 44/100	8,93,437	2 0	163	20,377	12 4	11,145	2,43,554	7 9	12,053 41/50	11,57,369	6 1
- - -	- - -		12	19,808	2 -	3	720	7 2	283 7/12	2,145	0 2	298 7/12	22,673	9 4
- - -	- - -		73 80/150	83,839	6 7	4	3,857	6 0	181 41/50	4,709	1 10	259 31/73	92,405	14 5
- - -	- - -		34 ¼	21,449	4 4	7	640	2 3	390 ¾	4,379	7 2	432	26,468	13 9
- - -	- - -		10 47/300	9,142	14 8	3	166	3 5	294 127/150	3,499	9 11	308 1/300	12,808	12 0
- — -	—		-	—		-	—		—	—		—	—	
- - -	- - -		130	1,34,239	11 7	17	5,384	2 10	1,151	14,733	3 1	1,298	1,54,357	1 6
- - -	15	15,344	5 3	875 44/99	10,27,676	13 7	180	25,761	15 2	12,296	2,58,287	10 10	13,351 44/99	13,11,726	7 7

Appendix (E.)

STATEMENT of the Operations of the Bombay Mint for the Official Year 1859-60.

RECEIPTS.										DELIVERIES.
Silver.			Mint Duty.		Pre-melting Charges.		Refining Charges.		TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	To the General Treasury in New Coins.
From Government.	From Merchant.	TOTAL.	Government.	Merchant.	Government.	Merchant.	Government.	Merchant.			
Rs. *a. p.*	*Rs.* *a. p.*	*Rs.* *a. p.*	*Rs.* *a. p.*	*Rs.* *a. p.*	*Rs.* *a. p.*	*Rs.* *a. p.*	*Rs.* *a. p.*	*Rs.* *a. p.*	*Rs.* *a. p.*	*Rs.* *a. p.*	*Rs.* *a. p.*
1,97,50,150 5 -	2,21,31,465 2 4	4,18,81,615 7 4	4,03,480 6 8	4,52,126 3 10	20,174 - 3	22,606 4 11	216 - 5	111 15 4	8,98,714 15 5	4,27,80,330 6 9	4,05,04,049 8 -

Appendix (F.)

EPITOME of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments in the Bombay Presidency, between the 1st May 1859 and 1st May 1860.

	Rs. *a.* *p.*
Total salaries and establishments under the Presidency of Bombay, and its subordinates, on the 1st May 1859 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,05,85,314 5 4
Ditto - ditto, on the 1st May 1860 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,11,69,384 - 5
Total Increase - - - *Rs.*	5,84,069 11 1

			INCREASE.	DECREASE.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Educational.				
The opening of new schools in the several collectorates, less schools closed, and salaries reduced - - - - - - - -	2,487 - -			
Office rent sanctioned to the Director of Public Instruction - - - - - - - -	900 - -			
Donation granted to the Byculla school for a separate branch of infant education at Poona	3,000 - -			
	6,387 - -			
Deduct: The salary of an assistant, attached in last year to the Director of Public Instruction, discontinued - - - - - - - -	4,800 - -			
		1,587 - -		
Postal.				
Increase to several post-offices and road establishments - - - - - - - -	1,06,716 12 -			
Ditto of contract allowance from Bombay to Kurrachee - - - - - - - -	36,000 - -			
	1,42,716 12 -			
Deduct: *Rs.* *a.* *p.*				
Contract allowance from Rajcote to Booj, discontinued, consequent on the entertainment of departmental establishments - - - 28,452 - -				
Establishments of travellers' bungalows, transferred to the Public Works Department - - - - - 17,844 - -				
	46,296 - -			
		96,420 12 -		
Carried forward - - - - - - - *Rs.*		98,007 12 -		

Appendix (F.)—EPITOME of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments, &c.—*continued.*

			INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Brought forward - - -	- - -	98,007 12 -		
General Department—*continued.*				
Medical.				
Additional salary to the civil surgeon, Ahmedabad - - - - - - - -	1,200 - -			
Increase of salary to the apothecary of the lunatic asylum - - - - - - -	629 4 -			
Appointments of sub-assistant surgeons at Belgaum and Dharwar - - - - - -	2,592 - -			
Palanquin allowance to a sub-assistant surgeon, Ahmednuggur - - - - - - -	360 - -			
	4,781 4 -			
Deduct: *Rs. a. p.*				
Palanquin allowance of Dr. Campbell, for attending the Mint machinists at Colaba, discontinued - - - 360 - -				
Reduction in the hospital establishment at Ahmedabad and Ahmednuggur, less increase to an hospital assistant at Sattara - - 438 - -				
	798 - -			
		3,983 4 -		
Railway.				
Increase to the establishments attached to the Chief Secretary, Railway Branch, and the Consulting Engineer - - - - -	2,880 - -			
Botanical Garden at Dapooree.				
Additional allowance to Dr. Gibson, to make up his emoluments equal to the Director General of Medical Department - -	4,334 - -			
Poona College.				
Increase, consequent on the revision of the establishment - - - - - - -	2,628 - -			
District Dawk.				
Increase in the establishments of Surat and Belgaum, less decrease at Rutnagherry -	60 - -			
		9,902 - -		
Deduct Decrease:				
Vaccination.				
Decrease by the revision of the establishment at the presidency - - - - -	432 - -			
Miscellaneous.				
Difference in the amount of batta drawn by clerks of the Political Secretariat - - *Rs. a. p.* 1,707 7 9				
Reduction of the Accountant-General's and the Administrator-General's salaries - 6,400 - -				
Ditto of head pressman of the Mint Engineers' Office and Mint apprentices - - 1,834 6 -				
The City Aqueduct and City Road Establishments at Poona, discontinued - - 720 - -				
10,661 13 9				
Carried forward - - - *Rs.* 10,661 13 9	432 - -	1,11,893 - -		

Appendix (F.)—EPITOME of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments, &c.—*continued.*

				INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	£. s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward - - -	10,661 13 9	432 – –	1,11,893 – –	66,524 2 3	
General Department—*continued.*					
Miscellaneous—*continued.*					
Deduct:					
Personal allowance to Mr. Spencer, of the Military Secretary's office - -	Rs. a. p. 1,200 – –				
Personal allowance and increase of pay to Mr. Hodge, of the Loan Branch of the Accountant-General's Office, together with increase to the establishment attached thereto - - - - -	3,840 – –				
Increase to the civil auditor's establishment - - -	4,008 – –				
Rs.	9,048 – –	1,613 13 9			
Civil Servants out of employ and the Unpassed Junior Civil Servants.					
Difference between the number and rate of salaries drawn on the 1st May 1859 and the 1st May 1860 - - - - - - -		43,323 – –			
			45,368 13 9		
				66,524 2 3	
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.					
The establishment of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, hitherto defrayed from 3 lakhs of rupees recovered from Guicwar, remitted to him - - - - - - - - - -		3,80,568 – –			
Salary of a Political Assistant Collector, Khandeish - - - - - - - -		1,200 – –			
			3,81,768 – –		
Deduct Decrease:					
The appointment of an Assistant Political Agent, Myhee Kaunta, and the charge of the establishment of Samblajee, discontinued - - - - - - - - -		2,760 – –			
Appointment of a garrison surgeon at Cutch, in the room of a sub-assistant surgeon -		600 – –			
			3,360 – –		
				3,78,408 – –	
ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.					
Appointment of two assistant chaplains of the Church of Scotland - - - - - -		12,000 – –			
			12,000 – –		
Deduct Decrease:					
The house rent allowed to the trustee's clerk, and the charge of an organist at Surat discontinued - - - - - - - - -		738 – –			
The appointments of a Presbyterian and German chaplain discontinued - - - -		3,000 – –			
The pay of a chaplain's clerk at Kirkee reduced - - - - - - - - - -		30 – –			
			3,768 – –		
				8,232 – –	
Carried forward - - -	- - -		- - Rs.	4,53,164 2 3	

Appendix (F.)—EPITOME of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments, &c.—*continued.*

				INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Brought forward - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,53,164 2 3	
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.					
Abkaree.					
Increase to the establishment attached to Bombay collector, consequent on the operation of the Act No. XVII, of 1859 - - - - -	- - -	5,400 - -			
Customs, Salt, and Opium.					
Increase consequent on the enhanced rate of salt in the Guzerat Division - -	23,904 8 -				
Allowance to shroffs of the Commissioner's office for the collection of port dues, the establishment entertained for the collection of "hard fees," and of Bassein Distillery - - -	1,926 - -				
	25,830 8 -				
Deduct Decrease:					
Decrease in the coast guard establishment under the Commissioner, and the discontinuance of the allowance to the dufturdar of Ahmedabad for the charge of opium - - - -	649 8 -				
		25,181 - -			
			30,581 - -		
Miscellaneous.					
Establishment of peons to prevent the removal of sand and stone from Backbay and Worlee under the Bombay Collector - - -	216 - -				
Three shaikdars sanctioned at Surat, a tullatee at Tannah, and a carcoon at each of the stations of Sholapoor and Rutnagherry - - -	1,008 - -				
Establishment for the lapsed districts of Kagwad and Nurgoond - - -	11,994 - -				
Increases of salaries to the Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Sattara, and to the dufturdar of Nuggur and the district establishment of Kurda	2,358 - -				
Difference of net pay of the political agent, Kattywar, and that of Captain Dods of the Inam Commission -	730 8 -				
Ditto in the Commission drawn by tullatees at Rutnagherry	123 - -				
		16,429 8 -			
Carried forward - -	- - - *Rs.*	16,429 8 -	30,581 - -	4,53,164 2 3	

Appendix (F.)—EPITOME of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments, &c.—*continued.*

				INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Brought forward - -	- - -	16,429 8 –	30,581 – –	4,53,164 2 3	
Revenue Department—*cont^d.*					
Miscellaneous—cont^d.					
Deduct Decrease:					
The compensation of a clerk on the Bombay Collector's establishment, and the allowance on the class of merit of Mr. Jordon, Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, ceased - - - - -	888 – –				
The salary of the Ahmedabad dufturdar reduced - -	2,280 – –				
Abolition of chobdars at Ahmedabad and Tannah -	165 – –				
Some of the supernumerary carcoons at Sattara, and compensation of some at the same station discontinued -	532 – –				
The allowance of Wurgaum Garden at Poona discontinued - - - - -	96 – –				
		3,961 – –			
			12,468 8 –		
Revenue Survey.			43,049 8 –		
The survey establishment attached to the Bombay Collector, reduced - - -	4,704 – –				
The office of the settlement officer, Guzerat, discontinued - - - - -	16,500 – –				
Salaries of three civilians attached to the Guzerat Survey in last year, discontinued - - - - -	9,600 – –				
A survey clerk under the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, ditto - -	600 – –				
		31,404 – –			
Deduct:					
Salary of an assistant nominated for the duties of settlement officer under the Superintendent of the Guzerat Revenue Survey -	6,600 – –				
Increase to the establishment of the Grand Trigonometrical survey, and to the salaries of several assistant superintendents of the different revenue surveys, as also by appointment of assistants and supernumerary assistants, less those reduced, discontinued, &c., &c. -	23,539 11 –				
		30,139 11 –			
		1,264 5 –			
Supernumerary Assistants.					
Difference in the number and rates of salaries drawn on the 1st May 1859 and 1st May 1860 - - - - - - - -		7,280 – –			
Cotton Experiments.					
The establishment employed at Ahmedabad discontinued - - - - - - -		3,720 – –			
			12,264 5 –		
				30,785 3 –	
Carried forward - - - -		- - -	- - *Rs.*	4,83,949 5 3	

Appendix (F.)—EPITOME of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments, &c.—*continued.*

			INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Brought forward - - -	- - -	- - -	4,83,949 5 3	
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.				
Police.				
Increase of salary to the superintendent of police, Belgaum - - - - - -	939 - -			
Police establishment for the lapsed districts of Kagwad and Nurgoond - - - - -	4,212 - -			
Augmentation of police at Kaira, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Poona - - - - -	23,526 - -			
New levy of Nassick Kooly Corps - -	61,828 8 -			
Re-organization of Sattara Seebundy - -	20,163 - -			
A police rumoosee to guard the town hall -	252 - -			
		1,10,920 8 -		
Deduct:				
Reduction in the Bombay police establishments - - - - - - - -	978 4 -			
Ditto, Tannah, Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and Kattywar - - - - - - -	8,673 - -			
Fixed petty supply of Poonah police, discontinued - - - - - - - - -	84 - -			
		9,735 4 -		
		1,01,185 4 -		
Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Fire Engine Establishments.				
Retransfer of these charges from the Bombay municipality - - - - - - - -	- - -	6,664 - -		
Medical.				
Appointment of an hospital assistant on the establishment of the House of Correction -	- - -	300 - -		
Adawlut.				
Establishment of judicial functionaries at Belgaum and Sattara, remuneration to a Coolcurnee for stamp papers at Sattara, and house rent for Moonsiff at Oorun, less fixed petty supply of the stamp establishment, Poona, discontinued - - - - - -	- - -	5,100 - -		
		1,13,249 4 -		
Deduct Decrease:				
Miscellaneous.				
Separate salary of the Accountant General as Accountant to the Supreme Court - -	888 14 2			
Salary of the General Paymaster, sub-treasurer, and superintendent of stamps regulated - - - - - - - - -	6,000 - -			
Ditto of the agent for sirdars in the Deccan -	3,600 - -			
Ditto of the marshal reduced - - -	1,224 - -			
Abolition of chobdars at Tannah and Dharwar, and bhistees of Rutnagherry - - -	384 - -			
Compensation of carcoons, at Poona, and superintending peons of Sattara - - -	246 - -			
Abolition of Nassick Gaol, and reduction of nazir's pay, at Surat - - - -	786 - -			
		13,128 14 2	1,00,120 5 10	
	Total Increase - - - *Rs.*		5,84,069 11 1	

Appendix (F.)—EPITOME of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments, &c.—*continued.*

	Rs. *a.* *p.*
Total salaries and establishments in the province of Sind on the 1st May 1859	16,35,694 10 –
Total salaries and establishments on the 1st May 1860	16,99,673 10 –
Total Increase — *Rs.*	63,979 – –

			INCREASE.	DECREASE.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Increase to an assistant pressman of the lithographic establishment	– – –	24 – –		
Railway.				
Increase to the salary of a head clerk of the consulting engineer	– – –	240 – –		
Boat Establishment.				
Increase by modification of the establishment	– – –	3,576 – –		
Medical.				
Allowance to civil surgeon as *ex officio* secretary to the charitable dispensary at Shikarpore	360 – –			
Increase by appointments of apothecary, assistant apothecary, sub-assistant surgeon, &c. *Rs.* 4,320 – –				
Deduct: Difference of salaries of hospital assistants 180 – –				
	4,140 – –			
Special allowance and increase to hospital assistants	360 – –			
		4,860 – –		
Deduct Decrease: The salary of the Commissioner in Sind, reduced from 52,000 rupees to 50,000 rupees per annum	2,000 – –			
		8,700 – –		
Educational. Reduction of salary of the educational inspector, agreeably to the graduated scale, *Rs.* 3,600 – – Ditto of schoolmasters 168 – –	3,768 – –			
The opening of new schools and increase to the normal class, &c.	3,626 – –			
	142 – –			
		2,142 – –		
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.				
			6,558 – –	
Increase to the civil salary of the Political Superintendent of Upper Sind	– – –	– – –	3,636 – –	
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.				
Entertainment of a clerk at Kurrachee, and tuppadars and kolars at Hyderabad	1,416 – –			
Increase of salary to the deputy collector of customs, Kurrachee, and the additional establishment newly sanctioned	8,688 – –			
Difference between the numbers and rate of salaries of the superintending deputy collectors, and settlement officers, and their subordinate establishments, on the 1st May 1859 and 1st May 1860	35,671 8 –			
Appointment of a third-class deputy collector at Shikarpore, on 500 rupees, in the room of one on *Rs.* 416. 10. 8.	1,000 – –			
		46,775 8 –		
Deduct Decrease: Difference of military net pay by appointment of a military officer in the room of a civilian, and *vice versâ*	– – –	730 8 –		
			46,045 – –	
Carried forward	– – –	– – – *Rs.*	56,239 – –	

Appendix (F.)—Epitome of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments, &c.—*continued.*

			INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Brought forward - - -	- - -	- - -	56,239 - -	
Judicial Department.				
Entertainment of gaolors and deputy gaolers at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Shikarpore, and Jacobabad, and increase to the police establishment, Kurrachee - - - - -	- - -	7,908 - -		
Deduct Decrease—				
Difference of salaries of hospital assistants, apprentices, &c. - - - - - -	- - -	168 - -	7,740 - -	
	Total Increase - - - *Rs.*		63,979 - -	

Bombay, 27 July 1860.

(signed) *R. W. Lodwick,*
Civil Auditor.

Appendix (G.)

Government of India.	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Total salaries and establishments debitable to the Government of India and the Bengal Presidency, on the 1st May 1859 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,13,042 11 8
Ditto - - ditto - - on the 1st May 1860 - - - - - - - - - -	2,57,468 10 -
Total Decrease - - - *Rs.*	55,574 1 8

			DECREASE.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*		*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
The Aden troop of horses having been struck off the strength of the Bombay establishment - - - - - - - - - - - - -	59,629 8 -		
The salary of a registrar of Customs, and of a gaoler at Aden reduced, and a barber and two sweepers discontinued - - - - - - - - -	2,718 - -		
54 Men of the Kolapore new levy of police absorbed - - - - - - -	3,888 - -		
			66,235 8 -
Deduct Increase—			
Increase in the allowances of Brigadier Coghlan, by his promotion to Colonel -	2,922 - -		
Ditto of salaries of the Presidency and Customs peons at Aden - - - -	96 - -		
The allowance of the agent at Juddah increased - - - - - - - -	391 13 4		
The establishment of peons sanctioned under the agent at Zanzibar - - -	1,070 1 -		
Appointment of a third in command at Kolapore - - - - - - -	5,269 8 -		
Increase by transfer of a portion of the old Kolapore infantry to the new levy, and the allowance of pay orderlies to the Sawuntwaree new levy - - - -	912 - -		
			10,661 6 4
Total Decrease - - - *Rs.*			55,574 1 8

Appendix (H.)

HEADS OF EXPENSE.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.
Vessels Commissioned, &c.:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Patteywar "Pownah"	- - -	- - -	404 9 4	—	—	—
Brig "Euphrates"	4,099 12 2	1,149 1 2	—	—	—	—
Cutter "Nerbudda"	886 3 5	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving ship "Ajdaha"	4,727 12 1	—	—	—	—	—
Pilot boat "Kurrachee"	- - -	- - -	800 - -	—	—	—
Schooner "Emily"	- - -	555 - -	—	—	—	—
Total - - *Rs.*	9,713 11 8	1,704 1 2	1,204 9 4	—	—	—
Vessels put out of Commission:						
Cutter "Nerbudda"	- - -	- - -	- - -	841 3 5	—	—
Patteywar "Bheema"	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,060 7 9	- - -	4,650 - -
Guard vessel "Mootnee"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flat "Euphrates"	- - -	- - -	- - -	855 1 3	- - -	1,146 - -
Accommodation boat "Beeas"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving ship "Akbar"	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,727 12 1	- - -	41,600 - -
Schooner "Charlotte"	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,336 3 6	—
Gunboat "Fox"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - *Rs.*	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,484 8 6	1,336 3 6	47,396 - -
Alterations in Crews, &c.:						
Schooner "Marie"	30 - -	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving ship "Akbar"	87 11 10	- - -	1,263 2 5	—	—	—
Steamer "Dalhousie"	- - -	- - -	70 - -	—	—	—
Steamer "Comet"	10 - -	—	—	—	—	—
Steamers "Zenobia," "Punjaub," and "Assaye"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patteywar "Bheema"	- - -	129 15 8	—	—	—	—
Cutter "Nerbudda"	- - -	- - -	343 15 11	23 8 8	—	—
Cutter "Cardiva"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prize barque "Soobloo Salam"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Captured slaver "Futh-el-Khan"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schooner "Georgiana"	- - -	- - -	485 13 6	—	—	—
Gun-boat "Fox"	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	607 7 3	—
Brigantine "Tigris"	100 - -	—	—	—	—	—
Indus flotilla vessels	2,467 6 7	100 - -	- - -	1,315 7 4	—	—
Surveying brig "Euphrates"	- - -	339 4 6	—	—	—	—
Receiving ship "Ajdaha"	- - -	- - -	- - -	342 - 2	—	—
Steamer "Coromandel"	120 - -	—	—	—	—	—
Steamer "Goolanar"	7 - -	—	—	—	—	—
Steamer "Hugh Lindsay"	1,275 - -	—	—	—	—	—
Clerks in charge	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal trimmers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steamer "Feroze"	- - -	96 - -	—	—	—	—
Command allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - *Rs.*	4,097 2 5	665 4 2	2,162 15 10	1,681 - 2	607 7 3	—
Buildings and repairs	- - -	- - -	3,50,699 9 11	—	—	—
Pensions	869 15 6	—	—	—	—	—
Passages	- - -	- - -	7,156 - -	—	—	—

Appendix (H.)—*continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENSE.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.
Departments Increased, &c.:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Port officer, Kurrachee	352 4 5	—	—	—	—	—
Registry of seamen	- - -	155 - -	- - -	60 - -	—	—
Military Auditor General's Office, Marine Branch	100 - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	—	—
Bassadoor Hospital	20 - -	—	—	—	—	—
Port officer, Aden	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harbour master, Aden	55 - -	—	—	—	—	—
Deputy conservator of forests	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military Pay Office, Marine Branch	- - -	140 - -	—	—	—	—
Commander in Chief's Office	50 - -	- - -	- - -	200 - -	—	—
Master Attendant's department	48 - -	—	—	—	—	—
Indus flotilla	92 - -	—	—	—	—	—
Kotree Workyard	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paymaster, Indus flotilla	48 4 2	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop, Ghizree	15 - -	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay Dockyard	840 - -	—	—	—	—	—
Dockyard police	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dock-master	1,470 - -	- - -	- - -	16 - -	—	—
Indian naval storekeeper	150 - -	—	—	—	—	—
Boat Department, Sind	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chief engineer and inspector of machinery	70 - -	—	—	—	—	—
Secrah signal station	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senior naval officer, Aden	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant superintendent, Port Blair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senior naval officer, Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total *Rs.*	3,310 8 7	295 - -	- - -	376 - -	—	—
Miscellaneous:						
Bill at a hotel	- - -	- - -	88 12 -	—	—	—
Batta	- - -	120 - -	5,470 9 1	—	—	—
Privilege leave	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—
War batta, expedition to Beyt	- - -	- - -	3,881 2 6	—	—	—
Survey allowance	- - -	- - -	4,586 3 8	—	—	—
Profit and loss	- - -	- - -	16,010 10 7	—	—	—
Revision of proportion books	- - -	- - -	221 10 1	—	—	—
Transport agent	- - -	150 - -	478 1 -	—	—	—
Transports	- - -	- - -	126 - 3	—	—	—
Port fund	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilotage	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilots	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gratuity	- - -	- - -	1,644 - -	—	—	—
Commands	300 - -	- - -	59 11 10	300 - -	—	—
Servants	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Sea Telegraph Company	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120 - -	—
Telegraph	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. and O. S. Navigation Company	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naval Brigades, Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prize barque "Soobloo Salam"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fees	- - -	180 - -	—	—	—	—
Compensation	- - -	- - -	100 - -	—	—	—
Extra pay for extra work	- - -	- - -	85 9 3	—	—	—
Tool money	- - -	- 9 -	32 - -	—	—	—
Retrenchment	- - -	- - -	516 4 -	—	—	—

(*continued*)

Appendix (H.)—*continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENSE.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.
Miscellaneous—cont[d].	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acting masters	—	—	—	—	—	—
House rent	—	—	26 14 6	—	—	—
Imperial stores	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slops	—	—	140 14 5	—	—	—
Marine battalion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Store accounts allowance	—	—	531 9 9	—	—	—
Security	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrest	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge advocates	—	—	—	—	—	—
Index Naval General Orders	—	—	300 — —	—	—	—
Clerks in charge	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal trimmers	408 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Table money	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warrant officers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leave	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uncovenanted pension rules	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memorials	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examinations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stores and provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian naval vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seamen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total *Rs.*	708 — —	450 — —	34,300 — 11	300 — —	120 — —	—

ABSTRACT.

HEADS OF EXPENSE.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.
	R a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Vessels Commissioned, &c.	9,713 11 8	1,704 1 2	1,204 9 4	—	—	—
Vessels put out of Commission, &c.	—	—	—	8,484 8 6	1,336 3 6	47,396 — —
Alterations in Crews, &c.	4,097 2 5	665 4 2	2,162 15 10	1,681 — 2	607 7 3	—
Buildings and Repairs	—	—	3,50,699 9 11	—	—	—
Pensions	869 15 6	—	—	—	—	—
Passages	—	—	7,156 — —	—	—	—
Departments Increased, &c.	3,310 8 7	295 — —	—	376 — —	—	—
Miscellaneous	708 — —	450 — —	34,300 — 11	300 — —	120 — —	—
Total *Rs.*	18,699 6 2	3,114 5 4	3,95,523 4 —	10,841 8 8	2,063 10 9	47,396 — —

Appendix (I.)

EPITOME, 1859-60.

The Charges which have been passed in the Barrack Department during the Year 1959-60, contrasted with those for the preceding Year, are as follows:

	1858-59.			1859-60.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Barrack establishment	13,177	6	8	8,235	–	–
Barrack furniture, new	1,41,825	6	7	1,10,416	9	4
Ditto repairing	17,859	10	2	26,872	–	–
Contingencies and stationery	776	11	9	1,385	1	3
Cowdunging public buildings	13,069	2	7	16,780	14	7
Cleanliness and preservation of cantonments, bazaars, and regimental lines, &c.	47,490	3	3	59,937	8	–
Conveyance hire to regimental serjeants	223	9	9	185	–	–
Compensation and purchase of houses in cantonments	2,000	–	–	—		
Deodorizing materials for urinaries and privies, &c.	6,949	5	4	11,541	7	5
Khuskus tatties, supply and watering of	6,137	5	–	9,812	6	5
Lines and huts of native troops, repairs to the	2,816	8	7	5,745	–	10
Oil for station guards, barracks, and regimental guards	16,532	13	4	27,230	12	10
Punkahs, construction and repairs to the; also pulling	6,288	1	5	9,909	13	2
Planting and watering trees, and lighting band stands	10,193	12	11	10,675	14	7
Puggies or watchmen for taking care of empty buildings	2,257	10	1	2,381	1	–
Persian expedition, charges on account of	17,450	2	–	1,248	6	10
Plunge baths	2,811	3	9	3,156	7	1
Removal of barrack stores	789	1	–	323	–	8
Rent of land in cantonment, and buildings for military purposes	6,812	7	9	7,937	4	7
Tanks and wells, charges on account of	3,388	1	1	3,799	11	6
Tinning copper ware	7,564	13	4	10,061	14	3
Waterworks, charges on account of	2,917	6	9	4,894	9	7
Omnibuses for the garrison band	–	–	–	1,505	–	–
Total *Rs.*	3,29,330	15	1	3,34,034	15	11

Making a total charge for 1859-60 of *Rs.* 3,34,034. 15. 11., being an increase of *Rs.* 4,704. 0. 10., owing to increased expenditure in the several items of supplies authorised to European troops, and which, but for the large decrease of charges on account of expedition to Persia, would have been much greater.

The sums credited to Government on account of grazing fund for 1858-59, have amounted to *Rs.* 5,325. 10., whilst the charges during 1859-60 for planting and watering trees, and for lighting band stands, formerly defrayed from the above fund, are as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Poona Division Army	2,776	1	1
Southern „	1,275	–	8
Northern „	234	5	10
Malwa „	425	3	8
Scinde „	5,859	3	10
Total *Rs.*	10,569	15	1

being *Rs.* 376. 2. 2. in excess of the amount passed during 1858-59. It may be remarked that there is no grazing fund at any of the stations in Scinde, and this accounts for the outlay under this head being greater than the proceeds from grazing fund.

Appendix (I.)—*continued.*

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

Bazar Department.—The charges under this head have amounted to *Rs.* 1,728. 13. 11., being *Rs.* 1,309. 8. 2. less than the charges passed on the same account in 1858-59, and which has apparently arisen from a greater portion of the bills for charges incurred in 1859-60 having been adjusted in the Paymaster's disbursements for the present official year 1860-61.

The sum of *Rs.* 18,687. 14. 5. has been credited to Government, on account of Bazar fines levied at the different stations under this Presidency during the year 1859-60.

China Expedition, 1859-60.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to *Rs.* 8,953.

Cooperage Department.—There is a decrease of *Rs.* 3,992. 6. 5. under this head, owing apparently to there being little or no demand for stores in 1859-60.

Clothing and Necessaries.—The charges passed under this head have amounted to *Rs.* 35,840. 15. 10., as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Bounty clothing and regimental necessaries	35,323	10	11
Clothing office peons	517	4	11
Total *Rs.*	35,840	15	10

being a decrease of *Rs.* 68,711. 5. 7. on the amount passed on the same account during the past official year, and which is apparently owing to the supply of bedding to the European troops being issued in kind, agreeably to Governor General's Order, dated 17th September 1858, and no further claim for the gratuitous issue of bedding to troops arriving from England.

Compensation.—The charges on this account have amounted to *Rs.* 28,280. 8. 8., being for the loss of regimental necessaries, &c., for damages done to the crops, &c., by the troops, and for loss of horses.

Electric Telegraph.—There is an increase of *Rs.* 2,182. 4. 10. under this head, owing to the charges on account of service messages by the electric telegraph having been preferred in contingent bills, from the 1st May 1859, agreeably to Government Resolution, No. 3027, dated 16th May 1859.

Establishments.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to *Rs.* 12,771. 14. 3., and comprise the following items:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Extra regimental followers	9,486	15	5
Extra store, tent, and gun lascars	288	–	–
Cossids and Bheel Establishment	752	7	5
Extra artificers, Engineers' Park	15	15	–
Postal Establishment and Dâk-runners	2,228	8	5
Total *Rs.*	12,771	14	3

Freight and Passage.—The charges under this head have amounted to *Rs.* 4,92,622. 15. 2., as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
From Europe and the Colonies	2,59,084	10	3
To Europe	1,51,929	2	8
Indian charges	15,810	13	5
Freight on parcels	61	1	–
Landing cadets	121	–	–
Compensation for troops, short embarked	65,216	3	10
Demurrage for ships	400	–	–

being, on the whole, a decrease of *Rs.* 2,71,447. 1. 2., as compared with the charges passed on the same account in 185859, and this is owing to a less number of troops arrived this season, and from the entire passage of troops proceeded to England by the ships specified in the following Table, amounting to 184,790 *l.* 16 *s.* 11 *d.* having been paid in England.

Appendix (I.)—*continued.*

NAMES OF SHIPS.	NUMBER OF TROOPS.			AMOUNT.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	£.	s.	d.
Ship "Genghis Khan" - - -	312	15	19	6,687	18	9
– "Northumberland" - - -	199	9	12	4,063	6	6
– "Kennington" - - - -	205	8	18	4,384	10	–
– "Mary Shepherd" - - -	236	14	30	5,233	15	–
– "Caroline Coventry" - -	277	16	37	6,152	2	6
– "Berwickshire" - - - -	80	9	25	2,537	10	–
– "Hope" - - - - -	392	16	17	7,705	5	–
– "Contest" - - - - -	421	3	3	2,482	1	8
– "Herefordshire" - - - -	385	7	10	7,543	–	–
– "Scoresby" - - - - -	339	6	10	8,400	–	–
– "North" - - - - -	400	7	8	8,635	–	–
– "Nuggett" - - - - -	415	5	5	9,722	10	–
– "Cospatrick" - - - -	466	6	5	12,455	12	6
– "Almorah" - - - - -	407	7	3	10,249	–	–
– "South" - - - - -	351	10	6	11,070	–	–
– "Windsor Castle" - - -	208	7	11	6,250	10	–
– "Ramillies" - - - -	257	17	19	8,079	15	–
– "Monteagle" - - - -	338	9	9	9,846	10	–
– "Lady Octavia" - -	377	1	–	6,237	–	–
– "Sydenham" - - -	295	16	35	10,512	–	–
– "Speedy" - - - - -	329	10	15	11,088	–	–
– "Vernon" - - - - -	214	5	2	7,810	–	–
– "Istamboul" - - - -	241	10	18	9,490	–	–
– "Stewart Wortley" - - -	205	15	26	8,155	10	–
Total - - -	7,349	228	343	184,790	16	11

The Indian charges include the passage of officers to and from other Presidencies, and also to the ports under this Presidency, where no fixed rates are laid down in the Regulations.

Meteorological Observatory.—The charges under this head have amounted to *Rs.* 838. 12. being a decrease of *Rs.* 434. 9. 8. as compared with the amount passed in 1858-59, and this is owing to a portion of the charges for 1859-60 having been adjusted in the Paymaster's disbursements for 1860-61.

Military Offices.—The following charges have been passed under this head:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Allowance to Superintendent of enrolled Pensioners -	1,602	7	8
Charges on account of advertisements - - - -	364	11	4
Writers and stationery for Bombay Depôt, Khundala Depôt, and Depôt for Native Regiments - - -	1,002	9	1
Extra Office Establishments - - - - - -	37,599	9	2
Grand Trigonometrical Survey - - - - -	1,598	12	10
Charges on account of Intelligence Department - -	3,017	14	2
Printing charges - - - - - - - - -	16,989	4	11
Survey charges, &c. - - - - - - - -	980	–	–
Extra Office Establishment, Grand Arsenal - - -	1,919	14	6
Extra Office Establishments, Ordnance Departments, Out-stations - - - - - - - - - -	3,867	13	9
Office rent - - - - - - - - - -	3,669	9	–
Moonshees and Pundits - - - - - -	788	–	–
Office Contingencies, including petty supplies to the Quartermaster General's Department - - - - -	4,640	–	5
Total - - - *Rs.*	78,040	10	10

being an increase of *Rs.* 1,079. 14., as compared with the amount passed in 1858-59.

Military Stores.—The charges passed under this head have amounted to *Rs.* 51,302. 15. 5., as follows:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Supply of stores - - - - - - - - -	31,462	7	4
Repairs to ditto - - - - - - - - -	19,840	8	1

being an increase of *Rs.* 35,541. 0. 10., owing to the supply of materials, and repairs to gun carriages and equipments of the Royal Artillery, as also saddlery of Her Majesty's

Appendix (I.)—*continued.*

British Cavalry, being charged contingently, as per Governor General's Order, No. 898, dated 6th September 1858, and Governor General's Order, No. 954, dated 30th November 1859.

Ordnance Department.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to *Rs.* 2,92,995. 4. 1., as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Extra artificers and supplies, &c. to the Grand Arsenal -	22,663	7	5
Ditto Gun Carriage Department - - - - - -	1,96,098	–	11
Ditto Gunpowder ditto - - - - - -	24,065	3	5
Ditto Percussion Cap ditto - - - - - -	4,885	15	2
Ditto Bullet Factory - - - - - - -	11,135	15	2
Ditto Fire Engine Department - - - - -	645	1	6
Ditto Arsenals at Out-stations - - - - -	32,372	4	10
Ditto Mountain Train - - - - - - -	1,064	1	4
Siege of Nurgoond, charge on account of - - -	65	2	4
Total - - - *Rs.*	2,92,995	4	1

being a decrease of *Rs.* 97,779. 12. 10., as compared with the charges passed on the same account in 1858-59, and this is owing to the greater portion of the bills for charges in 1859-60 having been adjusted in the Divisional Paymaster's disbursements for the official year 1860-61.

The charges, however, on account of the Ordnance Department are incurred, according to exigencies of the service, with reference to the extent and nature of the work performed under the orders of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Persian Expedition.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to *Rs.* 105. 8. 4.

Provisions and Medical Comforts.—There is a decrease of *Rs.* 1,611. 15. 9. under this head, arising from a less expenditure in the item of medical comforts to the troops during the voyage from England.

Remount Department.—The charges passed under this head have amounted to *Rs.* 14,35,375. 13. 4., as follows:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Purchase of 2,513 horses and 319 mules - - -	12,93,677	4	1
Establishment, including feed and keep of horses -	93,028	14	2
Ditto stallions - - - - - - - - -	2,197	2	5
Excess expenditure for forage over regulated forage allowance - - - - - - - - - -	46,472	8	8
Total - - - *Rs.*	14,35,375	13	4

being an increase of *Rs.* 1,49,998. 9. 7., as compared with the charges passed in 1858-59, and this is owing to a greater number of horses having been purchased by the agent in 1859-60, as follows:

By the Agents at Bombay and Kattiwar - -	In 1858-59 -	2,074
	In 1859-60 -	2,513
Difference, more - - -		439

Subsistence to Prisoners.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to *Rs.* 3,412. 10. 1., being an increase of *Rs.* 1,505. 15. 5., arising from a greater number of prisoners having been subsisted, and arrears of claims for subsistence to parties summoned as evidences at Courts Martial, being adjusted in 1859-60.

School Books, &c.—There is a decrease of *Rs.* 1,686. 13. 7. under this head, owing to some of the Native Regiments having, under the operation of G. O. C., dated 22d November 1859, drawn the allowances granted for the supply of books, instead of preferring the charge for the actual expense contingently as heretofore.

Supplies to Corps.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to *Rs.* 5,566. 6. 5., and comprise the following items:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Allowance to orphans of native soldiers - - - -	60	–	–
Colours and standards - - - - - - -	150	–	–
Debts of discharged soldiers - - - - - -	645	5	8
Guides employed by troops on the march - - -	865	7	11
Garden prizes paid to European Regiments - - -	1,100	5	–
Sappers and miners, and corps - - - - -	2,211	15	2
Boat for the amusement of soldiers - - - - -	60	10	8
Water pots for extinguishing fires - - - - -	472	10	–
Total - - - *Rs.*	5,566	6	5

Appendix (I.)—*continued.*

Transport, Packing, and Travelling Charges.—The charges passed under these heads have amounted to *Rs.* 8,343. 2. 11., and are incurred according to the exigencies of the service.

Miscellaneous.—The items of charges comprised under this head are as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Commission on medicine sold to private individuals	219	10	–
Digging graves	36	–	–
Execution of felons	33	15	6
Exchange in purchasing hoondees	8	–	–
Interest on money borrowed for payment of troops	69	9	6
Law charges	334	4	–
Rewards or gratuities	6,112	15	11
Charges on account of Roman Catholic chapels	63	–	–
Winding clocks	60	–	–
Total *Rs.*	6,937	7	7

ABSTRACT of Contingent Charges for 1859-60, contrasted with the previous Year.

	1858-59.			1859-60.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Barrack Department	3,29,330	15	1	3,34,034	15	11
Bazaar ditto	3,038	6	1	1.728	13	11
China Expedition	-	-	-	8,953	–	–
Cooperage Department	7,195	9	6	3,203	3	1
Clothing and necessaries	1,04,552	5	5	35,840	15	10
Compensation	13,057	15	8	28,280	8	8
Electric telegraph	2,102	15	1	4,285	3	11
Establishments	5,692	9	9	12,771	14	3
Freight and passage	7,64,070	–	4	4,92,622	15	2
Meteorological Observatory	1,273	5	8	838	12	–
Military officers	76,969	12	10	78,040	10	10
Military stores	15,761	4	7	51,302	15	5
Ordnance Department	3,90,775	–	11	2,92,995	4	1
Persian Expedition	4,816	7	8	105	8	4
Provisions and medical comforts	5,376	14	10	3,764	15	1
Remount Department	12,85,377	3	6	14,35,375	13	4
Subsistence to prisoners, &c.	1,906	10	8	3,412	10	1
School-books	13,626	3	5	11,939	5	8
Supplies to corps	4,627	5	5	5,566	6	5
Transport, packing, and travelling charges	14,440	14	5	8,343	2	11
Miscellaneous	11,069	1	10	6,937	7	7
TOTAL *Rs.*	30,55,061	2	8	28,20,344	10	6
For 1858-59				30,55,061	2	8
Decrease *Rs.*				2,34,716	8	2

Appendix (J.)

THE following books have been printed during the year:—

ENGLISH.

	Copies.
Gibbon on the Roman Law, edited with copious notes, by the Director of Public Instruction	1,000
Departmental Primer, by the Director of Public Instruction, 3d edition	10,000
Departmental 2d Book, by the Director of Public Instruction, 2d edition	5,000
Departmental 2d Book, by the Director of Public Instruction, 3d edition	8,000
Departmental 3d Book, Part 1, by Director of Public Instruction, 2d edition	5,000
First Poetry Book, with notes, by the Director of Public Instruction, 2d edition	5,000

N.B.—All the new editions have been revised and enlarged by the Director of Public Instruction (in the press).

First English Grammar, by the Director of Public Instruction, with a Murathi version by Mr. Dodoha Pundorung. For Natives.

Third English Book, Part 2, by the Director of Public Instruction.

Appendix (J.)—*continued.*

		Copies.
	GUZERATHI.	
1st, 2d, 3d	Books	10,000 each
4th Book		4,000
5th Book		3,000
6th Book		2,000
7th Book		2,500
Oral Lessons		500
Miscellany		1,000
Arithmetic		5,000
History of Guzerat, Part 1		2,000
Surveying		400
	MAPS.	
Guzerat		1,500
Broach Zilla		1,000
Surat		1,500
Kaira		1,500

All these books and maps were prepared for Mr. Hope, and under his personal superintendence, by the deputy inspectors of the Northern Division and other natives. Part of the series was composed by Mr. Peile, C. S., of whose services Mr. Hope speaks highly.

This highly important work was executed chiefly in the rains of 1858, and is mentioned in my report for 1858-59.

		Copies.
	Moral Class Book, by Dr. Glasgow	10,000
	Fourth Book, 2d edition	3,000
	MARATHI.	
	Departmental Arithmetic, by Keru Luxumon	2,000
	Oral Lessons	700
	General Account of India, by Major Candy	1,000
	Sequel to Murathi Primer	2,000
	Murray's British India, by Nursing Oke, Part 1	1,000
	MAPS.	
For Mr. Hope.	Africa	1,000
	America	1,000
	Pacific Ocean	1,000
	Bombay Presidency	2,000
	Hindoostan	1,000
	Europe	1,000
Under Major Candy's personal superintendence, and partly prepared by him.	Marathi, 4th Book.	
	Ditto, 5th Book (in the press).	
	Department, 1st Book (Balbodh).	
	Ditto - 3d edition	10,000
	MODI.	
	Department, 2d edition	5,000
	2d Book - - ditto	10,000
	3d ditto - - ditto	5,000
	4th ditto - - ditto	5,000
	Euclid - - ditto	2,000
	Æsop's Fables, Select, - 2d edition	5,000
	Muratha History - - 6th ditto	2,000
	Geography (Elementary) 9th ditto	5,000
	Grammar, ditto - - 11th ditto	5,000

Map of Belgaum, by Captain Lester.

Several Canarese books have been prepared and printed for the department by the missionaries at Bangalore and Mangalore, including a Primer, Geography and Arithmetic.

The books published since the 1st May 1859 have been an Algebra, a History of England, a Grammar, and a Manual of Teaching, all in the Sindee language. A Sindee translation of Morris' Geography, the "Hekayut-ul-Manjoodat," and the Persian History of Sindh, known as the "Masoom Nameh," are preparing for publication, the first being already far advanced in the press. Altogether, there has been a marked progress during the past year in vernacular school literature, and the promise for the ensuing 12 months is equally satisfactory. The Sindee Grammar especially has been a great desideratum, and its use in schools cannot fail to have a beneficial effect.

Appendix (K.)

University.—THE University held its first matriculation examination in October 1859; 126 candidates were examined. Of these, 119 were from Government institutions, and eight from private schools: 21 candidates passed, all from Government institutions.

A second matriculation examination was held in March 1860; 42 candidates appeared, of whom five came from private institutions; 14 passed, all from the Government colleges.

Four institutions have applied for affiliation to the University; viz.:—

Elphinstone College, Bombay.	Government Law School, Bombay.
Grant Medical College, Bombay.	Poona College, Poona.

The bye-laws of the University had not been sanctioned at the close of the official year.

It seems likely that for some years to come the University will have to look exclusively to Government institutions for candidates for its degrees.

Elphinstone College.—Professor Owen, who had been for nearly two years in England, resigned his professorship (General History and Political Economy) in January. His chair has not yet been filled up.

In February, Mr. F. J. Candy, M. A., arrived from England, and took the chair of Applied Science.

During part of the year, Mr. Foxton, M. A., was attached to the college as assistant tutor for English.

Two Duxina Fellows (natives) taught Guzerathi and Marathi throughout the year, to the great advantage of the college.

The college is in an efficient state. The numbers are less by one than the previous year; the average daily attendance shows an increase of six.

April 1859 - - 71
April 1860 - - 70

The senior students who selected the literature school were seven in number. The law school contained seven, and the science school three.

The discipline of the students was excellent, and private study well maintained

The necessity for lodgings for students has been much felt.

The senior and junior scholarship examinations were respectively held in April, according to the appended notifications.

Poona College.—The great event of the year was the retirement of Mr. Arnold, whose able administration I have frequently had occasion to commemorate. He left the college in a very much improved condition. 12th March.

Dr. Hang, of Boun, the well-known Orientalist, arrived in November 1859, to take charge of the Sanscrit teaching. The best results have followed his teaching. It was of all things the most needed for the brahmins of this college, steeped as they are, from their birth, in an indolent dislike for European thought.

The rolls at the end of the year contained 36 pupils against 42 of the previous year. Mr. Arnold's departure had unquestionably a discouraging effect; but the current year opens with better prospects.

Considering the high standard of the matriculation examination, I think it exceedingly creditable that the Poona College sent in 16 successful candidates in the course of the year.

Law School.—Students have attended in larger numbers and greater regularity than during the previous year.

The preparatory, or jurisprudence class, consisted of 31 students.

Twelve students of the jurisprudence class were examined by the Director of Public Instruction in jurisprudence, at the end of the year, for admission to the law classes of 1860-61; seven passed satisfactorily; five were rejected, chiefly for bad English.

The law classes were three in number, and contained 31 students.

The first year (junior) law class was lectured on contracts and mercantile law, by Professor Hore, and in the subjects of forts and criminal law, and judicial evidence and procedure (including the New Code of Procedure), by Professor Reid.

The third year (senior) class was lectured by Professor Hore in the principles of equity, and the students of the class also attended Professor Reid's law lectures mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Passed law students having been admitted by the orders of Government, to practise as advocates in the Small Cause Court, a great impetus has been given to legal studies at the Presidency.

Grant Medical College.—The report of this college is very encouraging; 28 students were examined for entrance, the largest number (with two exceptions) that ever have presented themselves.

The stipends have been converted into "scholarships," and the removal, thus far, of the eleemosynary character of the college, has raised its reputation without reducing its numbers.

The suspended class of student apprentices has been re-established.

Appendix (K.)—*continued.*

The whole number of students was 63.

It is very gratifying to note the improvement of the candidates for admission in point of English scholarship, as attested by the principal.

Eleven students were examined for the final examination, of which eight declared qualified for diplomas, a greater number than passed at either the Calcutta or the Madras Medical College.

When aspersions are thrown on the Grant College, this fact should be remembered in its favour.

Engineering and Mechanical School, Poona.—The school contains two classes (first and second year) of engineering pupils, primarily designed for the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, of a Maistree class, and a mechanical class. Captain Close, the acting superintendent, reports favourably of the teaching given by the native masters, Mr. Nussurwanjee Chandabhoy and Mr. Dajee Nilkunt.

The senior class contains 11 pupils, who are ready for a final examination for admission into the Public Works Department.

The junior class contains 14 pupils.

The two years' course comprises mathematics, and the subjects which usually constitute civil engineering, including drawing, surveying, and materials. It was also found necessary to devote an hour a day to English.

I have pleasure in observing that this school not only supplies subordinates to the Public Works Department, but also to the railway, municipal committees, the telegraph, contractors and others, thus fulfilling a most important function in the present state of the country, when new enterprises, requiring persons trained to mechanical and engineering pursuits, are rising on all sides.

Maistree Class.—Comprises a senior and junior divisions. There are now five in the former and 11 in the latter. In the course of the year, three of the senior division obtained appointments independent of Government.

The course comprises practical mathematics, building, road-making, materials, surveying with chain and compass, and accounts. The junior class is also taught English, in deference to the wishes of the chief engineer. The junior class is chiefly carpenters by trade. Considerable discouragement to this most useful branch of the school was caused by the delay and disappointment experienced by the Maistree candidates of 1859, who, after passing their examination with credit, were rejected by the chief engineer. They have passed a further examination, but are not yet appointed, according to the formally notified promise of Government. The effect of this delay, which of course is freely stigmatised as a breach of faith, has been apparent in the diminished numbers attending the school.

Mechanical Branch.—The operations of the school in the workshop languished early in the year, but have lately been much extended under Captain Close's management.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Value of work executed in 1857-58 - - -	3,853	2	2
Ditto - - 1858-59 - - -	11,075	5	7
Ditto - - 1859-60 - - -	10,855	9	4

All kinds of work are done for the public, as well as Government, from making a box to turning a piston for a steam-engine.

Probationary Engineers.—During the year a new class of pupils has been added to the school. In November 1859, eight young men arrived from England, three first class and five second class, and were sent to the school for further instruction, to enable them to pass the test laid down for assistant engineers in the Public Works code.

The whole number passed the standard in April, and are waiting for employment under Government. They are learning Murathi, and drawing plans of buildings in Poona.

The engineering school is to be placed under the sole control of the Educational Department, the superintendent *ex officio* to be the executive engineer of Poona and Kirkee.

This arrangement is the best that could be made, the Supreme Government having refused, under financial pressure, to sanction the expenditure necessary for the complete organization of the school.

Ahmedabad College.—Just before the close of the year, the sanction was received for the establishment of a college at Ahmedabad. Measures are being considered for its organization.

English Education.—The annual centralised examination of English schools, established two years ago, was held in September 1859, and showed a gratifying improvement in all the schools.

English Schools.—An examination (before alluded to) of English teachers and others, candidates for employment as teachers, was, during the year, set on foot by the inspector, Central Division, and the consequence has been a considerable shifting and arrangement of teachers, to the manifest benefit of our English schools.

Central

Appendix (K.)—*continued.*

Central School, Elphinstone Institution, Bombay.—Number of pupils, 551. This school pursues a steady course of improvement. It is by far the best school in Western India.

Poona College School.—The numbers at the end of the year were—

	In April 1860.	In April 1859.
College school -	194	164
Branches - -	198	152
TOTAL - - -	392	316

The master, Mr. Roonan, deserves great credit for his zeal. The Poona boys, who used to write worse than any others, now write as well as the best, and they carry off by far the largest proportion of scholarships at the Poona College.

The central school and the Poona College school are the only establishments in this Presidency which can be considered high schools. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in the course of the year, adverting to my frequent complaints of the deficiencies of the department under that head, called for a statement of the expense which would be required to supply them. A plan was accordingly submitted for founding high schools at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Rutnagherry.

The other Government English schools in the Presidency division are the Fort branch of the Elphinstone Institution, Jagonath Sunkershett's school, Goculdoss Tejpal's school, Poona Camp school, Ahmednuggur English school, Sattara English school, and Sholapore English school.

The attendance at almost all these schools, except Sholapore, has improved.

Arrangements have been made, during the year, to open a wholly self-supporting English school in the fort of Bombay, to be under Government management, and also partially self-supporting school at Nassick.

Schools have all been supplied with assistant masters paid out of the fees. They are in an efficient state, and have all increased in numbers.

The Sholapore English school is unsuccessful, and the master will be removed.

The most important seminary for masters in the central division is the normal school attached to the Poona College. I am not satisfied that this institution is sufficiently professional in its character, nor perhaps is it likely to be so, until a trained master of method from England is placed at its head.

The school sent out in the course of the year 11 vernacular teachers, all of whom knew more or less English, and were well furnished with ordinary school knowledge.

English Schools in the Southern Division.—The "Sirdar's College" at Belgaum was placed under the Educational Department during the year. It has greatly improved in numbers and efficiency.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1860 - - - - -	96
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - 1859 - - - -	63
Increase - - -	33

The pupils acquitted themselves much better at the annual examination than the previous year.

The English school at Dharwar, which had been closed in consequence of the people failing to pay their subscriptions, was re-opened in January 1859. It is now flourishing.

Number of pupils - - - - - - - - 100

The English school at Rutnagherry maintains its reputation as the best of our schools under a native master.

Number of pupils - - - - - - - - 94

The school-house is too small for these numbers; it is to be enlarged.

English Schools in the Northern Division.—These are 11 to 13 of last year, owing to the closing of the English department of two vernacular schools. The number of English students is, however, 1,127, the same as last year. The increase is chiefly at Surat and Ahmedabad. There is a decrease at Kaira, Rajkote, and Palunpoor. The schools in the Presidency are thriving; those in the political districts the reverse.

There are nine inferior Anglo-vernacular schools, containing 117 scholars.

Appendix (K.)—*continued.*

I regret to observe, that the English schools in Goozerat do not supply students to the Elphinstone College. It is therefore most difficult to find Goozeratees qualified for employment as English teachers, especially of the higher grade.

Vernacular Schools, Central Division.—Nineteen schools were opened by a re-distribution of funds obtained by closing others. Eleven schools were closed in the Poona and Ahmednuggur zillahs.

8,613 in 1859. 8,532 in 1860.

Very little change, however, has taken place in the attendance, which has been apparently checked by the ever-increasing rigour of the department, in inspecting registers, and exacting school fees, which the poor population of the Deccan is ill able to pay.

During the next monsoon some of the most incompetent masters will be brought into Poona, and instructed at the normal school.

Many vernacular schools have been supplied with maps, furniture, &c., out of the fee funds.

Northern Division.—There has been a gratifying increase of vernacular schools and scholars in this division, and the agencies, which the inspector also visits.

The schools are 209 against 190 in 1859, and the scholars 13,780 against 11,413 in 1859. Of these, 4,093 belong to the political agencies, so that in the Northern Division, properly so called, the number of vernacular scholars was 9,687.

Mr. Hope has done all that could be done to supply professional training to the Goozerat vernacular masters at the Ahmedabad normal school. For Murathi masters (in Tanna and Kandeish), he depends on the Poona College.

Seven hundred and eight girls receive instruction in 11 private schools, aided by Government, and 278 in Government schools. These figures surpass by 431 those of 1859.

Southern Division.—Two vernacular schools have been closed, one of which will be shortly re-opened under the re-distribution order. Five wholly self-supporting schools have been opened in the Dharwar and Rutnagherry zillahs, and the management entrusted to the department. This is a new and most interesting feature in the history of native education. These masters receive five rupees a month each.

The inspector speaks of the vernacular schools as generally thriving, but the difficulty of making the people pay their subscriptions regularly continues.

The attendance of pupils is about the same as last year.

The candidate schoolmasters' class at Dharwar is still in a low state, not having a proper master allowed for it.

Central Industrial.—An account of the mechanical school at Poona has been given above.

The David Sassoon industrial school at Bombay is flourishing. The boys learn tailoring, smith's work, turning, and carpentry.

A low caste industrial school for Mahars and Maugs is in contemplation at Poona.

The school in the dockyard, Bombay, has been re-organised on a liberal foundation, and placed under the inspection of the department, so far as the non-mechanical teaching is concerned.

Sinde English school.

It should be premised that there are five institutions for imparting general English education to natives of this province; one at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Shikarpore, Sukkur, and Thattah, respectively. Besides these, there is at Kurrachee a mission school, in no way supported by Government, a camp private school receiving a Government grant in aid, and an engineering or purely scientific class, maintained wholly by the State. A Roman Catholic school is also under organization.

Of the above schools, those at Shikarpore and Thattah are creations of the town municipalities during the past year. The latter opened in December last, under a master, upon the monthly salary of 45 rupees; and the former has only commenced operations during the present April, under a recipient of 80 rupees per mensem, with liberty to take fees for the first six months. The Sukkur school continues the successful career which might have been augured from its opening in January 1859, under a master on 100 rupees per mensem. The sums periodically expended are particularly specified, to show the liberality displayed by communities in the support of English schools, to which the Government treasury does not contribute one rupee.

But the two Government English schools at Kurrachee and Hyderabad are not without municipal support. The former is allowed a second assistant master on 35 rupees per mensem, and a scholarship every alternate year; and the latter receives 30 rupees monthly from the municipal chest, in addition to the authorised sum disbursed by Government. In fact, were we to add together the regular monthly payments made by municipalities in Sinde, for the sole object of supporting English schools in that province, a total would be found of 300 rupees, or a yearly grant of 3,600 rupees. Every one of these disbursements has been voted or carried into effect within the last two years. And, independently of monthly payments, donations for books, furniture prizes, and other objects, are both liberal and frequent.

	Rs.
Shikarpore	80
Sukkur	100
Hyderabad	30
Kurrachee	40
Tattah	50
Total	*Rs.* 300

The Kurrachee English school labours under considerable difficulties, the greatest of which is the migratory character of the inhabitants of this town, and consequent impracti-

cability

Appendix (K.)—*continued.*

cability of keeping together a progressing class of pupils. The second obstacle to success is, that the diversity of castes and countries of the boys forbids the use of any common vernacular naturally intended for the special instruction of Sindees; the school has numbered but few natives of the province, and the reason is self-evident. The population of Kurrachee is not that of Sinde. Viewed in other respects, the institution is conducted in a praiseworthy manner, is highly popular, and has produced many smart and apt scholars qualified for public employment. Among those who have excelled, one or two of the few Sindee pupils are prominent. The average daily attendance during the past year is recorded at 105.

The Hyderabad English school quite answers the expectations entertained of it, upon reorganization in 1858. Its position makes it most frequented by natives of the province, for Hyderabad is the old capital of their associations, and so many families of the learned and more respectable class reside there to this day, that a good school could scarcely fail of success. The contest for a scholarship, to take effect from the 1st May 1860-61, has shown that the pupils of this establishment are likely to do credit to their instructor. Some few of the papers sent in, considering the very limited training of the writers, are full of promise. The average daily attendance may be recorded at 95.

The other schools are of too recent formation to need separate notice. They are all likely to be productive of good; and in the case of Sukkur, their influence not only directly benefits the middle or humble classes, but six of the young Khyrpore meers have been, for the past year, among the registered pupils. It may here be noted that by Government sanction of the 4th January 1860, No. 28, the appointment of an English tutor was authorised for the meers of Hyderabad. A gentleman has been lately nominated to the office, in communication with the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, and is daily expected from the Presidency.

During the past year Government has been more than once addressed with a view to bettering and enlarging the sphere of action of Sindee English schools. It was proposed to send an English master to the 200 boys in the Larkhana vernacular school, and to assist the Sukkur community by a grant-in-aid. Neither of these proposals have met with sanction. The time will perhaps arrive when this question may be reconsidered. In the meanwhile it has been contemplated to form an educational fund by the application, to general educational purposes, of sums now paid by Government for the support of ordinary vernacular schools, so soon as local communities shall be prepared to take such payments into their own hands.

Resolution, No. 2423, of 12 October 1859.
Letter, No. 722, of 17 February 1860.

This fund is not only, however, required for the support of English schools; it is especially needed for the due organization of a class for training vernacular schoolmasters. The normal class, as at present constituted, is insufficiently provided with instructors. There is but one Sindee teacher, on 15 rupees per mensem, the pay of an ordinary village schoolmaster. All other supervision is gratuitous. Under these circumstances it cannot be surprising that there are not more than six pupils in the class. Four of these are very promising and clever lads. None are admitted but Sindees.

Normal Class.

Vernacular schools continue on the increase, springing up one by one, according to the amount of collections available for purposes of local educational expenditure. Funds have been declared ready for a great many, for whom the only difficulty is to obtain competent masters. It is not an easy thing to find untrained moollas and akhoonds to carry out any thing like a system of instruction, however primitive. As a rule, the knowledge which they uphold is unconnected with usefulness, and wedded to the prejudices of years; their sole claim to employment rests upon the inheritance of a family profession.

Appendix (L.)

STATEMENT showing the Number of Schools and Scholars for the Year 1859-60, contrasted with that for the Year 1858-59.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

	1858-59.		1859-60.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
Northern Division - - - - -	13*	1,127	11	1,127
Central - ditto - - - - -	9	1,506	9	1,591
Southern ditto - - - - -	3	242	3	266
TOTAL - - -	25	2,875	23	2,984

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

	1858-59.		1859-60.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
Northern Division - - - - -	196*	11,413	209	13,780
Central - ditto - - - - -	212	8,613	216	8,532
Southern ditto - - - - -	77	5,667	85	5,767
TOTAL - - -	479	25,693	510	28,079

* Including Political Agencies.

Appendix (M.)

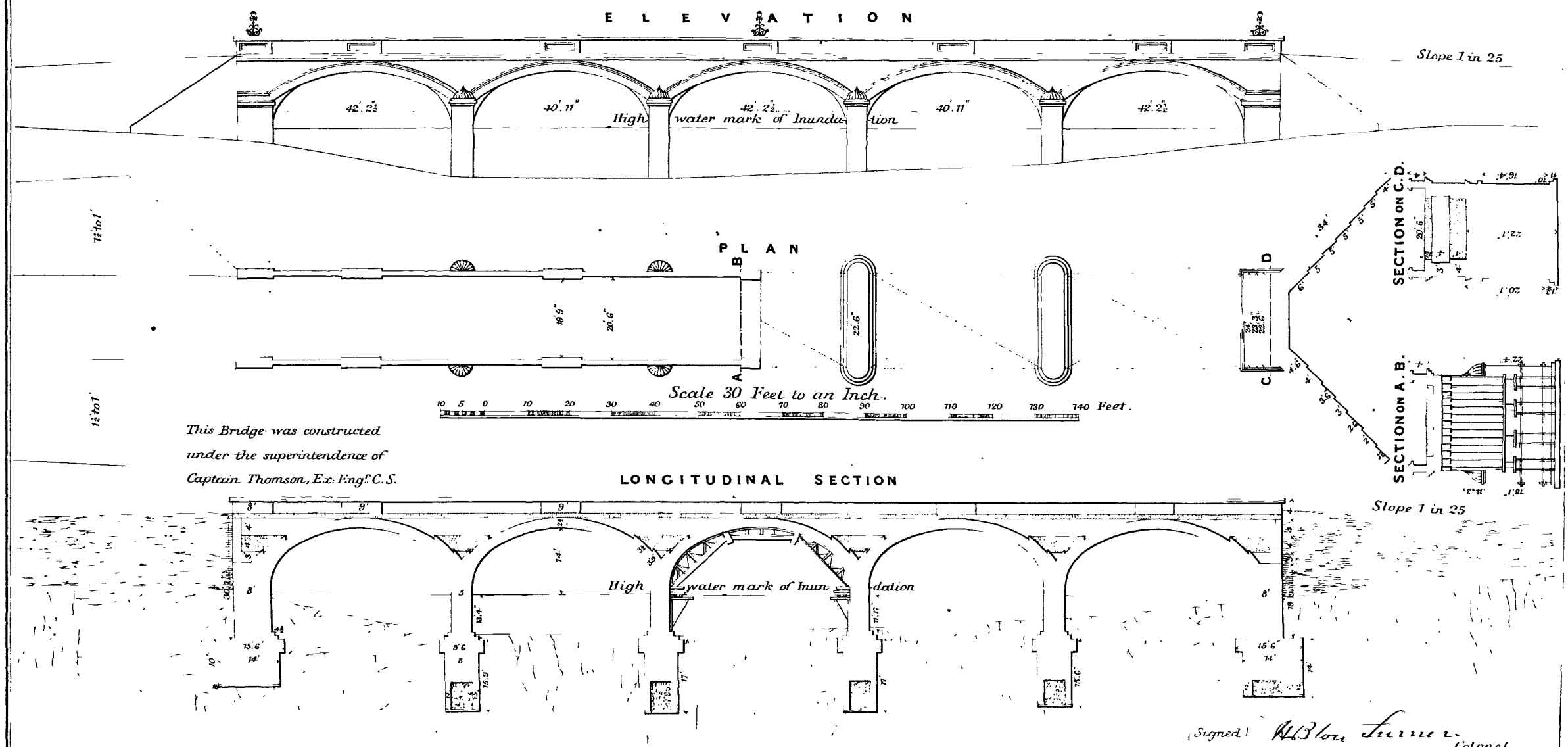
MEMORANDUM of Vernacular Schools in Sinde.

Collectorates.	Government.	Approximate Daily Number of Pupils.	Partly supported by Government.	Approximate Daily Number of Pupils.	Municipal.	Approximate Daily Number of Pupils.	Local Funds.	Approximate Daily Number of Pupils.	Jageer.	Approximate Daily Number of Pupils.	Indigenous.	Approximate Daily Number of Pupils.
Kurrachee -	2	55	4	313	–	–	3	56	–	–	178	1,826
Hyderabad -	7	231	1	170	1	43	11	410	2	40	226	3,034
Shikarpore -	–	–	10	600	1	54	2	51	4	88	259	3,992
TOTAL - -	9	286	15	1,083	2	97	16	517	6	128	663	8,852

PLAN, SECTIONS, AND ELEVATION

of the Masonry Bridge constructed across the Fullailee on the Hydrabad (Sind) & Meerpoor Road.

Cost Rupees 35,722.



This Bridge was constructed under the superintendence of Captain Thomson, Ex: Engr. C.S.

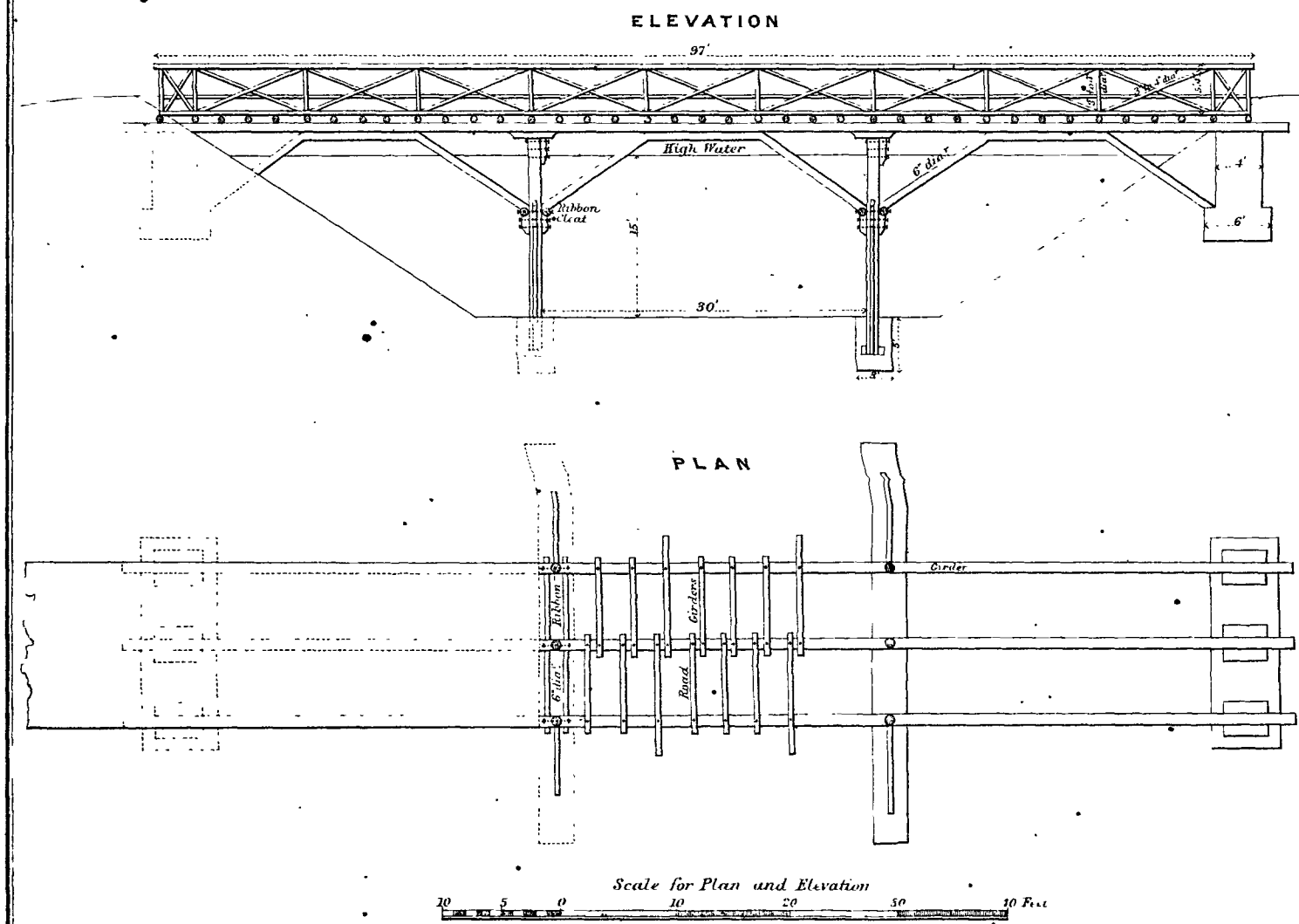
(Signed) H. Blow Turner Colonel.
Chief Engineer in Sind

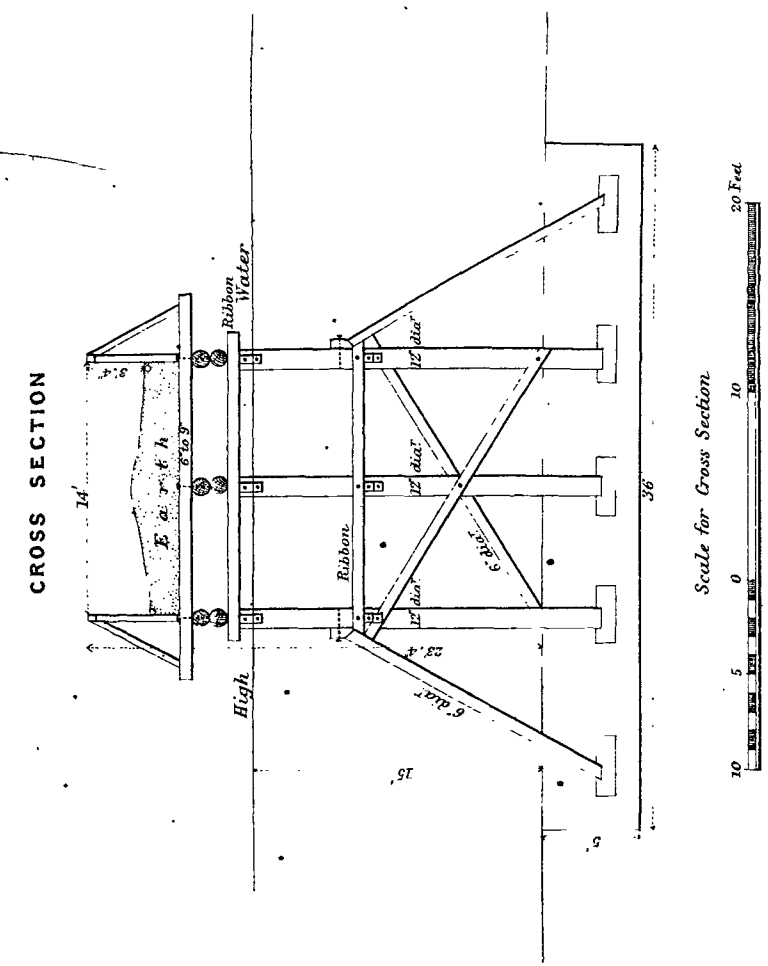
Chief Engineer's Office, Camp Kurrachee. 1st May 1860.

PLAN, SECTION AND ELEVATION

Of Temporary Wooden Bridge across new Fullailee.

Cost Rupees 1861_13_0_





(Signed) H. Blood Turner Colonel,

Chief Engineer in Sind.

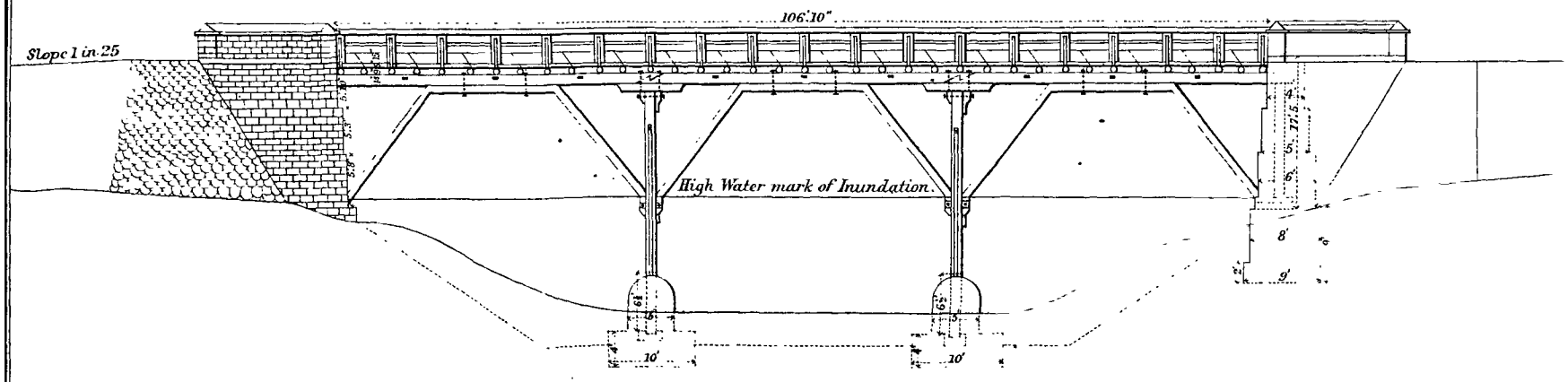
Chief Engineer's Office, Camp Kurrachee, 1st May, 1860.

PLAN, SECTION AND ELEVATION

Of the Permanent Wooden Bridge erected across the new Follailee cut on the Road between the Town of Hydrabad (Sind) and Meanee.

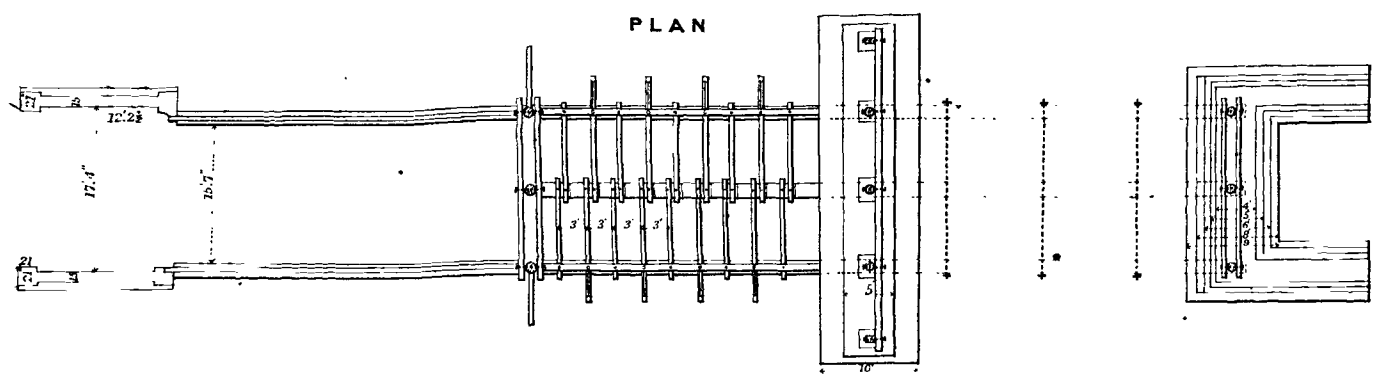
Cost Rupees 7936-8-

ELEVATION

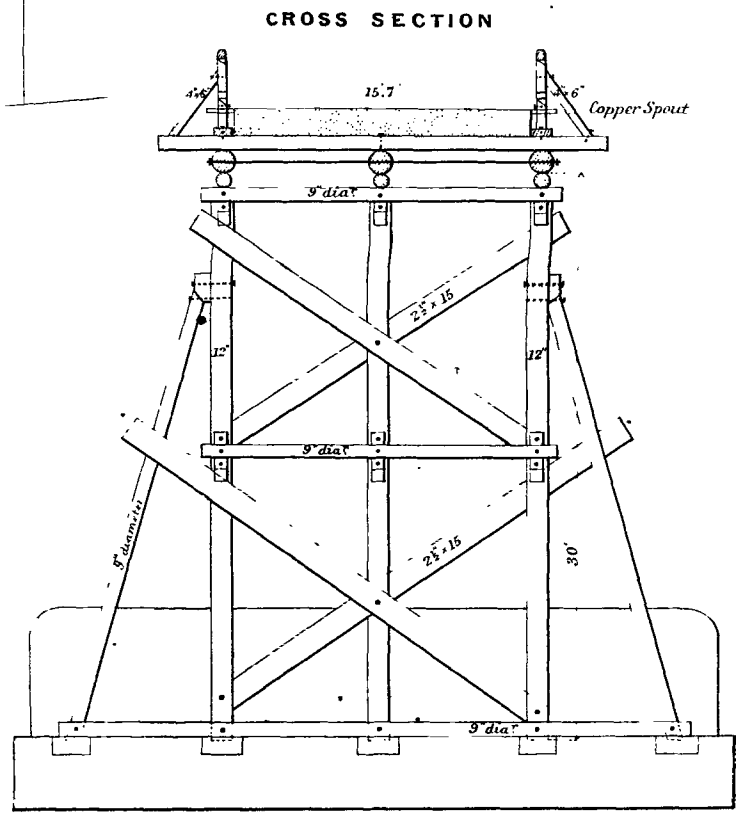


This Bridge was constructed under the superintendence of Captain Thomson Ex: Engineer, Central Sind.

PLAN



CROSS SECTION



Scale for Plan & Elevation

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Feet

10 5 0 10 20 30

Scale for Section

(Signed) R. Blood Sumner
Colonel,
Chief Engineer in Sind.

Chief Engineer's Office, Camp Kurrachee 1st May, 1860.

Appendix (N.)

BRIEF Notice of the most important Public Works in progress in the Bombay Presidency, during the Year 1859–60.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

Dharwar Collectorate.—The seven miles of the road from Lingunmutt to the Tenaí Ghât, left incomplete in 1858-59, have been finished. Of the road from Goonjee to Jugglepeit, 16¼ miles have been lined out, of which 13½ miles have been cleared of jungle, and formed. Expended in 1859-60, 26,399 rupees.

Suttara Collectorate.—Road from Kurrar to Chiploon *viâ* the Koombharlee Ghât, 43 road bridges and 220 drains completed, or nearly so. One large bridge, of three arches, of 60′ span, and another of five arches, of 60′ span, nearly completed. The road was opened to traffic early in the season, and a toll imposed, which yielded, from October to April, 7,757 rupees. The ghât has been used during the season by 10,100 carts, and 205,500 pack bullocks. Expended in 1859-60, 13,637 rupees.

Northern Concan.—The Shapoor bridge (on Bombay and Agra road), of three arches of 30′ span, has been completed, together with the approaches connecting it with the old line. Expended in 1859–60, 5,651 rupees.

Nassick.—An improvement to the Chundunpooree Ghât, on the road from Poona to Nassick, has been in progress, and two-thirds of the work has been accomplished. Expended in 1859–60, 1,606 rupees.

Khandeish.—Improvement of the old line of Agra road from Sindwa to Panakheira, and construction of new line from Panakheira to the Taptee, seven miles of roadway, completed, with drains and bridges, and moorun during 1859–60, and 2¼ miles finished up to formation level. The parapet walls to the bridges and drains are as yet unbuilt. The whole road has been, with the exception of 433 yards, rendered traversable for carts in the dry season. Expended during the year, 59,708 rupees.

Mhow.—The road from Mhow to the Simrole Ghât (10 miles) on the line to Asseerghur, has been completed, with the exception of the bridges, of which only four are completed, and one of three arches partly so. The construction of the road was undertaken on an emergent order from Sir R. Hamilton. Expended in 1859–60, 13,478 rupees.

Bombay and Agra Road.—Mhow Division.—Extraordinary repairs to the portion between Mhow and the top of the Sindwa Ghât have been in progress, and 40 culverts and slab drains have been constructed. Between Indore and the Dewass boundary, the centre portion of the road has been embanked for about 5½ miles, and side gutters cut; 2½ miles of road embanked between Dewass boundary and Muxee. Expended, 47,135 rupees.

CANALS and IRRIGATION.

Eleven large and important tanks, some for irrigation purposes, and others for containing drinking water, have been repaired and improved, and many other tanks of less importance have been repaired in the Dharwar district, at an expenditure, during the year, of 38,016 rupees. Repairs have been made to irrigation tanks in the Sholapore district, at a cost of 2,941 rupees. In the Nassick district repairs and improvements have been completed to seven bundaras, and the repairs to 13 others are in progress. Expended 5,418 rupees.

Khandeish.—The improvements of the Antapore and Mohurree bundaras were continued, the latter afterwards suspended. Expended, 5,548 rupees.

Aden.—The clearing out and improvement of the extensive tanks in the Taweela valley has been in progress. Expended in 1859–60, 80,369 rupees.

Appendix (N.)—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Belgaum.—Two sets of quarters for Ordnance subordinates in the forts have been completed. Expended in the year, 3,763 rupees. The alterations and additions to the arsenal have made good progress, the old store-rooms have been removed, and the following buildings constructed:—A gun shed, 143½′ × 24′, with fire engine shed, 22′ × 24′, under one roof, and a new laboratory and deposit room. One range of upper-storied store-rooms, about three-fourths completed. Expended during the year, 19,129 rupees.

Twelve solitary cells and two new plunge baths have been constructed. A permanent barrack for one company of artillery in the fort has been completed, and the adaptation of one of the old barracks for a school-room and library has been commenced. Extensive additions to the European hospital nearly completed. Expended in 1859-60, 14,868 rupees.

Two ferry boats and a flying bridge across the Yedgunga nearly finished. A traveller's bungalow built at Kolapore. Expended on these works, during the year, 6,885 rupees.

Rutnagherry.—A beacon has been erected at the entrance of the Malwan harbour, the expenditure in 1859-60 being 178 rupees.

Sattara.—Travellers' bungalows at Sattara and Meera have been completed. Expended in the year, 879 rupees.

Sholapore.—2,115 rupees have been expended in enlarging the commissariat store-room in the cantonment, and 5,143 rupees on military buildings of a temporary character. A new roof has been put to the mamlutdar's cutcherry, Barsee, and a traveller's bungalow erected at Tandoolwarree. Expended on these works, during the year, 3,856 rupees.

Poona.—A guard-room for the solitary cells has been erected at a cost of 2,249 rupees. Tiled sheds for the reception of additional stores in the arsenal, and a shed for hospital and barrack furniture have been erected, by contract. No payments on account of these works were made during the year. Of the new upper-roomed barracks at Wanowree, five are completed and in occupation, and a sixth nearly so. One range of patcherries for 20 families, nearly three-fourths completed. Expended in 1859-60, 63,837 rupees; 16,899 rupees have been granted to the owners of the houses in the old Wanowree bazar, as compensation for the removal of their houses, to make way for the barracks. About two-thirds of the houses have been pulled down. Tiled pendals for sick horses of artillery at Poona, and cavalry at Kirkee, have been built at a cost of 13,221 rupees.

Bombay.—An additional corning house has been added to the Mazagon powder works, and four lightning conductors to the magazine. Additional buildings in the powder manufactory have been provided, and additions and alterations to other buildings therein effected. Racks for the stowage of stores provided in the grand arsenal. Second stories have been added to the harness-room and to the laboratory in the grand arsenal. In the gun carriage manufactory, a building for cutting fuzes, plugs, &c., the Minie bullet factory, an upper-storied store-room, sawyers', turners' and smiths' sheds have been completed. Expended on the above 86,286 rupees.

Temporary accommodation provided for the families of European troops at Colaba; a temporary hospital at Colaba a stable for 50 horses in the Remount lines, and a new gateway and bridges to the Apollo entrance to the fort completed. Expended, 44,468 rupees. An upper story added to the European general hospital, and improvements and alterations to the building effected. Expended, 9,181 rupees.

A 10-ton crane has been erected in the town custom-house wharf. Stone steps at the custom-house pier rebuilt and enlarged, and two tiled sheds constructed on it. Expended, 12,855 rupees. A pair of gates fitted to the Falkland slip, a boiler shed in the dockyard, three-fourths completed, and a boiler-room, to contain the boiler of the Nasmyth's hammer-shed, completed. The entrance to the middle dock has been widened. Expended, 19,366 rupees.

The main hall and side ailes of the Town Hall and of Government House, Parell, fine polished and plastered. Cast-iron pipes laid down to supply Government House, Parell, with Vehar water; the Governor's and private secretary's rooms at Parell lined with papers and mouldings, and six cast-iron fountains put up in place of old ones, at Parell. Expended, 14,364 rupees.

Nassick.—A commissariat store and guard-room built. Lines for police corps and a new cutcherry at Peinth completed. Expended, 7,945 rupees.

Ahmednuggur.—

Appendix (N.)—*continued.*

Ahmednuggur.—Twelve temporary barracks for a wing of European infantry, with hospital and out-buildings, completed. Expended, 1,03,401 rupees, but of this amount, 52,262 rupees have been the cost of the Persian barrack materials.

Khandeish.—Two barracks for a company of European troops have been in progress at Asseerghur; the walls of one and plinth of the other completed. A pendall at Sindwa, for European troops travelling by bullock train, completed. Expended, 21,617 rupees.

Mhow.—A barrack for two companies of infantry, at Indore, is on the point of completion. Married men's quarters at Indore built nearly up to the plinth. Lines for 500 Native Infantry at Indore nearly completed. Permanent upper-storied barracks for an infantry regiment at Mhow, on the Bengal standard plan, were commenced in October 1859. Three are ready for the floors, but are suspended for want of the iron material to be used in their construction, there having been much difficulty in procuring carriage for the material from Bombay. Ten temporary barracks for European infantry at Mhow completed. The old cavalry stables at Mhow converted into barracks. Twelve temporary barracks at Mhow erected, but afterwards destroyed by a hurricane. Temporary quarters for families of the foot artillery erected. A hospital erected in the lines of the 19th regiment N. I., and another for the residency escort. Expended on the above, in the year, 2,08,658 rupees.

Ahmedabad.—Temporary accommodation for the head quarters' wing, Her Majesty's 4th K. O. regiment at Ahmedabad, consisting of officers' quarters, barracks and quarters for soldiers' families, solitary cells and outhouses completed. A temporary hospital, with outbuildings for the artillery, and a temporary church completed. At Baroda two extra temporary barracks for Europeans, a canteen for the Royal Artillery, and a hospital, with outbuildings, for the 8th regiment Native Infantry, constructed. Expended in 1859-60, 87,991 rupees.

Deesa.—The patcherries for the European regiment have been completed, also the temporary barracks and patcherries at Mount Aboo, and an electric telegraph office at Nuggur Parkur. Expended, 12,350 rupees.

Nusseerabad and Neemuch.—At Nusseerabad a new cavalry barrack and a new infantry barrack nearly completed. Eight infantry barracks, which were commenced in the preceding year and eight patcherries completed; 12 solitary cells with guard-room constructed. One barrack re-roofed, and the roofs of six others repaired. Gun shed completed, and plunge baths for the cavalry and infantry nearly so. At Neemuch the new infantry barracks and patcherries very nearly completed, and a new barrack for the artillery in progress. Baths for the artillery and infantry about half finished; and a new travellers' bungalow completed. At Ajmere a hospital, guard-room, two native doctors' houses, and two wells constructed for the Mhair regiment. A new gaol and a new post-office have made some progress, being about one-third and one-half completed respectively. The expenditure on all the above works has not yet been reported by the executive engineer.

Aden.—Tunnel under the Munsooree heights, 1,052 feet in length, completed. It was worked from both ends, and the driftways met one inch out of line and four inches out of level. The accuracy thus attained is remarkable when it is taken into consideration that the levels over the hills had to be taken with a Mason's level, the sides of the hills being too steep to admit of the use of a spirit level. Barracks for two companies of European infantry in Front bay completed, with the exception of one patcherry and some of the subsidiary buildings. Artillery barracks in Front bay completed, excepting a few of the buildings connected with the hospital. Pendalls for 60 men of the sappers and miners completed. The condenser buildings at the isthmus have been completed, but the engine has not yet worked properly, owing to the pump valves being out of order. Two condensers at Steamer Point have been erected, and all the buildings connected therewith completed. Expended during the year, 90,859 rupees.

Appendix (O.)

Military. Fortification. Fortified inclosure in the camp of Kurrachee. Harbour defences.

THE proposition to fortify Kurrachee has been negatived by the Government of India, I believe, however, that the Supreme Government is under the false impression that the battery constructed at Munora in 1854 is in an effective state. Such, however, as represented in my letter No. 275 of 6th February last, is not the case, and it is practically out of the question to restore it. Kurrachee harbour is therefore perfectly open to attack, and, as the cantonment is distant, the smallest enemy's vessel might destroy all the shipping in the harbour with impunity.

Military. Accommodation for Troops. Aqueduct and well for supplying water to plunge bath. New European infantry barracks, Kurrachee.

This work has been completed, together with the addition to it sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 316, 7th February 1860. The latter answers very satisfactorily, but to the plunge bath, which is on a high level, the water flows in a very sluggish stream. There are, I fear, some small leaks in the earthenware pipes made at Tatta, which affect the stream when delivered at the high level of the plunge bath, but are unimportant when the water is turned into the supply cistern.

Constructing quarters for sick officers at Ghizree.

These quarters have been completed. They consist of three detached bungalows, each containing one sitting-room, two bed-rooms, with bath-rooms and out-offices. These buildings are of permanent construction, and have cost 7,217 rupees. It is now proposed to furnish them.

Constructing lines for two rifle regiments at Jacobabad.

These lines were commenced during the past year, and are about half-finished, they will probably be completed during the current year. I have lately reported to Government that the manner in which the work is being done is very creditable to Lieutenant Pyur, the executive engineer, and to Mr. Radenhurst, who is superintending them.

Military. Ordnance. Powder magazine at Hydrabad.

14. This work has been at length completed, with the exception of the lightning conductors, which will be fixed in a few days. The total cost has been 14,286 rupees, of which 7,058 rupees has been expended during the year. The roof of this magazine is vaulted, but not bomb-proof, and although the wall showed the effect of the thrust of the vault, a few buttresses, promptly added by Captain Thomson, have arrested the threatened injury, and I have no doubt the magazine will prove to be a very durable and useful structure.

Naval. Constructing a mud dock and shed at Ghizree.

15. This work has been completed at a cost of 7,355 rupees, but it is not a satisfactory work in its present state. The Ghizree creek has perceptibly shoaled since the work was commenced, and the dock, as well as the jetty near it, have, I fear, been permanently injured by the railway pier which has been built higher up the creek, and projects so far across the channel, that the tide does not now scour the mud bank at the end of the jetty and at the mouth of the dock.

Lathe shop in the Naval yard at Kotree.

16. This work has been nearly completed at a cost of 3,772 rupees, and will prove a useful addition to the Government naval establishment at that place.

Judicial. Gaols. Quarters for the apothecary and Naib gaoler, Kurrachee Gaol.

17. Have been completed during the year for the sum of 3,265 rupees.

Ecclesiastical. Churches. Church at Hydrabad.

18. This church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop on the 23d of February last. The design of the edifice is early English; it is built of red brick with cut stone quoins, plinth and mouldings. The building is universally admired, and will be a durable monument of Christianity in Sind; but it is much to be regretted that it was not completed years ago, when there was a large number of European troops at the station; now the number is so reduced that the church is is not a quarter filled. The church furniture is mean, though an ample sum was sanctioned for providing it in every way adapted to the building. The whole cost of the work has been 48,667 rupees, of which 11,450 rupees has been spent during the year.

Ecclesiastical. Burial Grounds. Cemetery at Munora.

19. Has been provided, that in the cantonment at Kurrachee being too distant for the interment of persons dying at Munora or Keamam, or on board the shipping in the harbour. The cost of the inclosure wall has been 1,587 rupees.

General. Government. Additions to the Commissioner's office.

20. A small two-storied building has been added during the year at a cost of 3,670 rupees, for the accemmodation of the jagheer department.

21. A sum

Appendix (O.)—*continued.*

General. Monuments. Providing marble tablets to, and a plain iron railing round, the Meeanee monument.

21. A sum of 4,000 rupees has been expended during the year in completing the monument erected in 1855 on the battle-field of Meanee from a design by the late Major General Waddington. The work done during the year has been fixing in the panels of the base of the obelisk marble slabs, on which have been engraved the names of the officers and men who fell during the engagement, and the monument has been surrounded by an iron railing. A garden has been laid out within the inclosure, and arrangements made for its being permanently maintained.

Marine. Harbours and Navigation. Kurrachee Harbour improvements.

22. The great event in this department during the year has been the commencement of these works. For years past it has been generally admitted that if the bar at the entrance of the Kurrachee harbour could be removed, so that the depth of water upon it should equal that within the harbour and the break of the sea on the bar prevented, it would become one of the most important harbours in Her Majesty's Eastern possessions, being the natural and only convenient port for the trade of an enormous territory. The question as to whether or not the harbour could be so improved, being one in which experience was the only safe guide, its consideration was entrusted by the Home Government to the most eminent authority on such subjects in England, Mr. J. Walker. Mr. Walker, with the sanction of the Home Government, sent to Kurrachee a civil engineer, Mr. Parkes, in whom he had confidence, to collect by actual survey and local inquiry the preliminary information on which only a definite opinion could with safety be based. Mr. Parkes' report to Mr. Walker, and Mr. Walker's project framed upon that report, have been published, and it is only necessary here to remark that both concur that, for an expenditure of about 300,000 *l.*, the desired improvements can be secured.

23. A portion of that sum embracing the following works:—

	Rs.
1. Keamaree Groyne - - - - - - - -	4,20,000
2. Napier Mole Bridge - - - - - - - -	4,00,000
3. Native Jetty and Quays - - - - - - -	2,80,000
4. New Channel - - - - - - - - -	1,80,000
5. Chinnee Creek Stoppage - - - - - - -	90,000
Total - - -	*Rs.* 1,370,000

has been sanctioned, leaving the balance for further consideration.

24. The works have been commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Price, C.E., one of the covenanted civil engineers engaged in 1855, by the late East India Company. An iron bridge, of 1,200 feet water-way and extensive plant, estimated to cost nearly two lacs of rupees, have been contracted for in England. Pending the arrival of the latter little can be done, and as the price of labour at Kurrachee is at present very high, it is not desirable to hurry forward the works, for there is reason to hope that in a few months hence the great demand for labour for the Sind railway works will have ceased, and that the labour market will then resume its normal state. At the rates at present being paid the cost of the works would exceed Mr. Walker's estimate, but, for the reasons above stated, it is reasonable to expect a considerable reduction during next year. Were it not for the necessity and economy of being prepared for the reception of the plant and materials expected, I should have proposed the suspension of the harbour works until the railway works have been completed.

25. The harbour works, as above described, were commenced on the 9th of February last, and the expenditure during the year has been 29,169 rupees.

Industrial. Mines. Explorations in the Lyneah Vale coal field.

26. A sum of 2,597 rupees has been expended under the direction of the collector of Kurrachee upon the coal mines in the Lyneah valley, near Kotree. I have always doubted the wisdom of expending money upon this mine. The formation is tertiary, certainly as recent as the oolitic formations of England in which mineral coal does not exist, and the lignites with which they abound are very rarely worth working. Expenditure on the part of Government has now, I understand, ceased, and the mine has been made over to the railway company.

Agricultural. Irrigation. Supply channel to the Eastern Narra. Regulating bridge to ditto.

27. On the 7th of May 1859, this channel, commenced in the year 1853, and the bridge, having been completed, water was admitted in the presence of a large concourse of people. Captain Fife states that its fertilising effects extended last year 200 miles down the valley.

 28. The

Appendix (O.)—*continued.*

28. The cost of these works, according to a statement furnished by the superintendent of canals, appears to have been 6,16,026 rupees, a further expense of 57,660 rupees has been sanctioned for protecting the surface of the channel from the action of the water, of which 23,103 rupees has been expended during the year.

29. By a statement, No. 981, submitted by me to the Commissioner, under date the 27th April last, it appears that the returns from the works, and from the subsidiary works in the Lower Narra, have amounted to 3,79,912 rupees, or rather less than one-half the per-centage promised when they were designed.

Agricultural. Irrigation. Mitrao Canal in the direction of Wanga Bazar.

30. This work, estimated to cost 4,22,937 rupees, was commenced on the 9th of March 1859, on a provisional sanction of 50,000 rupees, up to the 30th April 1860 the expenditure had been 45,408 rupees. The following memo., by the superintendent of canals, will explain its present state:—

"The Mitrao canal, being the first perennial canal undertaken in the province, its progress will be watched with more than ordinary interest, and the anxiety of the people in the Hydrabad collectorate to obtain land to cultivate along its banks already indicates a clear perception on their part of the advantages that will be derived from the work. The canal was commenced on the 9th of March 1859, and the ground has been opened as far as the twenty-sixth mile, the total length of the canal being 90 miles. Water was admitted during the last inundation, both for the purpose of irrigating land and furnishing drinking water, the want of which was very severely felt. Up to the end of the present year the canal will have reached the 28th mile of its course, the excavation at the head having a bottom width of 20 feet. The canal is furnished with a temporary head sluice connected with embankments to keep the water under control. The cost of the works up to the end of the year will be less than 50,000 rupees. Water will be admitted again when the Narra is opened, and it is anticipated that a considerable revenue will be derived during the approaching season. While irrigation is being carried on in this way the canal works are not suspended. The extension in length of course goes on without interruption, while the proper increase of width is obtained by excavating parallel side trenches, which, when completed, will have the canal stream admitted into them."

31. In my budget for 1860-61 a further expenditure during the year of one lac of rupees on this work was proposed; but, by the correspondence received with Government Resolution, No. 873 of 1860, I am glad to find that a special grant towards it will be made, and the canal will now, I hope, progress favourably. This work is dependent upon the supply channel before noticed in para. 27; that it will pay well I have no doubt, but I regret to hear that some of the persons who are taking up land upon it have relinquished their former holdings on the older canals, so that their cultivation on the Mitrao canal will not be in addition to what now exists, but a mere transfer.

Agricultural. Irrigation. Survey operations and new projects.

32. During the year two extensive irrigational projects have been submitted by the superintendent of canals. The first for a perennial canal from above Roree to the Fullalie, near Hyderabad, estimated to cost 27,79,383 rupees.

33. The second, for a similar canal from Sukkur to Shadadpoor, estimated to cost 6,98,306 rupees.

34. These two projects are for portion of the series of irrigational works advocated by Captain Fife, and very strongly recommended by the late Commissioner, Sir Bartle E. Frere, in his Report, No. 71 of 1859.

35. Four of the executive engineers of the canal department have been for a greater or less portion of the year engaged on survey and for further similar projects; none of them have, however, reached me, and therefore require no further notice in this place.

Communications. Metalled Road. Approach road from Napier Mole to the Keamanee terminus of the railway.

36. This work has been nearly completed during the year at a cost of 7,721 rupees; the road is unbanked, and 2,334 feet long by 30 feet wide, metalled to 20 feet.

Prolongation of Frere Street.

37. This leads from the cantonment bazar to the railway work-shops and Ghizree junction station, the expense is equally shared by the Government and railway company. The Government moiety will be expended during the current year and the work completed.

Communication. Metalled Roads. Road over the Lukhee Pass.

38. This important work has not yet been finished, delay having been caused by the necessity of importig all the skilled labour, by the difficulty of obtaining blasting powder,

Appendix (O.)—*continued.*

powder, and by the necessity which exists for suspending the work every hot season. Though unfinished, the road is open for traffic, and unless checked for want of funds it will be completed during the current year. The total expenditure on this work has, up to the 30th April, been 35,094 rupees, leaving an unexpended balance of 15,090 rupees.

Communication. Bridges. Bridge over the Fullalie River.

39. This masonry bridge, of which a plan is attached, was commenced in 1856 by Mr. Mossop, C. E., then acting executive engineer, Hyderabad Collectorate. The work was suspended during the mutinies and subsequent financial pressure; its importance in a military point of view induced the late Commissioner to urge its completion, and under the sanction of Government it was resumed in January 1859, and its completion reported last November. Government Resolution No. 2794 of 1859 justly considered the result as highly creditable to Captain Thomson and the subordinates who superintended it. It has been completed for 35,722 rupees, being slightly within the estimated cost.

Permanent wooden bridge on the Hyderabad town and Meanee road.

40. Was commenced during 1858-59, and completed in the month of September last at a cost of 7,936 rupees. It is built of teak wood, and though rough is strong, and will probably last many years. In a country like Sind, however, where teak timber is enormously expensive, and lime and clay of excellent quality abundant, I consider it a mistake to construct bridges of teak timber. A sketch of this bridge also is annexed.

Communication. Bridges. Temporary wooden bridge, Hyderabad camp and Meanee road.

41. A third bridge also over the Fullalie on the line of the trunk road from Hyderabad to Roree was constructed during the year at a cost of 1,861 rupees. It will be seen from the annexed sketch that the road-way is not high enough for boats to pass under it; it impedes navigation, and must be removed. It is however, in contemplation to alter the road, so as to avoid the necessity of crossing the Fullalie except at the masonry bridge on the Alyar ka Tanda road, and a survey for that object is in hand.

Communication. River Improvements. Improving the Hujjamree new cut.

42. This work is in progress in anticipation of the sanction of Government. The channel, I am happy to be able to report, is already improved, and there is reason to hope that it may remain navigable until the railway is completed, when the tidal creeks will become of little use.

Stone pitching the left bank of the Indus, near Hyderabad.

43. *Rs.* 5,291 has been expended on this account during the year, the total expenditure having been 6,615 rupees. The executive engineer reports that the work has been successful, but as the buildings in the entrenched camp are no longer maintained by Government, the expenditure of so large a sum on the bank is of doubtful expediency, and I have not sanctioned a further application for funds for repairing the same during the past or current years.

Communications. River Improvements. Stone pitching the right bank Indus above Kotree; protecting bank with matting.

44. *Rs.* 6,767 has been expended in repairing and extending the stone pitching on the right bank, and 4,000 rupees in protecting that above Kotree with matting, of which 5,476 and 3,671 rupees respectively were expended during the year. All attempts to preserve the river bank by simply covering it with mats have proved unsatisfactory, and the present instance is no exception. The expenditure has not materially checked the encroachment of the river, and an experimental groyne thrown out from the bank has had very little effect. The only method of permanently protecting the river bank which has been tried is pitching it with stone, and I advised the Commissioner to offer to the railway company, on condition that it would undertake permanently to maintain the bank, a fixed sum, being a moiety of the estimated cost of protecting the river bank above Kotree; but that offer has been declined, and as the railway company are now primarily interested in preserving the bank, and as no injury can be sustained by any of the Government property so long as their works are maintained, no further expenditure on the right bank need be incurred beyond what is required to preserve the stone pitching of that portion used by the Indus flotilla.

Electric Telegraph. Constructing a signaller's office at Budduna.

45. An office has been built at a cost of 6,502 rupees; the use of this building it is difficult to understand; moreover, the locality being swampy and unhealthy, I doubt its being long retained.

Obelisks for carrying the E. T. were across the Indus at Sukkur, Bukkur and Roree.

46. Six masonry towers for this purpose were sanctioned at a cost of 12,759 rupees. Five only have been built as it was found that the sixth was unnecessary. The cost of the five has been 15,168 rupees, or 409 rupees in excess of the sum sanctioned for six. These towers answer perfectly, but they are unnecessarily high, and a smaller expenditure would have effected the object equally well.

Agricultural. Irrigation. Canal clearances, and the maintenance of irrigational works.

47. The sum expended on this account during the year has been exclusive of establishment.

By the Collector of Kurrachee - - - - -	*Rs.* 59,980
By the Collector of Hydrabad - - - - -	2,31,493
By the Collector of Shikarpore - - - - -	1,51,627
By the Political Superintendent of Frontier - - -	27,500
By the Superintendent of Canals - - - - -	57,952
Total - - -	*Rs.* 5,28,552

48. A reduced

Appendix (O.)—*continued.*

48. A reduced expenditure will, it is believed, suffice in future, as it is asserted that the canals have been much improved by the heavy expenditure on them during a few years past.

Repairs of roads.

49. A sum of 207,918 rupees was sanctioned for the repairs of the 6,715 miles of cantonment, trunk, and district roads during the year, but the small amount allotted to Sinde rendered it necessary to curtail that amount to 122,943 rupees, the actual expenditure being 108,554 rupees.

Repairs of buildings.

50. A sum of about 114,000 rupees was sanctioned at the commencement of the year on this account, but for the reasons above assigned 70,123 rupees only have been expended. Many buildings have not been repaired at all.

Establishments.

51. The cost of establishments in Sinde is excessive, including "direction," it is equivalent to 28–19 per cent. of the sum actually expended on works. A considerable portion of this latter, however, is effected by revenue officers without any assistance whatever from the Public Works Department; were that expenditure deducted, the proportional cost of establishments would be still higher.

52. This, it is true, arises in part from a portion of the canal department having been employed in surveying; but I consider that department too extensive, and unless Captain Fife's system of perennial canal is at once to be carried out with vigour, it should, in my opinion, be reduced.

53 The following changes have taken place during the year:—

Engineer establishment.

On the 5th January 1860 I resumed charge of the office of chief engineer from Lieutenant Colonel Hart, who had been acting since May 1858.

Captain Fife, superintendent of canals, has taken a furlough to Europe, Captain Soady having been appointed to act for him.

Mr. W. H. Price, C.E. and B.A., has been transferred from the Canal Department to a new office, that of superintendent of the harbour works, his appointment in the Canal Department has not been filled up.

Lieutenant Le Messurier has been promoted from 4th to 3d class executive engineer.

Three young officers of the engineers have joined the department during the yea, are employed as assistants to executive officers.

Mr. G. W. Mossop, C.E., proceeded to Europe, on medical certificate, for twelve months on the 5th June 1859.

The services of Mr. H. L. Inman were dispensed with by Government on the 8th December last.

Upper and lower subordinate establishment.

The only case of misconduct brought to my notice was that of Serjeant Probationary Assistant Overseer Robert Smith, who in 1855 had been remanded to his corps for misconduct, but in April 1859 was re-appointed to the department; he again misconducted himself, was tried by a court martial, and remanded by the court's sentence to the corps for which he originally enlisted.

Statement of entire expenditure.

55. This document has been prepared with care and in much detail. It will be seen that the gross expenditure corresponds very nearly with the sum allotted, the former being 14,26,831 rupees and the latter 14,23,830 rupees.

Appendix (P.)

SUMMARY of Weekly Traffic Statements of the G. I. P. Railway, commencing 2d May 1859, and ending 29th April 1860, comprising 52 Weeks.

WEEK.	Miles open.	Coaching.			Merchandise.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
For the Week ending—										
8th May 1859	194¾	16,932	11	5	19,424	–	5	36,356	11	10
15th „ „	–	17,925	10	3	22,546	7	6	40,472	1	9
22d „ „	–	19,620	7	9	20,730	1	8	40,350	9	5
29th „ „	–	18,497	6	1	20,342	12	7	38,840	2	8
5th June „	–	18,963	2	2	20,724	3	10	39,687	6	–
12th „ „	–	16,649	5	8	20,376	10	4	37,026	–	–
19th „ „	–	16,423	11	5	19,707	14	2	36,131	9	7
26th „ „	–	15,474	–	11	17,251	–	2	32,995	1	1
3d July „	–	16,122	5	2	21,256	12	2	37,379	1	4
10th „ „	–	14,393	10	10	21,141	3	3	35,534	14	1
17th „ „	–	12,811	10	6	17,884	8	5	30,696	2	11
24th „ „	–	11,663	4	5	12,775	5	1	24,438	9	6
31st „ „	–	11,176	5	3	13,309	10	5	24,485	15	8
7th Aug. „	–	11,936	6	5	14,772	6	5	26,708	12	10
14th „ „	–	12,114	12	6	16,347	8	6	28,462	5	–
21st „ „	–	14,166	8	6	12,791	4	10	26,957	13	4
28th „ „	–	11,011	9	3	11,330	14	6	22,342	7	9
4th Sept. „	–	12,099	6	–	11,920	10	2	24,020	–	2
11th „ „	–	14,773	8	2	14,366	7	9	29,139	15	11
18th „ „	–	15,321	11	8	16,040	13	1	31,362	8	9
25th „ „	–	15,942	6	10	15,073	7	1	31,015	13	11
2d Oct. „	–	17,612	12	5	12,672	6	9	30,285	3	2
9th „ „	–	15,548	3	5	15,483	8	8	31,031	12	1
16th „ „	–	19,485	2	9	18,198	10	2	37,683	12	11
23d „ „	–	19,716	10	6	17,917	2	8	37,633	13	2
30th „ „	245	16,820	12	3	18,221	10	8	35,042	6	11
6th Nov. „	–	20,437	10	4	19,182	9	5	39,620	3	9
13th „ „	–	17,858	2	11	21,883	7	9	39,741	10	8
20th „ „	–	22,534	13	3	20,120	3	–	42,655	–	3
27th „ „	–	17,109	14	4	21,452	6	8	38,562	5	–
4th Dec. „	–	16,281	5	10	23,135	10	9	39,417	–	7
11th „ „	–	21,037	2	1	21,927	5	11	42,964	8	–
18th „ „	–	17,950	7	6	17,724	9	1	35,675	–	7
25th „ „	–	19,404	12	8	20,237	15	7	39,642	12	3
31st „ „	–	17,716	11	5	19,895	2	–	37,611	13	5
For the 1st day of January 1860	–	2,139	9	1	416	10	3	2,556	3	4
For the Week ending—										
8th Jan. 1860	273¼	19,403	1	6	22,985	14	4	42,388	15	10
15th „ „	–	16,152	–	11	25,195	10	5	41,347	11	4
22d „ „	–	16,704	5	5	26,207	4	5	42,911	9	10
29th „ „	–	19,638	10	3	20,027	10	5	39,666	4	8
5th Feb. „	–	19,796	7	1	24,395	9	–	44,192	–	1
12th „ „	277	21,749	–	8	25,416	13	2	47,165	13	10
19th „ „	–	24,791	7	2	26,048	–	7	50,839	7	9
26th „ „	–	19,901	3	–	22,599	15	4	42,501	2	4
4th Mar. „	–	19,126	11	7	24,130	9	–	43,257	4	7
11th „ „	–	16,703	3	6	20,008	12	10	36,712	–	4
18th „ „	–	19,321	9	9	20,601	12	–	39,923	5	9
25th „ „	–	18,326	10	1	22,361	12	2	40,688	6	3
1st Apr. „	–	19,035	12	6	26,683	7	9	45,719	4	3
8th „ „	–	19,225	1	4	26,565	1	7	45,790	2	11
15th „ „	–	20,426	–	2	24,870	9	10	45,296	10	–
22d „ „	–	19,255	8	3	24,470	4	3	43,725	12	6
29th „ „	–	22,338	3	8	22,464	10	8	44,802	14	4

Appendix (Q.)

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of G. I. P. Railway, for the Year 1859.

	Miles Open.	Passengers. Numbers. 1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Passengers. Receipts. 1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Goods. Weight. Railway Material.	Merchandise.	Goods. Receipts. Railway Material.	Merchandise.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total Receipts, Passengers, and Goods.	Miles Run. Passengers.	Goods.	Total.
					Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
January to June - -	194·8	5,968·5	66,210·5	5,35,506	23,668	53,128	2,76,316	67,647	4,20,759	52,676	74,264	2,06,123	3,24,134	3,296	5,34,090	9,55,709*	1,19,642	1,36,136	2,55,778
July to December -	213·7	5,571·	78,248·5	5,19,103	24,491	56,605	2,74,599	67,171	4,22,866	45,412	43,256	2,06,172	2,28,900	7,603	4,44,913	8,72,819†	1,28,806	1,08,377	2,37,183

* Including 860 rupees, Receipts for Rent, &c.

† Including 5,040 rupees, Receipts for Rent, &c.

	Expenditure. Locomotive Charges.	Coaching Charges.	Merchandise Charges.	Maintenance of Way.	General Charges.	Total.	Per Centage of Expenditure on Gross Receipts.	Gross Cost of Open Line.	Net Revenue.		Equivalent to per Cent. per Annum.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*£.*	*Rs.*	*£.*	*£. s. d.*
January to June - - - - - -	2,21,270	53,323	64,156	49,585	38,118	4,26,452	44·62	1,699,034	5,29,257	48,515	5 14 3
July to December - - - - - -	2,62,190	58,818	57,834	72,473	52,409	5,03,724	57·61	1,975,627	3,69,095	33,834	3 8 6

Appendix (R.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Rolling Stock on 30th April 1860, (Concan and Deccan Lines.)

	Locomotive Engines.	Carriages.								Waggons.							Total.	
		Saloon.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Composite.	Carriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	High Sided.	Low Sided.	Coke.	Covered Goods.	Sheep Trucks.	Rail Trucks.	Ballast Waggons.	Locomotives.	Vehicles.
Rolling Stock on 30th April 1860.	54	1	20	30	50	12	26	38	27	49	656	10	82	15	46	10	54	1,072

Appendix (S.)

RETURN of the Traffic Receipts on Open Portion of the B. B. and I. C. Railway from Amrolie to Unclesur (29 miles) from 12th February to 30th April 1860.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For three days ending 12 February 1860	331	13	–
For the week ending 19 February 1860	1,176	2	2
" " 26 " "	1,150	7	2
" " 4 March 1860	1,250	11	1
" " 11 " "	1,229	9	2
" " 18 " "	1,456	12	–
" " 25 " "	1,391	–	–
" " 1 April "	1,631	–	8
" " 8 " "	1,369	3	10
" " 15 " "	1,350	10	1
" " 22 " "	1,250	6	11
" " 29 " "	1,331	8	8
For the 30th April 1–7th of the week ending 6th May 1860	236	–	11
TOTAL - - - *Co.'s Rs.*	15,155	5	8

Appendix (T.)

RETURN of Engines and Rolling Stock of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on 30th April 1860.

	Engines.	Carriages.					Carriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	Goods' Waggons.							Ballast Waggons.	—
		1st Class.	2d Class.	Composite.	3d Class.	4th Class.				High Sided.	Low Sided.	Covered.	Cattle.	Timber.	Powder.	Break.		
In working order - -	7	1	1	1	4	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	–	1	–	1	142	157
Under repair - - -	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being erected - - -	4	2	6	2	12	7	2	4	6	15	15	2	8	4	1	4	180	270
TOTAL - - -	14	3	7	3	16	7	3	5	7	15	16	4	8	5	1	5	322	427

Appendix (U.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the entire Expenditure under each Head of an Office,

CLASSIFICATION.		Collector of Kurrachee.		Collector of Hyderabad.		Collector of Shikarpoor.		Political Superintendent of West Sind Frontier.	
		Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Military	Fortifications	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,900	700
	Cantonments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Accommodation for Troops	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ordnance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Commissariat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Staff	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Naval		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Judicial	Police	–	206	345	254	800	–	–	172
	Court Houses	–	650	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Gaols	–	–	271	–	453	–	–	17
Revenue	Lands and Miscellaneous	–	771	1,588	832	1,600	4,000	–	165
	Customs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Opium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Salt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecclesiastical	Churches and other Buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burial Grounds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Educational		400	20	400	–	1,000	–	–	10
General	Government	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Public Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Post Office	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mint	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Charitable Institutions	–	10	60	–	–	244	–	87
	Scientific Institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Monuments and Antiquities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal	Town Buildings	–	–	–	–	–	400	–	–
	Markets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Paving and Streets	–	–	800	–	–	–	–	–
	Lighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Water Supply	–	–	1,200	–	1,800	–	–	500
	Sewerage	650	–	–	–	–	–	107	–
Marine	Harbours and Navigation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lighthouses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial	Mines	2,597	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manufactures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agricultural	Irrigational Canals	–	57,084	–	2,23,710	33,172	1,07,479	–	25,500
	Tanks	–	2,122	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dykes	–	590	1,285	–	6,532	2,622	–	–
	Drainage	327	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
Communications	Metalled Roads	–	–	–	2,400	–	–	–	–
	Unmetalled Roads	4,050	10,062	6,297	13,758	12,186	17,941	–	19,550
	Bridges	–	–	–	–	–	–	800	–
	Boat Bridges and Ferries	–	–	–	1,242	–	–	–	–
	Navigable Canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	River Improvements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Accommodation for Travellers	–	2,259	11,429	6,481	11,342	9,009	2,300	1,649
Railway		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electric Telegraph		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL for Works	8,024	73,774	23,675	2,48,677	68,885	1,41,695	5,107	48,383
Establishments. Direction	Fixed Salaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Travelling Allowances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Extra Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Contingencies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Establishments. Construction	Fixed Salaries	–	25,804	–	20,637	–	9,507	–	–
	Travelling Allowances	–	3,486	–	2,699	–	1,205	–	–
	Extra Establishment	–	720	–	18,000	–	–	–	3,264
	Contingencies	–	1,257	–	1,452	–	553	–	–
	TOTAL for Establishments	–	31,267	–	42,788	–	11,265	–	3,264

Appendix (U.)

during the Year 1859-60, on Public Works in the Sind Province.

Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.		Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.		Lieutenant of Police, Shikarpoor.		Superintendent of Canals.		Survey Operations, Sind Canal Department.		Upper Narra Works.	
Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.
Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	-	- -	- -	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	-	- -	- -	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	-	- -	- -	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	-	- -	- -	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	-	- -	- -	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	-	- -	- -	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	-	- -	- -	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	-	- -	- -	- -
6	151	800	300	1,638	135	-	- -	-	- -	- -	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	-	- -	- -	- -
66	340	1,000	200	1,492	- -	-	- -	-	- -	- -	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	-	- -	- -	13
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	-	- -	- -	- -

Appendix (U.)—Abstract Statement showing the entire Expenditure under each Head of an Office,

Continued from page 279.

CLASSIFICATION.		Lower Narra Works.		Fullalie River Works.		Chief Engineer in Sind.		Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Station and Port.	
		Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Military	Fortifications	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cantonments	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,405	10,225
	Accommodation for Troops	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,117	27,514
	Ordnance	–	–	–	–	–	–	893	124
	Commissariat	–	–	–	–	–	–	693	673
	Stud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Staff	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Naval		–	–	–	–	–	–	9,290	1,093
Judicial	Police	–	–	–	–	–	–	842	–
	Court Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81
	Gaols	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,612	1,103
Revenue	Land and Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	145	–
	Customs	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,650	879
	Opium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Salt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecclesiastical	Churches and other Buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	431	521
	Burial Grounds	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,587	–
Educational		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	183
General	Government	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,418	219
	Public Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	152
	Post Office	–	–	–	–	–	–	450	226
	Mint	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Charitable Institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74
	Scientific Institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Monuments and Antiquities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	117	1,060
Municipal	Town Buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Markets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Paving and Streets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lighting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Water Supply	–	–	–	–	–	–	697	350
	Sewerage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marine	Harbours and Navigation	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,987	2,183
	Lighthouses	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,547	201
Industrial	Mines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manufactures	–	–	–	–	–	–	700	–
Agricultural	Irrigational Canals	34,691	–	2,100	12,962	–	–	–	–
	Tanks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dykes	2,695	3,196	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Drainage	2,386	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Communications	Metalled Roads	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,901	17,813
	Unmetalled Roads	–	–	–	–	–	–	940	4,201
	Bridges	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Boat Bridges and Ferries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Navigable Canals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	River Improvements	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,668	–
	Accommodation for Travellers	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,325	765
Railway		–	–	–	–	–	–	328	–
Electric Telegraph		–	–	–	–	–	–	67	361
	Total for Works	39,772	3,196	2,100	12,962	–	–	80,944	70,001
Establishments. Direction	Fixed Salaries	–	–	–	–	–	29,852	–	–
	Travelling Allowances	–	–	–	–	–	1,374	–	–
	Extra Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Contingencies	–	–	–	–	–	2,186	–	–
Establishments. Construction	Fixed Salaries	–	10,262	–	7,959	–	–	–	33,051
	Travelling Allowances	–	2,257	–	652	–	–	–	2,513
	Extra Establishment	–	839	–	398	–	–	–	–
	Contingencies	–	823	–	723	–	–	–	593
	Total for Establishments	–	14,181	–	9,732	–	33,413	–	36,157
		Rs. –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Chief Engineer's Office,
Camp, Kurrachee, 1 May 1860.

during the Year 1859-60, on Public Works in the Sind Province—*continued.*

Superintendent Harbour Works.		Lukhee Pass and Arul Bridge Works, Lower Sind.		Executive Engineer, Central Sind.		Executive Engineer, Upper Sind.		Total.	REMARKS.
Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.		
Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
- -	- -	- -	- -	195	232	- -	- -	3,027	
- -	- -	- -	- -	2,141	1,430	- -	- -	15,201	
- -	- -	- -	- -	903	5,741	44,367	13,630	1,18,272	
- -	- -	- -	- -	11,452	322	16	17	12,824	
- -	- -	- -	- -	38	3	273	368	2,048	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	
- -	- -	- -	- -	3,668	884	428	31	15,394	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	234	5,883	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	783	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,554	
- -	- -	- -	- -	3,226	163	3,742	202	16,447	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,529	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	Total for State, *Rs.* 2,32,665.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	
- -	- -	- -	- -	11,527	220	- -	20	12,719	
- -	- -	- -	- -	595	- -	- -	- -	2,182	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,013	
- -	- -	- -	- -	713	- -	- -	- -	5,350	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	32	196	82	506	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	72	- -	79	917	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	60	- -	91	626	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	
- -	- -	- -	- -	4,276	- -	- -	- -	4,276	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,177	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	400	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	800	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,547	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	757	
25,141	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	39,311	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,748	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,597	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	700	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	105	5,43,874	Total for Internal Improvement, *Rs.* 8,80,382.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,122	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16,920	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,713	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	529	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	28,114	
- -	- -	13,373	- -	- -	20	4,100	12,507	1,18,985	
- -	- -	2,236	- -	34,406	- -	- -	- -	37,442	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,242	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	
- -	- -	- -	- -	15,083	91	- -	103	16,945	
- -	- -	- -	- -	52	121	765	272	47,769	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	328	
- -	- -	- -	- -	6,501	- -	5,579	18	12,526	
25,141	- -	15,609	- -	94,776	9,393	59,466	27,759	11,13,047	Total for New Works and Repairs.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	47,429	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,366	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,143	
- -	3,534	- -	3,750	- -	20,721	- -	20,523	1,95,045	
- -	155	- -	170	- -	1,289	- -	4,052	22,677	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	147	24,857	
- -	339	- -	- -	- -	842	- -	593	16,267	
- -	4,028	- -	3,920	- -	22,852	- -	25,315	3,13,784	Total for Establishments.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,26,831	Grand Total on Public Works in Sind for 1859-60.

H. Blois Turner, Colonel,
Chief Engineer in Sind.

Appendix (U.)—*continued.*

SYNOPSIS of the Expenditure by each Office on New Works and Repairs separately, and the Total for Works in each Collectorate for 1859-60.

Collectorate.	HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.		STATE. (Directly connected with the Administration.)							INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. (Works of Public Convenience or of Improvement.)							Total.	Total for Works in each Collectorate.	REMARKS.
			Military.	Naval.	Judicial.	Revenue.	Ecclesiastical.	Educational.	General.	Municipal.	Marine.	Industrial.	Agricultural.	Communication.	Railways.	Electric Telegraph.			
			Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Kurrachee.	Collector of Kurrachee	Construction	–	–	–	–	–	400	–	650	–	2,597	327	4,050	–	–	8,024		
		Repairs	–	–	856	771	–	20	10	–	–	–	59,796	12,321	–	–	73,774		
	Executive Engineer, Station and Port	Construction	29,108	9,290	4,454	3,795	2,018	–	5,119	697	13,534	700	–	11,834	328	67	80,944		
		Repairs	38,536	1,093	1,184	879	521	183	1,731	350	2,384	–	–	22,779	–	361	79,001		
	Superintendent, Harbour Works	Construction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,141	–	–	–	–	–	25,141		
		Repairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		
	Canal Department, Surveys	Construction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,609	–	–	15,609		
		Repairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		
	Lieutenant of Police	Construction	–	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72		
		Repairs	–	–	491	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	491	2,74,056	Total works, Kurrachee Collectorate.
Hyderabad.	Collector of Hyderabad	Construction	–	–	616	1,588	–	400	60	2,000	–	–	1,285	17,726	–	–	23,675		
		Repairs	–	–	254	832	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,23,710	23,881	–	–	2,48,677		
	Executive Engineer, Central Sind	Construction	14,729	3,668	–	3,226	12,122	–	4,989	–	–	–	–	49,541	–	6,501	94,776		
		Repairs	7,728	884	2	163	220	–	164	–	–	–	–	232	–	–	9,393		
	Fullalie Works	Construction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,100	–	–	–	2,100		
		Repairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,962	–	–	–	12,962		
	Lower Narra Works	Construction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39,772	–	–	–	39,772		
		Repairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,196	–	–	–	3,196		
	Lieutenant of Police	Construction	–	–	1,800	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,800		
		Repairs	–	–	500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	500	4,37,851	Ditto, Hyderabad Collectorate.
Shikarpore.	Collectorate of Shikarpore	Construction	–	–	1,253	1,600	–	1,000	–	1,800	–	–	39,704	23,528	–	–	68,885		
		Repairs	–	–	–	4,000	–	–	244	400	–	–	1,10,101	26,950	–	–	1,41,695		
	Police Superintendent of Frontier	Construction	1,900	–	–	–	–	–	–	107	–	–	–	3,100	–	–	5,107		
		Repairs	700	–	189	165	–	10	87	500	–	–	25,533	21,199	–	–	48,383		
	Executive Engineer, Upper Sind	Construction	44,656	428	–	3,742	–	–	196	–	–	–	–	4,865	–	5,579	59,466		
		Repairs	14,015	31	234	202	20	–	252	–	–	–	105	12,882	–	18	27,759		
	Upper Narra Works	Construction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,196	–	–	–	21,196		
		Repairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,384	–	–	–	26,384		
	Canal Department, Surveys	Construction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		
		Repairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		
	Lieutenant of Police	Construction	–	–	3,130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,130		
		Repairs	–	–	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	135	4,02,140	Ditto, Shikarpore Collectorate, including Frontier Districts.
	Total for Construction	*Rs.*	90,393	13,386	11,325	13,951	14,140	1,800	10,364	5,254	38,675	3,297	1,04,384	1,30,253	328	12,147	4,49,697		
	Ditto Repairs	*Rs.*	60,979	2,008	3,845	7,012	761	213	2,488	1,250	2,384	–	4,61,787	1,20,244	–	379	6,63,350		
	Total	*Rs.*	1,51,372	15,394	15,170	20,963	14,901	2,013	12,852	6,504	41,059	3,297	5,66,171	2,50,097	328	12,526	11,13,047	11,13,047	Grand Total on Works in Sind.

STATE - - - *Rs.* 2,32,665

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS - - *Rs.* 8,80,382

Chief Engineer's Office,
Camp Kurrachee, 1 May 1860.

H. Blois Turner, Colonel,
Chief Engineer, Sind.

Appendix (U.)—*continued.*

ABSTRACT showing the Cost of Public Works Establishments in Sind for the Year 1859-60.

CLASSIFICATION.		Chief Engineer in Sind.	Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Station and Port.	Executive Engineer, Central Sind.	Executive Engineer, Upper Sind.	Superintendent, Lukkee Pass Works.	Superintendent Harbour Works.	Superintendent of Canals in Sind.	Executive Engineer, Upper Narra Works.	Executive Engineer, Lower Narra Works.	Executive Engineer, Fullalie Works.	Executive Engineer of Survey Operation.	Collector of Kurrachee.	Collector of Hydrabad.	Collector of Shikarpore.	Political Superintendent of the Frontier.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Establishment	Direction:																
	Fixed Salaries	29,852	–	–	–	–	–	17,577	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47,429 – –
	Travelling Allowances	1,374	–	–	–	–	–	1,992	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,366 – –
	Extra Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – –
	Contingencies	2,186	–	–	–	–	–	1,957	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,143 – –
	Total *Rs.*	33,412	–	–	–	–	–	21,526	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54,938 – –
	Construction:																
	Fixed Salaries	–	33,051	20,721	20,523	3,750	3,534	–	8,417	10,262	7,959	30,880	25,804	20,637	9,507	–	1,95,045 – –
	Travelling Allowances	–	2,513	1,289	4,052	170	155	–	465	2,257	652	3,734	3,486	2,699	1,205	–	22,677 – –
	Extra Establishment	–	–	–	147	–	–	–	1,489	839	398	–	720	18,000	–	3,264	24,857 – –
	Contingencies	–	593	842	593	–	339	–	1,489	823	723	7,603	1,257	1,452	553	–	16,267 – –
	Total *Rs.*	–	36,157	22,852	25,315	3,920	4,028	–	11,860	14,181	9,732	42,217	31,267	42,788	11,265	3,264	2,58,846 – –
Total each Office *Rs.*		33,412	36,157	22,852	25,315	3,920	4,028	21,526	11,860	14,181	9,732	42,217	31,267	42,788	11,265	3,264	3,13,784 – –
			Rs. 1,21,656 Public Works.				*Rs.* 4,028 Harbour Works.		*Rs.* 99,516 Canal Department.				*Rs.* 88,584 Canal Clearances.				

	COLLECTORATES IN SIND.			TOTAL.
	Kurrachee.	Hyderabad.	Shikarpore.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
New Works	1,29,790	1,62,123	1,57,784	4,49,697
Repairs (including Canal Clearances)	1,44,266	2,74,728	2,44,356	6,63,350
Establishments	1,14,795	1,07,865	91,124	3,13,784
Total *Rs.*	3,88,851	5,44,716	4,93,264	14,26,831

Chief Engineer's Office,
Camp Kurrachee, 1 May 1860.

H. Blois Turner, Colonel,
Chief Engineer in Sind.

Appendix (V.)

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements of the MUNICIPAL FUND, from 1st January to 31st December 1859.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash.						
Amount in the General Treasury Bank of Bombay, and in hand of the Clerk, as per account closed on the 31st December 1858 - -	- - - -			2,35,202	7	2
Unadjusted Balances.						
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners -	600	–	–			
Collector of Municipal Taxes - - - -	5,596	6	–			
Stephen Green & Co. - - - - -	1,979	6	1			
				8,175	12	1
Balance due by Mr. Conybeare, late Superintendent of Repairs, from old accounts - -	- - - -			230	–	–
Assessment.						
Government Property - - - - -	12,904	–	–			
Houses, Buildings and Ground - - -	1,41,313	3	2			
Horses, Carriages, &c. - - - - -	1,54,215	5	–			
				3,08,432	8	2
Fees.						
Beating Buttakee - - - - - - -	1,322	8	–			
Stamping Weights, &c. - - - - - -	934	8	1			
Ticketing Carts - - - - - - -	1,608	–	–			
Numbering Carts - - - - - - -	191	8	–			
Licenses granted by Commissioners - - -	7,859	–	–			
Warrants and Fines - - - - - -	692	9	7			
Liquor Licenses - - - - - - -	57,922	3	5			
Witness Summons Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions - - - - - - - - -	1	12	–			
				70,532	1	1
Fines levied by						
Magistrate of Police - - - - - -	30,019	–	9			
Collector of Bombay as Justice of the Peace -	640	–	–			
				30,659	–	9
Town Duties.						
Commissioner of Customs - - - - -	3,08,650	–	–			
G. I. P. Railway Company - - - -	21,986	5	4			
				3,30,636	5	4

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Police.						
Contribution towards the expenses of the Police, as per Section 29 of Act XXV. of 1858 recovered monthly - - - - - -	75,000	–	–			
Amount payable towards the expenses of the Bombay Police in 1858–59, *Rs.* 82,252 5 3 Deduct, paid by monthly payments, 75,000 – – This balance has been paid to General Paymaster -	7,252	5	3			
On a final adjustment of Police charges it was found that *Rs.* 70,876. 13. 4. instead of *Rs.* 64,708. 13. should have been recovered from the separate account of the special duty on tobacco, &c., in 1858–59. The sum of *Rs.* 5,519. 7. 1. entered on the left hand side of this statement has therefore been written back, and a further sum of *Rs.* 648. 9. 3. recovered from the Municipal Fund - -	6,168	–	4			
				88,420	5	7
Salaries.						
Municipal Commissioners - - - -	17,972	3	6			
Clerk and Establishment - - - -	12,605	8	–			
Surveyor - - ditto *Rs.* 34,545 2 2						
Serving Summons - - 360 – –						
	34,905	2	2			
Collector and Establishment - - - -	20,955	6	9			
Assessor - - - ditto - - - -	9,235	9	7			
Inspector of Markets, ditto - - - -	6,105	5	6			
Auditor of Accounts - - - - -	1,220	4	2			
Cemetery on the Flats - - - - -	619	–	2			
Office and Stable Rent - - - - -	4,620	–	–			
				1,08,238	7	10
Contingencies.						
Clerk - - - - - - - -	339	3	3			
Surveyor - - - - - - - -	126	4	10			
Collector - - - - - - - -	865	–	3			
Inspector of Markets - - - - -	1,049	13	5			
Lithographing and Printing - - - -	1,119	–	3			
Advertisements - - - - - -	445	–	–			
				3,944	6	–

Police Charges.						
Amount recovered from the Government General Paymaster, being one-half of *Rs.* 13,301. 11. 2. overcharged by Bombay Police charges in 1857-58		6,650	13	7		
Less credited to separate account in 1857-58		3,078	6	3		
					3,572	7	4
Tax on Tobacco, Snuff and Ganja.						
Surplus of separate Fund consisting of tax on these articles in 1858-59 made over to the Municipal Fund		5,519	7	1		
Received from the Commissioner of Customs on account of savings effected from the salaries of the Establishment for April	17 8 –					
Ditto ditto ditto	13 7 6					
		30	15	6		
		5,550	6	7		
Special Duty on Tobacco, &c.						
Sum paid to Bhisties employed in extinguishing a Fire which took place at Boree Bunder Terminus, recovered from the Railway Company		69	–	–		
					5,619	6	7
Public Urinary.						
Amount received from the General Paymaster on account of a Urinary					91	–	–
Receipts through the Clerk.						
From the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for ground taken at Mazagon					1	15	8
Receipts through the Surveyor.						
Proceeds of Sale of						
Trees and Wood		24	3	–		
Lotus Leaves		2	7	9		
Sengtas Beans		–	6	–		
Ground		223	5	10		
Dead Stocks		160	–	–		
Quarry Cheeps		17	8	–		
Town Sweepings		302	12	4		
Moorum		2	–	–		
Stable Refuse		73	12	–		
Rent of a House		72	–	–		
Rent of washing Stones, &c.		115	15	11		
Rent of Ground		8	–	–		
Conveying Nightsoil Carts		115	13	6		
Hush Money		14	–	–		
Dustoory		1	4	–		
Cart Drivers' Pay overcharged		26	9	5		

Office Dead Stock.									
Clerk				84	8	6			
Surveyor				168	13	–			
Collector				29	8	–			
Assessor				65	–	–			
							347	13	6
Dead Stock Surveyor							524	13	–
Lighting Lamps							2,950	6	7
Cleaning.									
Roads and Streets (Scavenging)				90,338	4	1			
Tanks and Wells				837	8	3			
Urinaries				572	3	6			
Gullies				127	15	2			
Main Town Drain				522	–	1			
							92,397	15	1
Watering Roads							53,655	7	10
Surveying Roads							744	3	2
Widening Roads							1,200	13	–
Repairs.									
Road and Streets				41,879	14	6			
Iron and Stone Rollers				2,999	12	3			
Night Soil Carts				340	7	7			
Sluices, annual				13,131	7	8			
,, special				757	14	5			
Bridges, Byculla and Mazagon				235	5	2			
Public Works				1,429	1	4			
Office Dead Stock Surveyor				4	11	6			
Dead Stock Surveyor				22	8	–			
Stores				228	3	10			
Main Town Drain				326	2	3			
Sonapoor Drain				28	7	6			
Parapet Wall, special				1	12	10			
Shell Landing Fort, Bridges				53	11	8			
Spreading broken and Sand Stones				19,309	10	4			
							80,749	2	10
Compensation for Ground							7,583	5	7
Remission Account							13,597	–	–
Conveying Water									
From Framjee Cowasjee's Tank				2,725	8	–			
From Esplanade Wells				665	8	7			
							3,391	–	7
Constructing									
Pier at Chinch Bunder				6,224	–	1			
Drain				261	10	4			
							6,485	10	5

Appendix (V.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1859—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts through the Surveyor.—Proceeds of Sale of—continued.						
Compensation to Clerks for Court Witnesses	1	8	–			
Damage sustained to Pipes at Boree Bunder	20	–	–			
Half-pay of Surveyor Naranjenjee for one month and 12 days	42	–	–			
				1,223	9	9
Dead Stock.						
Value of a Stock and Die, &c., refunded by the Military Paymaster to the Surveyor, who has accounted for the same in his account current				211	8	1
Sluices.						
Refunded by Pandoorung Sewjee, Maistry, on account of repairs to Love Grove Sluices				26	6	6
Dead Stock.						
Refunded by ditto, ditto, on account of Night Soil Carts				40	–	–
Special Tax on Tobacco, &c.						
Amount credited on the adjustment of the annual compensation of 8,000 rupees out of the Collections for the years 1856-57 and 1857-58				4,297	2	4
Advances.						
Surveyor, to meet contingencies, as per contra	9,966	6	6			
Collector on account of remission, as per contra	9,383	6	–			
Stephen Green & Co. for Glazed Pipes, as per contra	5,789	3	9			
Cursetjee Sorabjee & Co. for Landing Pipes, as per contra	1,000	–	–			
				26,149	–	3
Deposit Account.						
Transferred from Deposits by Contractors, two Government Promissory Notes lodged in the Bank of Bombay				5,000	–	–
			Rs.	10,30,214	3	5

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Constructing—continued.						
Levelling Foras Roads				678	9	9
Looking after Grass at Foras Roads				334	8	7
Enclosing Wells				80	5	11
Building Walls				1,386	–	7
Building Parapet Wall at Grand Road				19	10	10
Arching over the Well at Girgaum Road				41	13	–
Pulling down Parapet Wall				–	10	–
Rebuilding Gutters				126	10	4
Removing Building in Shaik Memon-street				292	10	6
Law Charges—Damages and Cost in the case of Dr. Reynolds	413	2	9			
Law Charges—Miscellaneous Charges	1,417	13	10			
				1,831	–	7
Water Supply Committee				72	–	–
Drainage of Bombay.						
Annual Contribution as per Section 30 of Act 25 of 1858, from 12th August to 31st December 1858, at 2,50,000 rupees per annum				1,02,054	12	8
Vehar Waterworks.						
Annual Contribution from 12th August to 31st December 1858, at 1,75,000 rupees per annum				71,438	5	8
Stores.						
Supplied the Surveyor				15,644	5	4
Broken Stones.						
Supplied the Surveyor				46,259	–	1
Sand Stones.						
Supplied the Surveyor				80	4	–
Advances.						
Surveyor, to meet Contingencies	9,966	6	6			
Collector of Taxes on account of remission	9,393	6	–			
Stephen Green & Co. for Glazed Pipes	5,789	3	9			
Cursetjee Sorabjee & Co. for Landing Pipes	1,000	–	–			
				26,149	–	3
				7,30,720	11	1
Balance in favour of the Fund				2,99,493	8	4
			Rs.	10,30,214	3	5

Appendix (V.)—*continued.*

MEMORANDUM explanatory of Balance on the 31st December 1859.

		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
In the General Treasury		2,75,233	14	7			
Ditto, Bank of Bombay		2,668	6	9			
Cash in hand of the Clerk	*Rs.* 73 15 8						
Unpaid Cheques	232 6 –						
		306	5	8			
					2,78,208	11	–
Two Four per Cent. Government Promissory Notes, lodged in the Bank of Bombay		–	–	–	5,000	–	–
Unadjusted Balances.							
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioner		5,893	7	6			
Collector of Municipal Taxes		1,392	12	–			
Stephen Green & Co.		7,768	9	10			
Cursetjee Sorabjee & Co.		1,000	–	–			
					16,054	13	4
Balance due by Mr. Conybeare from old accounts		–	–	–	230	–	–
				Rs.	2,99,493	8	4

Appendix (W.)

ON the 15th April 1859, a large number of coolies attacked the electric telegraph office at Nuggur Parkur, cut the line, and plundered the Government treasury of its contents. The police guard, after offering a brave resistance, which cost them four lives, were compelled to retire, leaving the town in the hands of the insurgents.

On the requisition of the magistrate of Hyderabad, 430 men of the 3d Belooch Regiment, under Captain Johnstone, and 80th Hyderabad Mounted Police, left that station for Nuggur, on the night of the 19th, and two guns were held in readiness to follow. Lieutenant Tyrwhitt, deputy collector and magistrate of the district, was, at the time of the outbreak, in the neighbourhood of Balmeer, with about 600* followers, and made a forced march from that place to Ahmed-ka-Thurr (88 miles) on the night of the 17th April.

100 Khosa Police.
300 New Levy.
200 Thakoors.

The Major General Commanding Northern Division wrote on the 25th April that, owing to Captain Tyrwhitt's report of the disturbance, he had despatched from Deesa, in the direction of Nuggur Parkur, a field detachment, consisting of 100 men of Her Majesty's 33d Regiment, 150 men of the 31st Native Infantry, one troop of the 2d Cavalry, and three guns.

At the same time Colonel Trevelyan made arrangements with his Highness the Rao of Kutch to despatch 100 sowars of the Kutch Legion and Durbar Troops to watch his northern frontier, and apprehend rebels.

On the morning of the 26th April, Captain Perie, of the Kurrachee Police, left the Shahbunder districts, under orders for Nuggur Parkur, with 30 of his police, and was joined a few days afterward by 100 Hyderabad Police, with Captain Lambert, who had already been deputed to proceed in the same direction to try all prisoners who might be brought in.

Agreeably to the Commissioner's requisition, a force, as per margin, left Kurrachee on the evening of the 26th April, for Mandavie, there to await the orders of the Resident in Kutch.

3 Guns Light Field Battery.
2 Eight-inch Mortars.
62 Europeans, Artillerymen.
1 Company 1st Fusiliers.
Wing 1st Grenadier N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Evans, commanding at Hyderabad, was appointed to command the whole field force employed in the Nuggur Parkur districts.

Appendix (W.)—*continued.*

It will be observed that a force was thus advancing upon the rebels from all sides, Lieutenant Tyrwhitt from the north, Deesa troops from the east, Hyderabad troops and police from the west, and the Kurrachee detachment from Mandavie on the south.

Lieutenant Tyrwhitt was the nearest to his mark, but judging it prudent, on the approach to Veerawow, to avoid attacking that place with insufficient means to hold it when taken, he moved upon Islamkote, and was met at Terar by Captain Lambert and a few police on the 27th April. On the 30th they were joined at Islamkote by the Hyderabad troops and police, with Colonel Evans, Captains Perie and Johnstone.

From Islamkote the force marched upon Veerawow, which was occupied without opposition on the morning of the 2d May. On the 3d, Nuggur was retaken with a loss of eight men wounded (one died two days afterwards).

The Deesa force reached a tank four miles from Nuggur, on the 2d May, having been attacked by the coolies while *en route* on the previous night. During the night of the 2d, the officer commanding this force was directed to detach 150 men to watch the hills near a village called Buddeisir, proceeding with his main body to Kusba, south of Nuggur Parkur, in furtherance of a plan which Colonel Evans wished to carry out, to guard the four outlets from the Sadra range of hills overhanging Nuggur; but, by some misconception, the outlets were unoccupied, and the Rana, with some of his thakoors, found means thereby to escape after his town of Nuggur was taken on the 3d.

Colonel Evans occupied the Sandra Valley in force on the 4th, he himself advancing by the Kusba, and Captain Johnstone by the Nuggur Pass.

Rana Kumujee of Nuggur.
Bhoput Sing, his brother.
Ladeejee of Veerawow.
Oodey Sing, his son.
Lukdeer, Thakoor of Barana.
Aboojee, Thakoor of Addegaum.
Pittajee, Thakoor of Kusba.
Praga, Thakoor of Kerria.
Purdhan Deoja, the Rana's Minister.
Purdhan Akkajee, the Rana's Minister.
Purdhan Kurwan Veerum, servant of Ladajee Jodia.
Rajpoot of Veerawow.

A foiled attempt on Veerawow, and other active signs of opposition on the part of the rebels, showed the necessity for vigilance; but there was no certain intelligence obtained of the movements of the Rana or the chief thakoors. The individuals named in the margin were considered ringleaders, and notices were issued for their apprehension.

While the Rana showed unmistakable hostility to the local authorities, and was deaf to all their proclamations, he had, many days before the recapture of Nuggur Parkur, attempted to palliate and find excuses for his conduct in other quarters, and succeeded in enlisting the Rao of Kutch as mediator on his behalf.

On the 2d of May the Rao brought Colonel Trevelyan, political agent, a letter to himself from that Rana, another from Akkajee, and a third to the address of a confidential servant of the durbar, from several soda zemindars. His Highness manifesting "the greatest interest in the matter," explained the purport of the various letters to be a wish for pardon, and strongly urged the acceptance of his mediation. He offered to be security for the future good behaviour of the Rana and Akkajee; but as the former had agreed to come in unconditionally, the Rao would fully expect the offender's pardon, whether found guilty or not.

The Commissioner stated his reasons in detail to Colonel Trevelyan for declining to accept his Highness' offer on the terms proposed, and the Government of Bombay signified their approval. The Rao was made acquainted with Sir Bartle Frere's expressed sentiments; the following quotation from which will serve briefly to illustrate the decision formed:—

"No terms can be offered, but unconditional surrender to the officer commanding the troops, with the assurance that all prisoners will be fairly tried, and that any mitigating circumstances which may be established will be allowed their just weight in meting out punishment."

On the 9th May, Colonel Evans reported in detail the measures taken to clear the neighbourhood of rebels, the number of troops he had sent back to Deesa, and the orders given to the Kurrachee Detachment, advancing from Bhooj, to retrace their steps. The force retained consisted of the details noted in the margin, independently of Tyrwhitt's levies scattered here and there on outpost and other duties. On the 11th May Colonel Evans wrote that he had ordered back the Guzerat Horse to Ahmedabad, and the Regular Cavalry returned to head quarters very shortly afterwards.

Wing, 3d Beloochees - 430 men.
Detachment 31st N. I. - 138 „
Hyderabad Mounted Police 50 „

At Nuggur.
2 Troops Light Cavalry and 100 of the 31st N. I. at Kusba.
100 Guzerat Horse at Mondra.
80 Ditto and Police at Veerawow.

On the 30th idem the same officer reported a series of subsequent movements. On the evening of the 18th he left Nuggur with some 200 men, mostly mounted on camels, marched all night to Bakasir, and arrived at 11 p. m. of the 19th May at Kijrearee (66 miles from Nuggur). The intention was to surprise the Rana and other rebels said to be on an island in the Sonee river, to keep them in check with a party sent out in advance, until the main body could come up. Owing to the heavy rain the plan did not meet with complete success. Still the rebels were attacked that night and driven out of the

Appendix (W.)—*continued.*

the island in the Sonee. The next morning it was found that some 200 or 300 rebels had been in the locality; of these five had been killed and nine made prisoners by the advanced party, one man only of Tyrwhitt's levies being wounded (died afterwards).

On the 20th, Ladajee, the rebel thakoor, surrendered.

On the 21st, Colonel Evans and Lieutenant Tyrwhitt proceeded to Tampee, on the track, it was believed, of the Rana. On the 27th they were at Sachore.

It was considered that the impression made by the appearance of a British force in the Nuggur District of Marwar would have a salutary effect, indeed, that it had already diverted a meditated attempt on the part of the Rana to recover Nuggur. But it was a task of no small difficulty to follow up the steps of the insurgents, whereas in this case there were everywhere friends or relatives to screen and provide them with necessaries.

To use Colonel Evans' own words, in his report of the 30th May, paras. 11 and 12:

"The Rana and the other rebel leaders have now left the Sachore district, and have gone to some hills about 50 miles distant on the borders of that of Bhimnall, where it joins the independent state of Sirhoe, north of Mount Aboo.

"I have, therefore, succeeded in putting down all bodies in arms against the British Government, and the Rana, &c., being now in the position of unattended fugitives in the territory of the Raja of Joudpoor, I have called upon the Durbar authorities to do what remains, and to seize the rebels."

On the 1st June, Colonel Evans proceeded to Mount Aboo, and after remaining two or three days to confer with the Governor General's agent and authorities of Rajpootana, he returned on the 5th to Nuggur Parkur, where, during his absence, Captain Johnstone had held command.

On the 14th June, Colonel Evans proposed to send back the wing of the 3d Beloochees, to which measure the Commissioner consented, so soon as they could be spared. On the 18th he telegraphed for instructions regarding Thakoor Ladajee, as, in the event of his immediate trial, Captain Lambert might be allowed to return to Hydrabad. Akkajee, who had surrendered to the Rao of Kutch, and several offenders of minor note, had been already disposed of, and Ladajee alone remained a political prisoner. The Commissioner replied that Captain Lambert might at once try Ladajee, and could leave when the case was completed. Captain Perie had already left Nuggur to return to Kurrachee on the 8th June.

Before daylight on the morning of the 20th June, and an hour after Captain Johnstone had marched with two companies of his regiment *en route* to Hydrabad, a smart and sudden attack was made upon the Nuggur Garrison by the Coolies and Rajpoots. Ladajee was released, Lieutenant Fraser wounded, and it became necessary to recall the Beloochees. A sharp struggle ensued, which terminated in the defeat of the insurgents, who were driven out of the town and dispersed. The Rana Oodey Singh and Bhoput Singh, with other leading men, were of the attacking party. On the side of the rebels, it was ascertained that 15 were killed and three bodies were identified, but it is supposed that they lost many more, as the killed and wounded were carried off to the hills. The casualties to the force, including all classes, were 7 killed and 10 wounded.

On the 28th June, a squadron of Sind Irregular Horse, under command of Lieutenant Dickinson, left Jacobabad to join the Nuggur Parkur Field Force. They arrived on the 30th July. But at this time the rebel bands had broken up, even the chiefs had dispersed, and Rajpoots and Coolies had evidently no heart for fresh opposition to the strength of Government.

From August 1859 to February of the current year, there is little to be recorded of this outbreak. Much correspondence is to be found with the political agents of neighbouring states on the subject of arresting fugitives, but no measures taken, in consequence, were productive of any result. At one time said to be in Pahlunpoor, at another in Joudhpoor, then in Kutch, then in Guzerat, the Rana and his companions wandered here and there, not uncared for by relatives and connexions, and therefore still capable of mischief. The Gazette of the 15th December contained a proclamation of outlawry against 11 persons, but with one exception, none of these surrendered or had been captured up to the 25th January 1860, the date on which the Commissioner entered the Thurr at Nowakote. At this time, the protective force of the district had been reduced to one wing of the 3d Belooch Regiment, the squadron of Sind Horse, Tyrwhitt's levies, and a few police.

On the 31st January the Commissioner reported the seizure of Thakoor Ladajee and Ramjee Veerun, two of the proclaimed outlaws. On the 4th February he pitched his camp at Nuggur Parkur. Nine days later, Thakoors Lukdeer and Oodey Sing, two of the most prominent heads of the disturbance, tendered an unconditional surrender; and

Appendix (W.)—*continued.*

the Rana, accompanied by the two Purdhans, Doojo and Khana, followed their example on the 8th of the succeeding month. Hubboojee, Thakoor of Adhigaum, one of the least implicated of the outlaws, having also surrendered during this period, there were but two names of which account had not been rendered. But these were of rebels of secondary importance. The trial of five ringleaders commenced on the 12th, and was brought to a conclusion on the 15th March. They were found guilty, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The force was immediately broken up, and the district resumed almost instantaneously its usual peaceful appearance.

The causes of this outbreak have been fully reported for the information of Government. Its origin has been shown to have been the loss of power suffered by two or three petty chiefs or zemindars on the introduction of a system of regular administration. The transition had been but nominally felt when the people of Parkur first came under British rule; old influences continued and public interests suffered, but with time a firmer administration supervened, and had the Rana been a man of stronger mind, or had his advisers been men of integrity, and not short-sighted selfish schemers, it is more than probable he would have accepted his position, and acknowledged contentment to be his true policy. As it is, punishment has speedily followed the folly of his offence, and the example has been severe. Set aside the trial and imprisonment, jagheers have been confiscated, and families reduced from comparative affluence to want, and worse than all to the proud Rajpoot, the attempt to maintain unauthorised power has been the means of crushing the prestige of legitimate influence.

EAST INDIA.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION

OF

INDIA,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

India Office,
14 May 1861.

T. L. SECCOMBE,
Secretary, Financial Department.

(*Presented pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 53.*)

PART IV.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *July* 1861.

STATEMENT exhibiting the MORAL and MATERIAL PROGRESS and CONDITION of *India*, during the Year 1859-60.

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CHAPTER XI.

ANNUAL REPORT on the Administration of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, for the Year 1859-60.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

THIS section and the next are copies, *verbatim*, of the Court's Reports, certain portions being omitted.

1. The following was the state of the regular files in all the District Courts of the North-Western Provinces, on the 1st January 1859, and the 1st January 1860:—

Comparative state of the regular files in the Courts of th North Western Provinces, on the 1st January 1859, and 1st January 1860.

	1859.	1860.
Moonsiffs'	14,468	9,257
Sudder Ameens'	1,297	1,141
Principal Sudder Ameens'	1,914	685
Judges'	1,471	1,898
TOTAL	19,150	12,981

showing in the number pending on the last-mentioned date a decrease of 6,169 suits and appeals.

appeals. This may be considered satisfactory, when regard is had to the greater number of suits instituted in the past, as compared with the preceding year.

2. The number of original suits and appeals instituted in the past two years, as shown in the following Table, exhibits an increase in the year under review of 25,543 original suits, and 2,874 appeals:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of original Suits and Appeals.

COURT.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	TOTAL.
1858:			
Moonsiffs'	37,776	0	37,776
Sudder Ameens'	1,229	0	1,229
Principal Sudder Ameens'	3,580	134	3,714
Judges'	336	2,695	3,031
TOTAL	42,921	2,829	45,750
1859:			
Moonsiffs'	59,659	0	59,659
Sudder Ameens'	2,182	0	2,182
Principal Sudder Ameens'	6,223	115	6,338
Judges'	400	5,588	5,988
TOTAL	68,464	5,703	74,167

This increase, which is general throughout all the courts, arises, of course, from the fact of 1858 having been an entirely exceptional year, during which, in many parts of the country, the administration of civil justice had but just re-commenced. It will be more fair, therefore, to compare the year under report with the year preceding the mutiny, and the result is as follows:—

	1856.	1859.	
Moonsiffs'	68,695	59,659	Original suits.
Sudder Ameens'	1,919	2,182	„
Principal Sudder Ameens'	4,047	6,223	„
TOTAL	74,661	68,064	

It will be seen that the litigation in the Moonsiffs' Courts has not yet recovered the effect of the recent convulsion, though some allowance must be made for the figures of 1856, including the income of the Delhi territory, since removed from the court's jurisdiction. In the courts of the principal Sudder Ameens the income of 1859 exceeds that of 1856 by 2,167 original suits, while in the department of appeals, taking those preferred in the courts of the Judges and principal Sudder Ameens together, the institutions in 1859 were 5,703 to 7,426 in 1856, or a decrease of 1,723.

3. The number of suits and appeals decided on their merits, and finally disposed of in the years 1858 and 1859, is given in the following Table:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Suits and Appeals decided on their Merits.

	1858.		1859.	
	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.
Moonsiffs'	23,710	54,255	48,512	66,372
Sudder Ameens'	1,241	2,388	2,268	3,924
Principal Sudder Ameens'	2,878	6,145	5,823	9,347
Judges'	1,131	3,841	2,230	6,186
TOTAL	28,960	66,827	58,823	85,829

This

This statement exhibits an increase under both heads, in the latter year of 29,863, and 19,002 suits and appeals respectively. These figures indicate that the courts have striven well to meet the greater demand upon their exertions, caused by the larger income of suits in the past year, and it is creditable to them that at the close of it the arrears on their respective files, with the exception only of the Zillah Courts, were, as shown above, smaller than at the close of the preceding year. As contrasted with 1856, the outturn of work in 1859 was less under the head of "decided on trial," but greater under the head of "finally disposed of," as the following figures will show:—

	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.
1856 - - - - - -	64,481	81,847
1859 - - - - - -	58,823	85,829
Increase - - - - -	-	3,982
Decrease - - - - -	5,658	-

Ratio of confessions of judgment to the total number of cases which terminated in a decree for the plaintiff.

4. Out of the number of original suits and appeals decided on trial in the year 1859, in all the courts, 11,492 were *ex-parte*, and 19,733 on confession of judgment. Distributing these figures in detail over the Moonsiffs' Courts, as being the tribunals in which the mass of the litigation is disposed of, the following Table shows what proportion of suits decided in confession bear to the total number which terminated in a decree for the plaintiff:

DIVISION.	ZILLAH.	Number of Suits decided for Plaintiff in the Moonsiffs' Courts.				Proportion of Column 5 to Column 6.
		On the Merits.	Ex-parte.	Confession.	TOTAL.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Meerut - - -	Seharunpore - -	670	746	996	2,412	41·91
	Meerut - - -	670	416	1,300	2,386	54·40
	Allygurh - - -	898	906	1,731	3,535	48·96
Rohilcund - -	Mooradabad - -	1,593	832	2,106	4,531	46·47
	Bareilly - - -	576	524	719	1,819	39·52
	Shahjehanpore - -	1,445	1,394	2,058	4,897	42·02
Agra - - -	Agra - - -	946	1,044	1,834	3,824	47·96
	Mynpoorie - -	563	533	1,394	2,490	55·97
	Furruckabad - -	1,406	1,250	1,399	4,055	34·50
Allahabad - - -	Cawnpore - -	363	236	520	1,119	46·47
	Futtehpore - -	78	49	106	233	45·49
	Bundelkund - -	351	82	104	537	19·36
	Allahabad - - -	587	493	521	1,601	32·54
Benares - - -	Goruckpore - -	623	386	2,012	3,021	66·66
	Azimghur - -	657	226	472	1,355	34·83
	Jounpore - - -	988	227	7	1,222	0·56
	Mirzapore - -	371	212	425	1,008	40·17
	Benares - - -	634	309	239	1,182	20·30
	Ghazeepore - -	1,303	482	157	1,942	8·08
	TOTAL - - -	14,722	10,347	18,100	43,169	41·92

Comparison of certain districts. Fraudulent confessions may be regarded as the exception, not as the rule.

5. It will be seen from the above statement that the general average (about 42 per cent.) is very greatly exceeded in the Moonsiffs' courts of zillahs Meerut, Allygurh, Agra, Mynpoory, and Goruckpore. In the last-mentioned district suits decided on confession of judgment bear the large proportion of 66 per cent. to the total number of cases disposed of in favour of plaintiff. The Jounpore return shows the other extreme, seven suits only having been decided on confession throughout the whole year; if this be correct, it offers a singular contrast with the results indicated in the returns of two neighbouring zillahs, Azimgurh and Mirzapore; but in Ghazeepore also the average of confessions is small. The court repeat on this occasion what has so often before been asserted by them, as being the general impression of all experienced officers who have looked into the subject, that fraudulent confessions may be regarded as the exception, and not as the rule. They add that *ex-parte* decisions and confessions occur generally in cases of trifling amount, in which the debtor, acknowledging the justness of the claim, does not think it worth while to oppose his creditor, and incur a further charge of costs. The object of the practice of obtaining a confession before making an advance, which is prevalent in some parts of the country, is the security of the lender rather than an intent to defraud, and would seem to point out the necessity of some summary procedure or system of resignation, which should

CHAP. XI. North Western Provinces.

have the effect of a "*cognovit*" under the English system, by enabling parties to go before a public officer, and register a memorial of their transaction, which being conclusively binding on the parties, shall enable the creditor to issue out execution without further suit, on the occurrence of default. The court anticipate that the provisions of sections 73 and 272, Act VIII. of 1859, which empowers a civil court to make parties not before it, parties to the suit; and, further, to satisfy from the proceeds of attached property a *bonâ fide* decree-holder in preference to a fraudulent one, will tend much to stop collusive decrees.

Result of appeals.

6. The following statement exhibits the result of regular appeals from the decisions of the several local civil courts, the per-centage of appeals admitted to suits decided and of reversals to appeals tried and determined during the year under review :—

COURT.	Number of Suits decided.	Appeals admitted.	Appeals reversed and modified.	Appeals confirmed.	Proportion of Appeals admitted to Suits decided.	Proportion of Reversals to Appeals tried.
Moonsiffs' - - - - -	64,839	4,301	1,188	2,161	6·63	35·47
Sudder Ameens' - - -	3,473	412	132	189	11·86	41·12
Principal Sudder Ameens' -	7,673	996	262	505	12·98	34·15
Judges' - - - - - -	2,704	394	6	1	14·54	85·71

These figures are, on the whole, most favourable to the moonsiffs, from whose decisions the proportion of appeals admitted was less than from the decrees of the other courts. In comparison with 1856, the statement shows no improvement as regards the proportion of reversals to appeals tried, excepting only in the instance of the Principal Sudder Ameens, whose average has diminished from 40 to 34 per cent. In the other courts the average of 1859 is higher than that of 1856; but it is only just to the zillah judges to remark that their high average of 85 per cent. is based on the result of so few appeals which were heard and decided, that the court will not accept it as a fair criterion of their decisions. The court have no doubt that, under the operation of the new code of procedure, which so largely curtails the facilities of appeal afforded by the old system, the return for the current year will exhibit a great advance for the latter upon its predecessor.

Suits which have been pending for a longer period than one year.

7. On the 31st December 1859 there were pending in all the courts 115 suits and appeals, which had been under trial for a longer period than a twelvemonth, to 95 on the 31st December 1856. The year 1858 is not considered a fit period for comparison, as at the close of it there were in most zillahs very many suits on the files which had remained undisposed of, solely from the suspension of all civil business, consequent on the rebellion, the period of suppression being counted within the period of duration of suit. On the number of suits of long standing at the close of the past year, no fewer than 81 appertain to one district, *i. e.* 40 on the file of a single judge; and 40 on that of a single principal sudder ameen in the same district. Had it not been, therefore, for the neglect of these two gentlemen, only 34 suits of long standing would have remained pending at the close of 1859, a result which cannot but be regarded as extremely satisfactory.

8. The following statement shows the average duration of suits in the several classes of courts for the two past years, and also for the year antecedent to the mutiny :

COURTS.	DURATION OF SUITS.					
	1856.		1858.		1859.	
	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.
Moonsiffs' - - - - - - - - -	2	20	4	28	3	3
Sudder Ameens' - - - - - - - -	4	28	7	28	4	6
Principal Sudder Ameens' - - - - -	5	-	5	28	4	7
Judges' - - - - - - - - -	4	26	6	19	6	7

Excluding from consideration the averages of 1858 by reason of their being effected by divers modes of calculation, and other causes, it will be observed that, as compared with 1856, the averages of the courts of the Moonsiffs and zillah Judges have risen, in 1859, from two months and 20 days, and four months and 26 days, to three months and three days, and six months and seven days respectively; while in the courts of the Sudder Ameens the period of duration has diminished by 22 days, and in those of the principal Sudder Ameens by 23 days. The increased duration of cases before the zillah Judges is fully accounted for by the press of criminal work created by the disturbances, and the employment of many of the Judges in special commission duties, both civil and criminal. It must be remembered that the full effect of the new code of civil procedure, in shortening the time of litigation, has not yet been felt. Act VIII. of 1859 having been in force only for the last

last six months of the period under review, the court anticipate the exhibition of more favourable results in the returns of the current year.

Result of execution of decrees.

9. The following table, compiled from the Annual Statement, No. VIII., exhibits the degree of success attained in the execution of their decrees by the civil courts of the North Western Provinces:—

DIVISION.	ZILLAH.	Number of Applications for Execution of Decree.				Proportion of Column 2 to Column 5.
		Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Struck off.	Total disposed of in every way.	
Meerut	Saharunpore	1,104	1,120	2,800	5,024	21·97
	Meerut	748	770	1,814	3,332	21·24
	Allygurh	963	1,019	2,675	4,657	20·67
Rohilcund	Moradabad	2,384	- -	3,608	5,992	39·78
	Bareilly	498	228	1,316	2,042	24·38
	Shahjehanpore	1,031	858	3,718	5,607	18·38
Agra	Agra	894	867	2,791	4,552	19·63
	Mynpoorie	572	543	1,025	2,140	26·72
	Furruckabad	1,147	827	2,211	4,185	25·78
Allahabad	Cawnpore	470	175	618	1,263	37·22
	Futtehpore	215	94	197	509	42·40
	Bundelkund	348	- -	739	1,087	32·01
	Allahabad	682	447	1,573	2,652	23·83
Benares	Goruckpore	1,770	351	2,009	4,130	42·85
	Azimgurh	928	319	1,074	2,321	37·98
	Jounpore	789	86	892	1,767	44·65
	Mirzapore	427	172	742	1,341	31·84
	Benares	454	383	905	1,742	26·06
	Ghazeepore	1,082	465	1,362	2,909	37·19
	Kumaon	347	135	300	782	44·38
	TOTAL	16,803	8,859	32,369	58,031	28·78

Classification of suits.

10. The following tabular statement is intended to show for each district the different descriptions of original suits instituted in the several courts of the judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, during the year 1859, classified under the heads of Land Rent, Real Property, Debts on Bond, and other suits:—

DIVISION.	ZILLAH.	Number of Suits Instituted for					Proportion of Column 5 to Column 7.
		Land Rent.	Real Property.	Debts on Bond.	Other Suits.	TOTAL.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Meerut	Saharunpore	54	202	3,377	216	3,849	87·73
	Meerut	243	264	2,770	278	3,555	77·90
	Allygurh	361	239	3,494	828	4,922	70·96
Rohilcund	Moradabad	612	393	5,459	625	7,089	77·00
	Bareilly	133	179	2,462	299	3,073	80·11
	Shahjehanpore	435	263	5,815	439	6,952	84·09
Agra	Agra	734	210	4,368	367	5,679	76·91
	Mynpoorie	123	197	2,405	457	3,182	75·58
	Furruckabad	267	390	3,772	844	5,273	71·53
Allahabad	Cawnpore	106	147	1,051	366	1,676	63·06
	Futtehpore	60	143	249	189	641	38·84
	Bundelkund	179	147	892	274	1,492	59·78
	Allahabad	341	261	1,874	240	2,716	65·31
Benares	Goruckpore	290	1,895	1,998	467	4,650	42·96
	Azimgurh	398	883	1,164	184	2,629	49·27
	Jounpore	483	303	598	333	1,717	34·82
	Mirzapore	219	111	858	293	1,481	57·93
	Benares	236	131	971	246	1,584	61·30
	Ghazeepore	761	634	1,385	489	3,269	39·92
	TOTAL	6,035	6,992	44,968	7,434	65,429	68·72

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The entries under the head of "Land Rent" are only for seven months of the year, as on the 1st August Act X. of 1859, which has withdrawn from the civil courts all original jurisdictions in suits relating to arrears and exactions of rent, come into operation. The extent to which this law will diminish the work of the civil tribunals in these Provinces will be fully seen at the close of the current year. It will be observed that suits for real property are more frequent in the districts comprised in the Benares Division than in other parts of the country, and that the largest proportion of debts on bonds was in the districts of the Meerut and Rohilcund Divisions; the fact of 44,968, out of a total of 65,429 suits, being for debts on bond, shows that the litigation is ordinarily simple.

11. The following memorandum exhibits the revenue derived by Government from the sale of judicial stamps in the civil courts of these Provinces, exclusive of the Sudder Court, during the past year. The diminished sale in the latter half of the year is of course attributable to the courts having been closed for a month or more for the Mohurrum and Dusserah vacations, perhaps also in some degree to a decrease of income of suits consequent on the charge of procedure under Act VIII. of 1859:

Revenue Derived from the Sale of Judicial Stamps.

PERIOD.	Aggregate Value of Stamps Filed.	Refunded on Razeenama.	Net TOTAL.
From January to June 1859 - - - - -	4,27,779 - -	28,463 8 -	3,99,315 8 -
From July to December 1859 - - - - -	2,66,964 11 -	27,786 8 -	2,39,178 3 -
TOTAL - - -	6,94,743 11 -	56,250 - -	6,38,493 11 -

Value and costs of suits, and per-centage of costs to value.

12. The following memorandum shows for each class of court (Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs) the total value and costs of all suits (original and appeal) disposed of in 1859, the average value and costs of each suit, and the per-centage of costs to value:

COURT.	Total Number of Suits disposed of (Original and Appeal).	Total Value of Ditto.	Total Costs of Ditto.	Average Value of each Suit.	Average Costs of each Suit.	Per-centage of Costs to Value.
Judges' - - - - -	2,614	34,94,296 9 4	1,74,378 3 -	1,432 13 5	72 4 2	11·65
Principal Sudder Ameens -	6,693	54,61,984 3 6	6,45,854 11 10	1,273 11 -	134 14 10	11·66
Sudder Ameens' - -	1,962	7,49,570 5 2	1,22,542 15 3	448 6 1	65 2 5	15·
Moonsiffs' - - -	65,094	38,21,687 5 6	7,02,105 6 8	59 8 8	11 5 1	18·43

As might be supposed, the per-centage of costs to value is heavier in suits of small than in those of large amount, in the courts of the Moonsiffs than in those of the Principal Sudder Ameens and zillah Judges. The great discrepancy in the percentage of costs of suits has attracted the attention of the court, who are prosecuting inquiries on the subject, and it will form a point of special comment in the next annual report.

13. The former of the two following statements shows the number of regular and special appeals pending, admitted, and disposed of in the court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut, in the years 1856 and 1859, and the latter exhibits the manner in which the appeals were disposed of. No comparison is instituted with 1858, as throughout that year the court was virtually closed, in so far as regards the decision of regular and admitted special appeals, for the decision of which, under the then existing law, a court of three judges was requisite, while there were two judges only present in the court. It will be observed that, though the income of regular appeals was nearly one half less in 1859 than in 1856, the number pending at the close of the former exceeded the number pending at the close of the latter year (the decisions being about equal) and this may be attributed to the very large balance with which the year under report commenced.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Regular and Special Appeals Pending, Admitted, and Disposed of in the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in the Years 1856 and 1859, and the manner in which the Appeals were disposed of.

Appeals.	Pending.		Admitted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.
Regular - - - -	103	177	135	75	108	102	150	150
Special - - - -	53	291	161	578	167	145	47	724

Appeals.	Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Confirmed.		Amended.		Reversed.		Remanded.	
	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.
Regular - -	10	36	2	2	54	38	17	6	23	17	2	3
Special - -	3	30	-	1	34	38	24	11	33	41	73	24

So also in the special appeal file. At the beginning of 1859 there were 291 admitted special appeals awaiting decision to 53 only at the corresponding date of 1856, while in the course of the year, 578 were brought on the file, which, with a total number of 145 disposed of, left a balance on the 31st December last of 724 cases. The very large number of cases brought upon the special appeal file is entirely due to the operation of Act VIII. of 1859. This law came into force on the 1st July last, and as it was ruled that all applications of special appeals pending on that date must be disposed of under the new Code of Procedure, there was no alternative under the law, but to bring at once upon the file of special appeals all applications of this nature then awaiting disposal, and this without any reference to their merits. It has been also held that the summary power of rejection or return given by Section 375, Act VIII. of 1859, can be exercised only in respect to the formal correctness of the application for the admission of a special appeal, and that no inquiry into the nature of the objections urged in it can be made, but at a regular hearing by the court. This defect in Chapter X. of the Code, and the manner in which it affects this department of the work of the court, has been made the subject of a separate reference to the Legislative Council.

Turning back to the second of the two statements given in this paragraph, the marked difference in the result of the regular and of the special appeals preferred to the court will be perceived. Under the former head the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 38 instances, and reversed in 17, while under the latter the reversals exceeded the confirmations by three. But it is satisfactory to notice that the number of cases remanded in special appeal was much smaller in 1859 than in 1856.* This may partly arise from the modification under Act VIII. of 1859, of the former practice, which obtained of remanding a case when the lower court had decided it on a preliminary point, without giving any opinion on other points, although evidence had been filed by the parties on all the issues raised. This was a needless prolongation of litigation, and sections 351 to 353 of the Code very properly restrict the power of remand to those cases only, where the decision upon the preliminary point being set aside, there does not appear sufficient evidence on the record, on the other points, to enable the appellate court to decide at once; but when the evidence is sufficient, the appellate court must determine the case, though the lower court has decided on other grounds. As connected with the subject of remands, a memorandum is given below, showing the number of appeals decided by the zillah Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens in the years 1856, 1859, the number of remands, and the proportion of remands to appeals disposed of. The provisions of the Code above noticed will, of course, operate as a check on this unsatisfactory mode of deciding appeals too prevalent in the lower appellate courts.

* 1856 - - 73
1859 - - 24

COURT.	YEAR.	Number of Appeals Decided.	Number of Remands.	Proportion of Remands to Appeals Decided.
Judges' - - - - - -	1856	3,940	366	9·28
	1859	2,616	161	6·15
Principal Sudder Ameens' - -	1856	4,492	447	8·95
	1859	2,420	248	10·47

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Chapter X. Act VIII. of 1859 having brought about so complete a revolution in the previous practice of hearing applications of special appeal, the court do not notice that department of their work further than to say, that from the 1st January to the 30th June 1859, 304 applications were disposed of, of which 71 were admitted for trial on certificate, and 233 rejected, without admission on certificate. As remarked above, this file has merged entirely in the file of admitted special appeals.

Act VIII. of 1859 promises to work well.

14. The court think it too early as yet to pronounce a definite opinion on the operation of the code, or to point out what may be considered defects in it. They merely state that the accounts submitted by zillah Judges generally lead to the conclusion that most important benefits have resulted, and will result from this Act, in the administration of the law; and that more may be expected when the civil courts shall have been brought to practice more in accordance with its fundamental principle.

Results of the civil administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

15. The report submitted by the Civil Judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories shows that the average duration of suits which, in 1854, 1855, and 1858 (no return having been made in 1856) was 68 days, has been reduced to 42 days during the past year, and a still further improvement may be looked for during the present year. The Judge also says that whether, as suggested by his *locum tenens* in his last report, from the primary courts being more efficient than in former days, or from other causes, there can be no question of the fact that common appeals have decreased in a very remarkable manner. In the year under report, the income of common appeals was 427 to 553 in the year 1856, being a decrease of 126 cases.

Other returns call for no remark.

16. The returns from the other jurisdictions subordinate to this Government call for no special remark.

Alteration in the rules for the examination of candidates for the post of Moonsiffs.

17. There has been a question of some importance under consideration during the year relating to the alteration of the present rules, under which a man is ineligible for the office of Moonsiff, unless he holds the diploma of a vakeel.

18. It is a matter of notoriety that respectable men of family dislike the office of pleader, and will not undergo the vakeely examination; and it has therefore been determined that there shall be a separate examination for the post of Moonsiff, the repectability, and fitness of the candidate to be certified of his own personal knowledge, in the first instance, by a local officer of standing. The candidate will be called upon to pay a preliminary fee of 50 rupees, and the examination will be conducted under two heads, the first to test the candidate's aptitude for grappling with such ordinary difficulties in the conduct of suits as may be expected to come practically before him in the judicial branch; the other, which will be conducted *vivâ voce*, to ascertain his acquaintance with the general body of civil and revenue law in force in the Mofussil Courts, whether consisting of procedure, principles of law, or practice.

19. It is confidently expected that, under this arrangement, an abler and more respectable body of men will be obtained, in due time, to fill the post of moonsiff, than can be found upon the bench at present.

Proposal to amend the law in respect of perjury and forgery.

20. A proposal to amend the present law in respect of perjury and forgery was forwarded to the Legislative Member for these Provinces, for the consideration of the Council during the past year.

Under the law, as at present constituted, if perjury be committed in the court of a Moonsiff, and that officer refuse to prefer the charge to the criminal court, the aggrieved parties are left absolutely without redress, as the law admits of no appeal from the Moonsiff's decision. As too much power is obviously left in the hands of this class of officers, under such circumstances this Government, at the instance of the court, has proposed that the law as at present constituted be modified.

SECTION II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

21. There were for trial during the year the cases of 36,767 persons, all of which, with the exception of the cases in which 1,683 persons were concerned, were disposed of by its close. Of the prisoners under trial on the 31st December 1859, 808 were in gaol, and 875 on bail. The year 1858 having been of an exceptional nature in most of the districts of these Provinces, the court have selected for comparison with the past year, the year 1855, the last previous to the mutiny, of which statements are in existence. Judged by this standard, the number of persons under trial for offences of every description, for both crimes and misdemeanors, in the year under review, falls short of the same item for 1855 by 29,351 persons.

Persons

Persons under Trial during the Year.

YEAR.	Total Number of Cases.	Number of Persons under Trial.	Number of Persons under Trial at Close of the Year.		
			In Gaol.	On Bail.	TOTAL.
1855 - - - - - -	48,890	101,798	1,075	1,052	2,127
1859 - - - - - -	36,767	72,447	808	875	1,683

Proportion of acquittals to persons tried—returns altogether exceptional.

22. The difference between the number on trial at the close of the two years respectively was 444 persons. Of the 72,447 persons under trial, the cases of 35,250 terminated in conviction, of 3,699 in commitment for trial before the Sessions Court, and of 29,844 in acquital—the proportion of prisoners disposed of in this latter way being 43·38 per cent. to the total number tried. These figures embrace offences of every description. But from a tabular statement submitted by the court, it appears that 11,933 prisoners were convicted of heinous offences in 1855, and 8,125, in 1859; 4,106 prisoners committed in 1855, and 3,003 in 1859, and 11,951 prisoners acquitted in 1855, to 10,633 in 1859, the general proportion of acquittals to persons tried for heinous crime being, for the first year, 42·69 per cent., and for the second year 48·86 per cent.

23. The court regard the returns of the year under review to be, in this respect, altogether exceptional, because included in them appear a large number of persons who were arrested on charges connected with the late disturbances, and whose cases were compromised, or prosecution dropped, under the general instructions of Government, and also, from the great difficulty experienced by district officers in obtaining reliable proof in cases in which proceedings were necessarily so long delayed.

24. As noticed above, the average proportion of acquittals in all cases, to the total number of persons tried, was for 1855 about 36½ per cent., and for 1859 about 43¼ per cent. Upon this average the court confidently anticipate future improvement, both in regard to heinous and petty cases.

Number of witnesses under examination during the year and period of the detention of each.

25. The following Table shows the number of witnesses examined in the Magistrates' Courts of these Provinces, during the year past, and the period of their detention, from one day to four days and upwards. To this are added the similar figures of 1855 for purposes of contrast:—

YEARS.	Total Number of Witnesses Summoned.	PERIOD OF DETENTION.			
		One Day.	Two Days.	Three Days.	Four Days and more.
1855 - - - - - -	323,346	287,487	23,818	6,939	5,102
1859 - - - - - -	233,028	192,635	22,284	10,106	9,003

Duration of cases.

26. The period of duration of a case in which police investigation formed a part, was 1 day and 16 hours at the thannah, 17 days and 8 hours at the Magistrates' Court—total 19 days. In cases in which the police had no concern, that is in petty cases, the period of duration was 14 days.

1855.
Cases with police agency 13½ days.
Cases without police agency nine days.

These averages are greatly in excess of those of 1855, the year selected for comparison, and even after allowance is made for the disturbing influences arising from the rebellion, must be looked upon as unsatisfactory. It may, however, be observed, that the districts in which the highest averages have occurred, and which have materially affected the general average of the whole Provinces, are those of the Jubbulpore and Jhansie divisions, in which order had hardly been restored, and the district officers of which had constantly to take the field suddenly against the rebels, leaving ordinary matters pending a quieter season. It may further be noted that the want of civil buildings in which to transact business, accounts in a great measure for the extended duration of cases, and especially for the prolonged detention of witnesses. In the districts noted in the margin the civil offices were totally destroyed, and had not been rebuilt during the year; while in the five districts of Bareilly, Azimghur, Jhansie, Jounpore, and Mooradabad, they were occupied by troops.

Futtehpore.
Cawnpore.
Banda.
Allyghur.
Muttra.
Boolundshuhur.
Moozuffernugger.

Increase in the number of sentences of corporal punishment. Its salutary effects.

27. There has been a marked increase in the number of sentences of corporal punishment in 1859, as compared with 1855; in the first year 1,372 persons were flogged, in 1859, 4,242. This is of course due to the operation of certain stringent enactments passed by the Legislature, in consequence of the mutiny, rendering resort to that mode of punishment more necessary than heretofore. The salutary effect of this innovation has been commented on by more than one Sessions Judge and Magistrate, and the court are inclined to think that the perpetuation, in a modified form, of the provisions of Act XI. of 1858, which expired on the 4th April 1860, would be advantageous, and that

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corporal punishment might, to a great extent, be substituted with benefit for imprisonment, in the punishment of all crimes of a disgraceful nature.

Results of committals to the Sessions Courts.

28. Three thousand six hundred and forty-two persons were committed to the Sessions Courts, of whom 1,364 were convicted, 723 referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut, and 1,333, or a proportion of 38·97 per cent. acquitted; 151 prisoners died or escaped under trial, and the commitments of 172 were cancelled. Contrasted with 1855, the figures show as follows:—

YEAR.	Convicted.	Referred.	Acquitted.	Died, Escaped, &c., &c.	Commitments Cancelled.	Proportion of Acquittals to Persons Tried.
1855 - - - - - - -	2,753	672	997	57	145	22·54
1859 - - - - - - -	1,364	723	1,333	151	172	38·97

29. The court, however, are not disposed to regard a large proportion of acquittals to convictions when shown in these returns, as being in every case conclusive indication of want of proper judgment in the magistrate.

30. The result of the appeals preferred to the Sessions Court during the past year, from the orders of the magistrates and their subordinates, shows that for criminal trials the general proportion of reversals to appeals was 37·05 per cent., and for miscellaneous cases 30·76 per cent.

Sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut.

31. The sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut in the year under review, as also in the year 1855, is shown below:—

	1855.	1859.
Death - - - - - - - -	80	129
Transportation - - - - - -	160	198
Imprisonment for life - - - - -	25	1
Above 12, and not more than 21 years - -	64	64
Above 5, and not more than 12 years - -	145	57
Not exceeding 5 years - - - - -	307	46
TOTAL - - -	781	495

Average duration of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

32. The average duration of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut during the year under report was 142 days from the date of the apprehension of the prisoner; the average in 1858 was 191 days.

Sentences showing the number of persons convicted to those brought to trial.

33. An abstract statement showing the number of persons brought to trial and convicted in the several districts in the North Western Provinces, during the year 1859, and the result of the proceedings will be found in the Appendix, No. I. Its most marked feature is the want of success in bringing serious crimes home to the offenders, and the earnest attention of the court will be called to the subject.

Proposed rules for limiting the number of mookhtears practising in the courts of Magistrates and Collectors, and for securing the services of more efficient and respectable men in that capacity.

34. A correspondence has taken place during the year, having for its object the limitation of the number of mookhtears practising in the courts of the Magistrates and Collectors, and the improvement of the general character and attainments of these men.

The proposals generally are—

1st. That the Magistrate and Collectors shall be authorised to impose a limit on the number of mookhtears who shall be permitted to practise in his court.

2d. That he shall be at liberty to exclude from future practice such of the mookhtears now employed in his court as may fail, within the period of six months, to satisfy the Magistrate and Collector, either by the production of certificates, or in such other manner as he may require, that they are persons of respectable character, and may be unable to prove, by passing the examination prescribed below, that they are qualified to practice as mookhtears in the said courts.

3d. That whenever the number of practising mookhtears has been reduced to the limit prescribed, the number so prescribed shall not be exceeded, new candidates being admitted only as vacancies occur, after they shall have satisfied the Magistrate and Collector of their respectability, and shall have obtained a certificate of qualification, as below prescribed.

4th. That subject to an appeal to the Commissioner or to the Sessions Judge, as may be, the Magistrate and Collector shall have authority to dismiss any authorised mookhtear

tear for general disrepute, or for any misconduct in the execution of his duty, such as fomenting litigation, neglect of his client's interests, &c., recording in a proceeding his reasons in detail for such dismissal.

5th. That persons who may have satisfied the Magistrate and Collector of their respectability shall be examined before the judge of the district, and the Magistrate and Collector upon points of criminal and revenue law and practice, and on such other matters relating to the duties of a mookhtear as may be thought necessary.

6th. That the officers above-named shall ordinarily meet in committee once in six months, due notice of the day being given, for the purpose of examining candidates for the office of mookhtear.

7th. That to those who may pass the examination successfully, certificates of qualification shall be given, and they shall have a right to be admitted as authorised mookhtears in the court of the Magistrate and Collector of the district, on vacancies occurring.

The scheme, however, has not yet been matured, and may involve a reference to the Legislative Council.

Introduction of *vivâ voce* proceedings in petty criminal cases in the non-regulation provinces.

35. The system of *vivâ voce* proceedings in petty criminal cases has been introduced in the non-regulation districts of these Provinces. The petty cases referred to are those of the nature specified in Section VIII., Regulation VI. of 1803, viz., abusive language, calumny, inconsiderable assaults and affrays, as well as cases of simple theft and burglary, under 50 rupees, when not attended with any aggravating circumstances; the measure being purely tentative, it was thought right to try the experiment in the first instance in "*corpore vile*." If its success be marked, its sphere can be easily extended. If it fail, no irreparable injustice will have been caused by it. The system was confined, in the first instance, to courts presided over by European or East Indian officers, the record was ordered to be made in English, and by the hand of the presiding officer himself. It was ruled that one consecutive English proceeding should suffice for each case, at the head of which the presiding officer should enter the names of the parties, and the charge, and afterwards a concise abstract of the evidence material to the issue given by each successive witness; the proceeding to conclude with the grounds of the decision, and the sentence or order passed in the case. It was subsequently determined that the system should be extended to courts presided over by such of the native deputy magistrates as the Commissioner of the division and the Sessions Judge might concur in recommending, by reason of their ability and integrity, to be entrusted with these powers. A report on the working of the system has been called for at the end of the year.

SECTION III.—MILITARY POLICE.

Military Police.

36. The report of the Commissioner of Military Police shows that during the year under review the military police have been heavily taxed. They have performed with cheerfulness and alacrity and steadiness much harassing and wearisome duty, and have, besides, in some parts of the country, distinguished themselves by sustained effort in making long marches in pursuit of rebels, and by much enterprise and gallantry in various engagements. Their conduct in quarters has, for the most part, been highly commendable. Serious crime has been very limited, and has arisen out of circumstances which the European officers could hardly have controlled. The account given of the drill and discipline of the several battalions is creditable, especially when their extensive employment in escort and outpost duties, detaching them from their head quarters, is borne in mind.

Extension of Act III. of 1859.

37. During the year a few of the Cantonment Joint Magistrates have been vested with powers under Act III. of 1859; but a sufficient period has not elapsed to enable the Government to form a judgment on the working of the Act.

Cantonment Joint Magistrates successful in the recovery of stolen property.

38. It is remarkable that a much larger average of stolen property is recovered within the jurisdictions of Cantonment Joint Magistrates, than within the ordinary criminal jurisdictions of the magistrates of the districts.

A remarkable case of crime in the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Saugor.

39. The wondrous peculiarities of native character and ideas are remarkably exemplified in a case of rape which occurred within the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Saugor. It appears, that a syce, attached to the battery of artillery stationed there, detected another syce in adulterous intercourse with his wife. The adulterer was apprehended and lodged in the quarter guard. A conclave, however, of the chowdrees and syces assembled, and induced the officer in charge to render him up to them, to be dealt with according to their usages. Having got possession of the adulterer, these men declared that the proper penalty for his crime was that the injured husband should have intercourse with his (the adulterer's) wife, and this determination was at once carried into execution. The unfortunate woman was dragged out, in open day, from a house in which she had vainly endeavoured to conceal herself, and violated in the presence of her husband, by the man whom he had previously injured, and this with the cognizance, if not actually

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in the sight, of from 50 to 100 men. A more wonderful instsnce of the *lex talionis* was perhaps never recorded. It is also most extraordinary that they failed to perceive the cruel injury and injustice perpetrated on the innocent wife, who was not only wronged by her husband, but had also to pay the penalty for his crime.

Operations against the Meenas.

40. During the past year a most important blow has been struck against the robber Meenas of the Kherar. A combined force from the Meywar, Joypore, and Boondee States, accompanied by Captain Beynon, marched against these marauders, who were taken completely by surprise. Four of their principal villages were destroyed, and several of the chief leaders taken, and summarily executed. The effect was such that the tribe at once surrendered their arms, and promised to behave peaceably for the future. To ensure this, thannahs have been placed in the Kherar, and along the high roads, and a strong force posted in the vicinity. The result has shown that it was the vigorous and determined action of the native states alone that was required to stay the depredations of these tribes; and it may now be confidently expected that the Neemuch district, which has been a chief sufferer from their incursions, will enjoy a season of tranquillity and repose.

Increase of theft by poisoning on the Grand Trunk Road.

41. It is to be regretted that the crime of poisoning on the Grand Trunk Road has revived. The efforts of the police to detect these criminals have, with the exception of one instance, been unsuccessful. The reason for their failure is obvious. If the poisoned people die at once, there is no evidence against their murderers; and, if they survive, they are generally left insensible, and do not recover sufficiently to enable them to bear testimony for several hours. In this interval the criminals have ample time to escape. The only way of suppressing the crime is to depute an officer with an organized establishment on this special duty; and Major Harvey, the Superintendent of the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee, has been asked whether he can detach a skilful and experienced officer for the purpose.

Measures successfully taken for the reclamation of certain predatory tribes.

42. Measures have been in progress under the supervision of Mr. Strachey, the able magistrate of the Moradaban district, to reclaim the wandering and predatory tribes of Nuts and Sanseeas. About 80 families have been located in estates on the Ramgunga and Kosee rivers, where waste land is available, and up to the present time the experiment has been successful.

Abstract statement of crime.

43. The following is an abstract statement of the most serious offences committed in the several divisions of these Provinces during 1859, as compared with 1855:—

ABSTRACT Comparative Statement of serious Predatory Offences committed in the several Divisions of the North Western Provinces, during 1855-56 and 1859-60.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Meerut.		Agra.		Rohilcund.		Allahabad.		Benares.		Jhansie and Jubbulpore.		Kumaon.		Nimar.		Neemuch.		Ajmere and Mhairwarra.		TOTAL.	
	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.
Dacoities with murder	–	–	–	1	1	–	5	2	–	5	3	9	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	9	22
Ditto torture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11
Ditto wounding or serious injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	2	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	12	9
Ditto simple	–	–	–	7	–	–	3	2	10	26	5	11	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	1	18	52
Highway robberies with murder	1	–	1	–	1	1	3	1	1	–	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	7
Ditto torture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto wounding or serious injury	6	12	10	5	7	7	13	5	5	5	17	4	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	58	46
Ditto simple	2	29	9	8	5	13	2	11	10	33	50	107	–	–	–	15	–	34	–	16	78	266
Burglaries with murder	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Ditto wounding or serious injury	11	7	20	2	16	11	3	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	57	30
Thefts with murder, including murders of children for the sake of their ornaments	4	11	11	14	12	7	18	8	12	5	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	47
Ditto with wounding or serious injury, including thefts by drugging	14	19	28	19	17	11	8	1	18	7	6	4	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	91	68
Cattle-stealing with murder	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Ditto wounding or serious injury	4	7	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	12	9

Results in the Meerut division.

44. It will be seen that in the Meerut division a larger number of highway robberies and thefts occurred during the past year than during the year 1855. This result is rightly ascribed to men concerned in the rebellion, who have no means of livelihood, and have therefore no alternative but to pillage or to starve.

45. The

45. The only remarkable point in the Agra division is the occurrence of dacoities which were unknown in 1855. This crime, it is to be hoped, has now been suppressed by the death of the leader of an organized gang which committed these depredations. In two cases the dacoits came from the Gwalior territory, across the Chumbul. Results in the Agra division.

46. In the Rohilcund division it is satisfactory to perceive that, with the exception of simple highway robbery, crime of a serious nature is on the decrease. The same may be said of the Allahabad division. Results in the Rohilcund and Allahabad divisions.

47. The dacoities and other heinous crime which, in the Benares division, bear such a large preponderance over the results in 1855, may be ascribed to mutineer Sepoys. The band which followed Kooer Singh were slow to avail themselves of the provisions of the amnesty; and when they did at last return to their homes it was only to be the terror of the well-disposed. Hardly an outrage occurred in which some of the perpetrators were not reported to have been fully accoutred and armed with percussion muskets. Results in the Benares division.

48. The returns for the Jhansie and Saugor divisions are altogether exceptional. It may be noted, however, that the district officers, in some instances, have entered a case under the heading "dacoity with torture," in which blows only passed; the return under that heading is consequently not trustworthy. But during the year to which this report relates, the districts of the Jhansie division were in an abnormal state. They were run over by rebels who committed plunder, murder, and mutilation; and who, composed of different bands, under separate leaders, wandering in strength through different and distant parts of the several districts, and finding asylum always, and active assistance sometimes, in the adjacent native states, could not be encountered by the ordinary civil police. To retain our hold upon the districts every civil officer was compelled to hold himself in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice, to pursue marauding bands, to resist anticipated attacks, or to accompany military expeditions. Results in the Jhansie and Jubbulpore divisions.

49. In such a state of things it is obvious, police administration, in the ordinary sense of the term, could not exist. The rebels could be dealt with only by military force, guided by officers acquainted with the country, and determined to restore peace. It is due to the energy and unsparing exertions of the officers attached to the districts of this division, no less than to the activity, zeal, and gallantry of the officers of the military police, that the Commissioner was enabled to report, at the end of the year, that the rebel bands had been dispersed, that their inroads had almost ceased, and that, except in the newly acquired pergunnah Morowrah, of Shahgurh, and the pergunnah Balabuhut of Chundeyree, and except in a part of Jeitpore, of Humeerpore, tranquillity and confidence had been restored.

50. Broad vistas have been cut through the rebel-infested jungles of Balabuhut and Jeitpore. These vistas are in all 50 miles in length, and from 220 to 150 yards broad: the measure has been productive of the best effects, and the district officers have been enjoined to take care that the avenues are not suffered to be closed by the reproduction of the jungle. Vistas cut through the jungle.

51. The difficulty with which the police have to contend in the pursuit and apprehension of proclaimed offenders, and in the execution of their duties, generally, is attributed to the proximity of foreign states, and the intermixture of foreign villages with our own, and also to the lukewarmness and the want of co-operation on the part of those states. The experience of the past year has put these facts beyond question. The power which the native states can exert, if they please, is shown incontestably by Major Pinkney, who points out that, as soon as the Agent to the Governor General in Central India fined the Duttea State, they refrained at once from assisting the rebel Burjore Singh; and his family, who were living there, were secured. Since then Burjore Singh has not resorted to the Duttea territory. Conduct of native states.

52. To turn to general results, it is satisfactory to find that affrays are less prevalent, and that in hardly any case have the combatants had recourse to lethal weapons, which shows that, if the disarming operations have not been entirely successful, at least the people are afraid to use those which remain to them. Diminution in the number of affrays; its causes.

53. A statement showing the number of arms colleeted in these Provinces, will be found in Appendix II., an abstract of which is entered in the margin: this estimate is exclusive of 1,263 muskets, 115 rifles, 57 carbines, 273 pistols, 135 swords, and 159 bayonets, the property of Government, which have been recovered from mutineers and rebels. It is calculated that about 1,432,906 weapons of all descriptions remain unsurrendered.

Result of the Disarming Operations.

	Pieces.
Ordnance	795
Fire Arms	307,372
Swords	1,421,223
Spears	6,64,015
Daggers and other lethal weapons	1,215,275
TOTAL	3,631,180

54. The want of success in the detection of petty crime, and in the recovery of stolen property, justify the remark of Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of Meerut, that the failure of the police is only what must be expected in the present state of the law, under which the people allow thieves to live among them, sally out to steal, return with the property, and dispose of it; and not only do not attempt to assist the police, but thwart them. The same officer observes, "The marked comparative success in tracing out and prosecuting to conviction the criminals in cases of assault with wounding, homicides, Want of success in the detection of petty crime; its causes.

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wounding with intent to murder, and even murder of children for their ornaments, shows what even the present police can do when the people help them, as they do in these cases. The universal failure when the people have to deal with thieves of all classes would indicate that the people should be made to interest themselves in the prosecution of such offenders also."

Outrages by European soldiers.

55. Murder and assaults by European soldiers on the march is a novel and painful feature in the criminal returns. His Excellency the Commander in Chief has recently issued stringent orders for the regulation of troops on the march, which, it may be trusted, will have the desired effect. No fresh instance of crime has been reported since the promulgation of these orders, which have been made known to every police officer throughout the country.

Female infanticide.

56. The only division in which female infanticide prevails to any extent, is that of Benares, where it appears that this crime is as prevalent as it was before the rebellion. The question of bringing before the Legislative Council a Bill to enable the Government to take measures for the repression of female infanticide was placed in abeyance by the outbreak of the disturbances, and has been since laid by, owing to the pressure of more emergent matters. The subject will be brought under re-consideration as soon as possible.

Robbery of European travellers on the Grand Trunk Road.

57. A novel description of offence has been brought to notice by the Magistrate of Allygurh. European travellers passing up and down the Grand Trunk Road have reported to him the theft of property from their carriages while they were asleep in transit. In one instance a pistol was taken from under the pillow of the sleeping traveller; the thieves are supposed to be of the wandering tribe of Aheryas. They get up behind the carriage, through the back window of which they can see whether the traveller is asleep, and act accordingly. The obvious remedy is for the syce, who ordinarily sits on the coach box, to take up his position behind. The attention of the several Dâk Companies has been directed to the subject by the Commissioner.

Suttees.

58. Two suttees have been reported in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. In the one case the corpse was left burning while the performers of the funeral rite went to bathe; the widow took the opportunity of their absence to throw herself on the pyre. She was removed, taken to her house, and tied down to a cot. Her relatives then, instead of watching her, went about their own business. She extricated herself, returned once more to the pyre, and was burnt. The case is still pending. The other case is very similar. An old woman, it appears, went to her husband's pyre, after the relatives had left, and burnt herself upon it. These cases show how deeply the desire of self-immolation must have been inculcated in the minds of the women, as in neither case was any artificial stimulus had recourse to, to excite them, first to entertain the idea of the crime, and afterwards to carry it into effect.

Singular murder in the Meerut district.

59. A murder, accompanied by singular circumstances, occurred in the Meerut district. A Jât, named Hurdyal, who has incurred enmity owing to his gallantries, and for having purchased other shares in his village, was met by a man in the garb of a chupprassee, who told him that the magistrate was coming, with a party, to his well, and advised him to hasten there. Hurdyal went, and on leaving the well, the pseudo chupprassee told Hurdyal to collect all his family, and light a good fire. This was done, and eight of Hurdyal's relatives and servants were gathered round the flame. In a short time a tremendous explosion took place, three men were blown to pieces, and two others severely burnt, Hurdyal himself escaping with a slight scorch. On an examination of the place, it appeared that a large and thick earthen vessel had been filled with powder, and pieces of kunkur, and placed directly under the spot where the fire was usually lit, and then covered over with ashes and cinder, and as these became heated, the powder ignited. The efforts of the police to detect the perpetrators of this crime have hitherto proved unavailing. There can be little reason to doubt that it was designed by a man of whose share in the village Hurdyal became the possessor by purchase, who was seen in the vicinity at the time, and who has absconded.

Suicides.

60. Suicides appear to be very prevalent in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. It may be, however, that the subject receives more attention from the district officers here than elsewhere, as in almost every instance they are attributed to ordinary causes, such as distaste of life from disease or old age, or fear of the disgrace attendant on the detection of an intrigue.

Proposition to enhance the efficiency of Thannadars, by awarding annual khilluts to the three best and most successful among them during the year.

61. A difficulty which is felt more or less all over the country, appears to be peculiarly felt in this division, which is a *terra incognita* to most natives instructed in our system. By some their inefficiency has been ascribed to the lowness of their pay. Others declare it to be almost impossible to procure the services of qualified men in those distant parts. The matter has seemed to the Lieutenant Governor to call for some special action. The object should be to make the department of the public service more honourable and more attractive; and this he considered might be in some degree accomplished by selecting every year, out of the whole number of thannadars, the three who have been the most successful in the detection of crime, the apprehension of criminals, and in the performance of their duties generally, and whose conduct, at the same time, has been open to no blame, and awarding to each of the three, on the part of the Government, in open durbar, a khillut of 350 rupees.

62. The

62. The selection is left to the Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Government, on report; and sanction being given, the Commissioner will present the khilluts in as public and marked a manner as possible. That officer has been given to understand that the intention is not to give three khilluts every year, as a matter of course, but to hold out an incentive to exertion and good behaviour. If it should be found that none has so conducted himself as to deserve this mark of honour and favour, then no khillut will be given. The whole annual expense cannot exceed 1,050 rupees; and if the measure have the effect of inducing the thannadars to exert themselves in the performance of their duties, and to be circumspect in their conduct, the result will be cheaply purchased.

Proposed Act for enforcing the responsibilities of landholders for the suppression of crime, and the arrest of criminals.

63. Act X. of 1858 having expired, the necessity of providing some law for enforcing the responsibility of landholders forced itself on the attention of the Lieutenant Governor. It is evident that whatever changes are effected in the organization of the police they will be comparatively useless, so long as the Government is unassisted by the representatives of the people. These are the landholders, and that they can aid the police is not to be denied; that, under the present law, they do not, and cannot be made to do so, must also be acknowledged. It is true that Government is bound, to the extent of its power, to protect those who contribute to its revenues; but it is no less true that the owners of land are bound to assist the efforts of Government as a service incidental to their tenure. This principle has always been acknowledged in our own, and in native legislation, and, although the landholders have not the same power of oppression, or of punishing crime themselves under our rule, as they may have had under native government, still they are just as influential to prevent the commission, and to report the occurrence of crime, and as powerful to detect the criminal, and ensure his apprehension. A draft Act to effect the above objects has been submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Council.

Result of operations under Act III. of 1857. Pounds.

64. The provisions of Act III. of 1857 have been introduced generally into these Provinces during the past year, with varying results. In the majority of the districts the pounds are self-supporting, and in the Jubbulpore division the proceeds are so large as to afford a considerable surplus for the construction of Public Works. In the Benares and Agra divisions, on the other hand, the income of the pounds does not cover the outlay or their construction, and the pay of a pound-keeper. Of the utility of the Act, and of the satisfaction it has afforded to the people, there can be no doubt. But it is also certain that its very efficacy, by preventing the straying of cattle, tends, after a time, to reduce the income derived from the pounds below the amount required to enable them to pay their expenses. In which case they must either be relinquished altogether, or the cost of their maintenance must be borne by Government. A further report on this subject, at the expiration of the present year, has been called for, and the result will be duly noticed in the next report.

Result of operations under Act XX. of 1856.

65. The provisions of Act XX. of 1856 have been introduced generally into the regulation districts under this Government, and have hitherto been found to work well. The surplus proceeds of the collections, after paying the chowkeedars, are devoted to municipal improvements, which have already caused a striking change in the appearance of several of the large towns, and fraught with benefit to the health of their inhabitants. The assessment under the Act has been made, in the majority of cases, according to the circumstances and property of the person assessed.

Reductions effected in the civil police.

66. A saving of *Rs.* 24,474. 1. 9. has been effected during the year by the reduction of extra police establishments, which had been entertained during the disturbances.

Cess levied on the inhabitants of towns for the reconstruction of public buildings, which they failed to protect during the mutiny.

67. The cost of the repair of the civil buildings in the North Western Provinces, which the adjacent inhabitants had taken no pains to protect, and which were consequently destroyed during the mutiny, has been met by a cess levied on the inhabitants of the principal cities and towns, and their vicinities. The object has been to impress upon the people that this cess is not to be regarded as penal, but merely as a contribution on their part to re-construct buildings which had been originally erected, for the most part, with a view to their benefit. The people generally would seem to have acknowledged the justice of the demand, inasmuch as the cess has every where been collected without opposition, and without difficulty, and very few complaints have been received by the Government.

68. It remains only to notice briefly the police administration in the districts of Ajmere, Neemuch, and Nimah, which are separated from the circle of the North Western Provinces, and present some peculiarities.

69. A feature common to them all is their isolation in foreign territory, and from this arise difficulties in the detection of crime, the pursuit and apprehension of criminals, and the recovery of stolen property, which are not found in the same degree elsewere.

Ajmere.

70. There has been very little heinous crime in the territory of Ajmere, and this is the more satisfactory, regard being had to the disturbed condition of some of the native states. The State of Kishengurh marches with Ajmere for a continuous distance of about 70 miles, and for some three or four months of the year a portion of its subjects were in open rebellion against their own sovereign. Yet, notwithstanding this, and that the fort of Narayna, within two miles of the Ajmere thannah of Hurmarah, was seized and occupied by the insurgents for a considerable time, no single outrage was committed in the Ajmere territory, although numerous persons were plundered close to the border, and traffic was seriously impeded. The greater number of the robberies, and certainly all the highway robberies, are said to have been committed by bad characters belonging to native states,

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the proof of which is, that the majority of these occur on the border, and not in the interior of the district. These facts illustrate, in a gratifying manner, the contentment, the peaceable character, and the orderly conduct of our own subjects.

Neemuch.

71. The want of success in the apprehension of offenders, and the prevention of crime observable in this district, is due to its peculiar configuration, it being literally encircled by the ill-governed state of Meywar, and also to the inefficiency of the police, which is not only numerically inadequate, but its form and constitution unsuited to a district surrounded on all sides by the subjects of native states. The Agent to the Governor General has been requested to exert his best influence to secure a complete reciprocity of intention and of action on the part of the Meywar and other neighbouring states. That officer has himself expressed his intention of endeavouring to induce the native states to allow our officers, in the pursuit of criminals, to enter their territory. Upon this co-operation, and upon such assistance as Major Eden may be able to give, by placing detachments of the Meena Battalion at the disposal of the district officer, dependence must mainly be placed for suppressing, or at least checking the prevalence of the dacoities and highway robberies which disfigure the returns.

72. The police administration of Nimar calls for no observation beyond the remark that serious crime does not prevail, apparently to any great extent, in that district.

73. The paucity of heinous crimes in the division of Kumaon is satisfactory, though, possibly, it is due as much to the character of the hill people, as to the exertions of the police.

74. No return of the state of crime in these districts, during the year 1855, having been made, no comparison between the results of that year and of 1859 can be instituted.

SECTION IV.—GAOLS.

Interruption of prison discipline by the mutiny.

74. The system of prison discipline in these provinces, so successfully matured by the late Mr. W. H. Woodcock, and continued with equal ability and perseverance by his successor, Mr. C. B. Thornhill, was suddenly interrupted by the destruction of almost all the gaols, and the liberation of the prisoners in 1857.

Escape of prisoners during the mutiny.

75. During the mutiny about 19,217 prisoners escaped from gaol. Of this number 4,962 are once more in custody; of these 1,183 surrendered themselves, and 3,779 were recaptured, so that about 14,267 of these men are still at large. It is generally supposed that a large portion of those liberated by the mutineers joined their ranks, and were either killed, or died of want and exposure. It is therefore most probable that fully one-half of those still alive are again in confinement; 124 men have escaped from gaol within the year, of whom 62, or exactly one-half, have been recaptured.

Restoration of the gaols and employment of the prisoners on out-door labour.

76. As order was restored, the gaols that were not completely destroyed or occupied by the military, were very soon repaired and placed on their former footing. Where the old gaols were not available, temporary places of confinement were selected; but, with the restoration of the gaols, the old custom of employing the prisoners on out-door labour was re-introduced, and, with the exception of the Agra, Meerut, and Allahabad central prisons, scarcely a vestige of the discipline that obtained antecedent to the mutiny remained. However, by the end of 1858, these prisons were so far restored to their former state of efficiency as to admit of the transfer of all the long-term prisoners from the neighbouring districts, and upwards of 3,243 were placed under strict discipline; and had the Bareilly central prison not been appropriated by the military, a circumstance in respect to prison discipline and economy much to be regretted, it also would have been reoccupied as a gaol, and thus four out of the six central prisons, commenced prior to 1857, would again, in the short space of a few months, have been in complete operation.

Incompatibility of out-door labour with sound discipline.

77. Past experience has clearly convinced all who have given the subject of prison discipline serious consideration, of the incompatibility of out-door labour, as enforced at the district gaols, with anything like sound discipline or deterring influences. The already onerous duties, independently of the variety of individual opinion on a still undetermined question, preclude the possibility of magistrates taking an active interest in gaol discipline, and the prisoners, instead of being under the superintendence of competent officers, are scattered in detached parties all over the country, under the charge of petty officials and timid venal guards, always ready to relax discipline for the bribe of the wealthy or the threat of the desperate.

Proper discipline can only be maintained in central prisons.

78. It is the opinion of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor that proper discipline can only be maintained through the agency of central prisons, where the prisoners are under the constant supervision of able and energetic officers, whose sole duty must be confined to prison government. He is decidedly in favour of complete isolation at night, but considers the plan combining a certain degree of separation with association, on which the new central prisons are being constructed, well suited for carrying out a very good and economical system of discipline, and is of opinion that each central prison should have properly ventilated solitary cells for a considerable portion of the inmates, so as to afford the means of punishing any prisoner according to the nature of his crime and disposition.

79. The

79. The proposition of dividing the North Western Provinces, including the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, into six circles, with a central prison at the chief station of each, viz. Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Benares, Allahabad, and Jubbulpore, has, to a certain extent, been carried out with very satisfactory results. The Bareilly central prison, which is still occupied by the military, will shortly, it is expected, be made over to the civil authorities, and reoccupied as a gaol. The new buildings which were being erected at Benares and Jubbulpore fell into ruins during the mutiny; but it is intended to commence active operations on these two gaols, and complete the original design, as soon as circumstances will permit. Independently of central prisons being a great saving to the State, it is the opinion of the most experienced that no permanent improvement on the lax system already noticed, can be looked for without such places of punishment.

Original proposition anent central prisons to a certain extent carried out.

80. The labour in the central prisons is in accordance with the original design, strictly intramural and chiefly in industrial products, such as paper-making, lithograph printing, manufacture of blankets, prison and other clothing of various kinds, cotton fabrics, carpets, boots and shoes, saddlery, &c. &c., and the system altogether, as enforced in these gaols, renders the sentence of imprisonment, with hard labour, a very serious and deterring punishment.

Labour in central prisons, discipline of.

81. Prison education has not received very marked attention since the restoration of order. Under the lax discipline in the district gaols, already noticed, satisfactory results are hopeless; but there are classes in the central prisons for the instruction of young men and boys, and the system is gradually being extended to all the inmates. Out of 13,015 prisoners in confinement in the gaols of these Provinces at the close of the year, only 956 could read and write: 40 of these had learnt these arts since their conviction.

Prison education.

82. The influence of complete incarceration, with hard labour, in deterring from crime, though one of the first objects, is not the only advantage likely to arise from the intramural employment of criminals in industrial manufactures. It is to be hoped that many of the released prisoners will take back to their native villages something of the knowledge of handicrafts acquired during their incarceration, and thus be the means, in some measure, of diffusing new ideas, and introducing new kinds of work, and even new kinds of machinery and its advantages, in distant parts of the country, where no new idea has penetrated for ages. Moreover, there can be no doubt that the concentration of prisoners in central prisons, while it secures a more perfect discipline, and a more effective punishment of the criminal, leads to a very large saving of expenditure.

Advantages of intramural employments of criminals.

83. The ratio of mortality, viz., 10·73 per cent., which was higher than that of former years, may fairly be attributed to the wretched state of many of the prisoners at the time of admission. During the mutiny, not only the rebels and those who followed their fortunes, but a great many of the classes that fill our gaols, were reduced to the most miserable condition, from exposure and want; and since that time a large portion of the prisoners are admitted with their general health at the lowest possible ebb, and they consequently fall a ready prey to any prevailing sickness, and suffer besides from the reaction that supervenes on long continued hardships. Many of the deaths were also aged and infirm subjects at the time of imprisonment. Want of proper accommodation, too, owing to several of the gaols having been destroyed or occupied by the military, and the prisoners consequently having been confined in old tombs, serais, and other places unadapted for the purpose has, doubtless, tended to increase the mortality. The best proof that the deaths are really ascribable to the above causes, is the proportion of deaths to sick, viz., 6·71 per cent.

Mortality.

84. The daily average number of prisoners throughout the year was 13,865, and the total expenditure, *Rs.* 6,41,933. 12. 3, or *Rs.* 46. 4. 9 per annum for each prisoner, which is a higher ratio per head than in former years. This, however, is due to the enhanced price of provisions, and to the whole cost of permanent establishment, guarding, repairs of buildings, transit charges of a much larger number of transported convicts, &c. having been debited to a smaller number of prisoners. These expenses would have been the same had the number of prisoners been 22,011, the average of the three years immediately preceding the mutiny. The higher rates of pay, too, of the military police, must be taken into consideration; the excess of expenditure arising from this cause, on the aggregate number of men employed, amounts to the large sum of 52,752 rupees. As many of the gaols were unavailable, the old serais, courts, and other native buildings, selected as temporary places of confinement, required strong guards, and this will further help to explain the larger outlay on this account.

Number and cost of prisoners.

85. The net profits on the sale of manufactured articles during the year were *Rs.* 30,115. 11. 7, and the value of manufactured goods in store, *Rs.* 18,807. 6. 9, which may be considered very fair results, seeing that the value of convict labour on clothing and other articles made up for prison use, menial services within the gaols, gaol buildings, and other public works, are not taken into account.

Profits on prison manufactures.

86. The mortality among the prisoners in the Ajmere gaol has been no less than 20 per cent. This unhappy fact is due to no want of care or vigilance, or of practicable preventive measures on the part of the district officers. Neither has there been any inattention on the part of the Civil Assistant Surgeon. The unhealthy site, and the crowded condition of the gaol are alone in fault. The district officer has been directed either to remove some

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of the prisoners to other premises hired for the purpose, or to construct temporary buildings for the accommodation of the prisoners; and the Commissioner has been instructed to urge upon the Bombay Government the necessity of resuming work on the new gaol buildings, which are under construction, at the earliest practicable period.

Emeute in the Nimar Gaol.

87. During the month of August the life prisoners confined in the fort of Mundlaisur, in the Nimar district, overpowered their guard, closed the gates, and made themselves masters of the fort. The superintendent, Captain Hawes, immediately proceeded to the spot with a detachment of the 19th Bombay N. I., and a fire was opened on the prisoners, who, having secured all the ammunition, briskly replied to it. In about an hour, Captain Hawes, after having been slightly wounded, decided in sending to the Maharajah Holkar, who was then at Meheswur, for his guns. His Highness promptly responded to the call, and about five o'clock in the evening two were put in position to blow open one of the gates, but owing to their smallness of calibre, and the gates having been well barricaded inside, they made no impression. At this time Captain Hawes was killed, and the fire from the fort became so hot that the artillerymen had to seek shelter behind a wall. Detachments of the 19th Bombay N. I. and burkundauzes were then placed all round the fort in the hope of keeping the prisoners in until guns should arrive from Mhow. Rain, however, set in, and in the darkness of the night 208 prisoners succeeded in making their escape, carrying with them 76,960 rupees. Of these, however, 200 men and 34,273 rupees have been recaptured, owing to the exertions of the police, aided by 100 sowars, placed at the district officer's disposal by the Maharajah Holkar. Some of the ringleaders have been executed, and others sentenced to various periods of additional imprisonment.

Tabular statements.

88. Tabular statistical statements showing the average cost of each prisoner in 1858 and in 1859, a summary of the total expenditure and of the financial results of the gaols during the past 16 years, or since the new system of management was introduced by Mr. Woodcock, the strength of the prisoners, and the ratio per cent. of sick and deaths to strength, during the year 1858–59, will be found in the Appendices III. to VIII.

SECTION V.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Season.

89. The result of the Revenue administration during the year under report may be described nearly in the words of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

The rubbee crop of 1859, which depended upon the rains of 1858, and the showers of the succeeding winter, was generally good throughout the country; but the rains of 1859 were everywhere unfavourable. They set in early and irregularly; they continued to be partial and insufficient, and they broke up at an unusually early period. The deficiency was not made up by succeeding showers. The result has been an extremely scanty khureef. The rubbee crop of 1860 has, in many quarters, altogether failed, and the prospects of the current year are in several districts gloomy, owing as well to the fact just stated, as to the very scanty falls of rain this season.

90. The Upper Doab and Rohilcund are the quarters in which the greatest scarcity has prevailed. On the other hand prices have been high in every direction, and some of the auxiliary products, as indigo and cotton, in Allygurh and Saugor, and cotton in Rohilcund, have made up by their profits for the dearth of cereals. The extent of the scarcity in Rohilcund may be judged of by the fact that, instead of grain being as usual exported, it was imported by the western traders to the marts in this division, in barter for sugar.

Land revenue.

91. The total demand of the year was 4,18,59,982 rupees (4,185,998 *l.*) Of this, 4,08,82,217 rupees were collected within the year, and 9,77,765 rupees or 2⅓ per cent. remained uncollected. This is a material improvement on the preceding year, in which the balance amounted to nearly 6½ per cent. of the demand. But this was to be expected from the almost complete restoration of tranquillity during the past year. It will be remembered that the districts of the Rohilcund Division were not fully re-occupied until after the middle of 1858, and those of the Jhansie Division not until a much later period. The districts of the Jubbulpore Division also were not undisturbed. These circumstances could not but have affected the revenue collections. During 1859 disturbances were, for the most part, confined to the Jhansie Division, and to the district of Saugor.

Of the balance a farther sum of 1,87,127 rupees is expected to be realised, while the remaining 7,90,638 rupees are doubtful, nominal, or irrecoverable.

92. The following Table shows the percentage of balance on the demand for each District and Division:—

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Per Centage of Balances on Demand.
MEERUT	Dehra Doon	1·80
	Saharunpore	1·84
	Muzuffernugger	·81
	Meerut	·75
	Bolundshuhur	·59
	Allygurh	·18
	On the Division	·83
KUMAON	Kumaon	·21
	Gurhwal	·78
	On the Division	·40
ROHILKUND	Bijnour	1·33
	Moradabad	2·33
	Budaon	·77
	Bareilly	1·58
	Shahjehanpore	1·44
	On the Division	1·54
AGRA	Muttra	1·75
	Agra	·41
	Furruckabad	·59
	Mynpoory	1·71
	Etawah	·0
	Etah	·41
	On the Division	·87
ALLAHABAD	Cawnpore	·29
	Futtehpore	·10
	Banda	18·97
	Allahabad	4·83
	On the Division	5·65
GORUCKPORE	Goruckpore	·55
BENARES	Azimgurh	·15
	Jounpore	·0
	Mirzapore	·17
	Benares	·76
	Ghazeepore	1·26
	On the Division	·59
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	3·99
	Dumoh	19·33
	Jubbulpore	3·73
	Seonee	·14
	Mundlah	5·02
	Hoshungabad	·06
	Baitool	·0
	Nursingpore	·0
	On the Division	4·39
JHANSIE	Jaloun	6·48
	Jhansie	2·84
	Chundeyree	25·20
	Humeerpore	4·15
	On the Division	6·07
	Total on the North Western Provinces	2·33

93. The nominal balances in the districts noted marginally, are mainly attributable to re-settlement operations, by which a reduction to that extent has been proposed, but had not, at the close of the year, yet received the sanction of Government.

Saharunpore	10,808
Bolundshuhur	6,458
Banda	2,91,147
Allahabad	54,369
Dumoh	34,064
Jaloun	49,150

94. In Moradabad the arrears have been swelled out by an item of 21,000 rupees, due from the pergunnah of Thakoordwara, which has been placed, with the sanction of the Government, under direct management; and will, it is hoped, under the able administration of Mr. J. Strachey, by degrees recover its prosperity. The means have not yet offered of establishing irrigation works on a small scale, and until this be done, the progress of improvement will probably be slow.

The Jubbulpore and Jhansie Divisions have been, till very lately, disturbed by roving bands; the last embers of the rebellion having lingered longest in the inaccessible tracts abounding in that quarter. The financial difficulties in which some portions of these two divisions were already placed, have naturally been aggravated by the political state of the country, and it is not to be wondered that the land revenue balances should be heavy. The revenue settlement now in progress, will shortly re-adjust the demand of Government in proportion to the assets, and restore these tracts to a more healthy condition. Meanwhile, wherever the revenue was found to press with undue severity, a summary revision of the demand has been effected, and old balances have been either suspended or remitted with the sanction of this Government.

95. It remains only, as respects this branch of the Report, to offer a few remarks on the variation of the demand as compared with that of the previous year.

96. There has been a decrease in 20 districts, amounting to 3,48,574 rupees, and an increase in 14 districts, aggregating 2,25,939 rupees, leaving a net decrease in the demand of 1,22,635 rupees.

97. Excepting the few items to be noticed below, the variation is caused by the assessment of resumed lands, by diluvian and alluvion, by the occupation of lands for public purposes, and such like causes.

98. The revenue of the district of Chundeyree has been increased by about 90,000 rupees, arising out of the confiscation of the Bampore Chiefship.

99. The following large items of decrease arise from errors of account in the previous year's report, the revenue of transferred pergunnahs having continued to be erroneously exhibited in the several districts, after the transfers had been carried out.

 100. Furruckabad

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100. Furruckabad shows a decrease of 74,122 rupees, in consequence of the transfer of Pergunnah Azimnugger to Etah. When Etah was constituted an independent district in 1857-58, the transfer was neglected to be made in the annual report for Furruckabad. The demand has, accordingly, appeared for two years in the accounts of both districts.

101. A similar double entry of 2,33,044 rupees has, for four years, appeared on the administration statement of Jaloun, on account of Pergunnahs Mote and Bhandere transferred to Jhansie.

102. The last two items of decrease are consequently nominal, and so is a sum of 85,131 rupees, by which the jumma of Meerut and Bolundshuhur has been increased, in consequence of the transfer of the "Eastern Pergunnah" from the Dehli to the Meerut Division.

103. Deducting the three nominal items just enumerated, the aggregate decrease of demand is reduced from 3,48,574 rupees to 41,398 rupees, and the aggregate increase from 2,22,939 rupees to 1,37,808 rupees. There has therefore been an actual net increase in the demand of 1859-60, as compared with that of 1858-59, amounting to 96,410 rupees.

104. It will have been observed from paragraphs 93 and 94, that extensive operations have been in progress during the year in various parts of these provinces, for reducing the revenue where it has been found to press with injurious severity. In Banda, for example, a revision of the assessment, most ably and judiciously carried into effect by Mr. Mayne, resulted in the reduction of nearly three lakhs of rupees, or about 18 per cent. on the revenue. The reduction of demand consequent on all these measures, which are in some places still incomplete, will probably not fall short of four and a half lakhs of rupees. On the other hand a large gain to the revenue, estimated by the late senior member of the board, at about six and a half lakhs of rupees, may be looked for in the re-settlement of Goruckpore, now going rapidly forward. In the re-settlements of Saharunpore and Bolundshuhur it is probable that the net result will be a small gain to the Government; but in many of the districts which, in a few years, will become open to revision, it is likely that the application of the liberal rule of settlement at half the assets will, to some considerable extent, affect the revenue. Against this, however, may be placed the general tendency of the revenue to advance from the lapse of maafee tenures and the settlement of confiscated jageers. Upon the whole, then, it is not expected that the land revenue of these provinces will materially vary from its present amount.

Measures by which the revenue of the past year was collected.

105. The measures by which the revenue of the past year was collected call for no particular remarks.

Dustucks.

106. The number of dustucks, as compared with the previous year, has fallen from 1,42,788 to 1,25,633 rupees.

Coercive measures.

107. Excluding the divisions of Jubbulpore and Jhansie, which are exceptionally situated, and in portions of which the proprietary right in the land has not yet been admitted and defined, the following is a comparison between the coercive measures of the two past years:—

YEAR.	Sales.	Farms.	TRANSFERS.		Kham Tehseel.
			Mehals.	Puttees transferred.	
1858-59 - - -	12	38	25	92	4
1859-60 - - -	15	38	27	63	2

108. The sales (especially in Banda and Humeerpoor) are mainly those of rebel or deserted villages, sold in order to procure a full title, or purchased by Government for the purpose of reinstating the former occupants, or other party best entitled to the property.

109. The farms in the Jubbulpore division continue numerous. It is hoped that the proprietary settlement in that division will confer a value upon land in those quarters, which it certainly does not now possess.

110. The sale process has been introduced during the past year into the Saugor and Jhansie divisions. Captain Browne, the deputy Commissioner of Saugor, attributes an advantage to it in leading the malgoozars to see that persistent default and neglect of their estates will be followed by this severe penalty. But the process will be limited to the few examples which will suffice for this end. The Commissioner states that there is difficulty in finding purchasers.

111. Upon the whole, it is a matter of congratulation that the revenue has been realised with so great a degree of punctuality, and so small a resort to punitive measures. In very many districts there was need for neither sale nor farm, transfer nor sequestration.

112. The

Summary suits and suits under Act X. of 1859.

112. The Summary Suit Court was not closed till the 31st July.

113. From 1st August the provisions of Act X. of 1859 were introduced. The Act is almost unanimously praised by Commissioners and Collectors in its working. The following is an abstract of the number of cases instituted and decided under the new law, during the nine months it was in operation:—

DIVISIONS:	Number of Cases Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
Meerut	1,709	1,390	319
Rohilcund	2,828	2,411	417
Agra	2,561	2,265	296
Allahabad	1,632	1,381	251
Benares	3,619	3,032	587
Jhansie	82	74	8
TOTAL	12,431	10,553	1,878

114. This is a great decrease in comparison with the average of summary suit cases before the mutinies, ranging as they used to do from 30,000 to 33,000 cases. But it is almost premature to form a judgment on the extent to which the law will be brought into operation, as it is still new to the people.

115. The great majority of the cases, it will be observed, are suits for arrears of rent. In the following statement they are arranged according to their several classes:—

CLASS OF CASES.	Total Number Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
Class I. Pottahs and Kabooleyts	765	583	182
Class II. Illegal exaction	395	339	56
Class III. Excess or abatement	620	527	93
Class IV. Arrears of rent	7,446	6,326	1,120
Class V. To eject tenants	669	568	101
Class VI. To recover possession	1,444	1,357	87
Class VII. Suits connected with distraint	1,020	789	231
Class VIII. Suits against agents	72	64	8
TOTAL	12,431	10,553	1,878

Mutations.

116. These, as was to be expected from the returning peace and tranquillity of the country, have very greatly increased under almost every heading, whether of enforced or private transfers. Transactions belonging to the period of disturbances are still said to have added to the aggregate in some districts.

117. While lamenting the number of sales in execution of civil decrees, some officers have given their testimony to the practical benefits of the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, by which the Collector may obtain the sanction of the Civil Court to stay the sale in prospect of a satisfactory adjustment between the decree-holder and defendant. The attention of Collectors has been recently called to this provision of the law, and its enforcement will, it may be hoped, lead to a diminution in the number of these sales, without detriment to the interests of the judgment-creditor.

118. This

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Abkaree.

	Rs.
1855-56	20,89,631
1858-59	16,80,146
1859-60	21,29,247

Stamp Revenue.

	Rs.
1855-56	13,56,060
1858-59	10,12,696
1859-60	13,68,808

118. This branch of the revenue continues rapidly to rise. The actual collections are not only four and a half lakhs in excess of last year's revenue, but are higher than they were the year preceding the outbreak of disturbances. The only two districts in which a decrease has occurred are Furruckabad and Cawnpore. The attention of the Commissioners will be requested to these two districts. The abkaree mehal of the Sudder stations in both districts is under charge of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

119. Similar success has attended the stamp revenue, which is also in excess of the income for 1855-56. This branch of revenue is capricious in its details. For example, the establishment of the Special Commission Court, under Act IX. of 1859, at Moradabad, has caused the receipts for that district to rise to 85,826 rupees. The income in the previous year was 38,568 rupees, though in that preceding the mutiny it was 75,252 rupees.

Sayer.

120. The sayer revenue has fallen from 1,14,658 rupees to 1,11,650 rupees.

Scheme for the better administration of the Terai purgunnahs.

121. A scheme for the better administration of the Terai purgunnahs has been submitted for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, but it has not yet received the sanction of his Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

Statistical Precis, showing the work which has devolved upon Nimar.

122. The statistical precis in the Appendix No. IX. affords at one view the means for judging of the very heavy labour which has devolved upon the Commissioners, the district officers, and their assistants. The number of cases disposed of during the year, was 306,941, and 40,789 were pending at the close of the year.

Satisfactory results of the management of confiscated estates.

123. Among special and extraordinary duties may be noticed the charge of the numerous estates which, in consequence of confiscation, has devolved upon the revenue authorities. The following statement, though incomplete, will give an idea of the extent of these estates, and of the profit derived to Government from their direct management. The statement is also satisfactory, as showing indirectly the lightness of the assessment which, even under the unfavourable circumstances attending confiscation, allowed of so large a surplus as 2,36,068 rupees being realised by Government beyond the proper jumma of 7,91,256 rupees.

1266 Fuslee, or Year ending September 1859:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of Villages.	Government Demand.	Collections.	Charges.	Surplus credited to Government.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	283	1,86,246	2,35,998	3,147	46,605
Bolundshuhur	163	80,288	1,40,456	7,865	52,303
Bijnour	513	89,727	1,20,175	8,133	22,315
Budaon	228	26,020	49,248	5,551	17,677
Bareilly	401	1,59,555	2,62,759	63,673	39,531
Shahjehanpore	254	4,74,983	74,309	2,245	24,566
Agra	21	2,007	27,276	4,378	2,825
Etawah	37	21,909	35,800	2,427	11,464
Cawnpore	176	89,920	1,35,883	18,159	27,804
Banda	38	66,007	61,981	8,603	—
Futtehpore	21	4,013	8,112	472	3,627
TOTAL	2,135	7,91,256	11,51,997	1,24,653	2,48,717
Deduct deficiency of collections and charges in Banda					12,629
Net surplus revenue				Rs.	2,36,088

Operations under Act IX. of 1859.

124. Another department of very great labour and responsibility has been the conduct of suits brought in the courts established under Act IX. of 1859, to try the validity of orders of confiscation. A note is given below of the number of cases in each district, and also of the result of the trials, so far as yet ascertained, which may, on the whole, be deemed satisfactory. In the districts of Rohilcund it will be seen that this duty has pressed very heavily:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases Instituted.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF			
		By Compromise.	For Government.	Against Government.	Partially for and against.
Meerut	56	15	18	4	2
Bolundshuhur	95	13	25	11	—
Saharunpore	7	4	2	—	—
Mozuffernuggur	4	1	—	—	—
Allyghur	57	6	8	4	2
Furruckabad	28	5	7	3	1
Mynpoory	3	—	3	—	—
Etah	5	2	—	—	—
Agra	2	—	2	—	—
Muttra	3	1	—	—	—
Moradabad	455	168	244	19	12
Kumaon	4	1	3	—	—
Bareilly	445	156	230	23	10
Budaon	211	89	103	8	2
Bijnour	165	56	98	8	5
Shahjehanpore	153	43	86	9	—
Allahabad	18	5	11	2	—
Banda	2	—	2	—	—
Futtehpore	8	3	5	—	2
Cawnpore	25	8	13	—	—
Jounpore	5	2	3	—	—
Azimgurh	15	4	9	2	—
Goruckpore	253	86	143	12	7
TOTAL	2,019	650	1,015	105	43

125. The following Table shows the financial results of the year's operation in the various departments, as compared with those of last year:— Financial results of the year as compared with the preceding.

The customs revenue (separately reported) is added, but the considerable receipts for land revenue carried to profit and loss, as not being in the touzeeh, do not appear. The revenue in all departments has increased from 4,579,334 *l.* to 4,855,944 *l.*

	1858-59.	1859-60.
Land revenue	3,92,87,626	4,08,82,217
Abkaree	16,80,146	21,29,247
Stamps	10,42,696	13,68,808
Sayer	1,14,658	1,08,947
Customs	36,68,214	40,70,223
GRAND TOTAL *Rs.*	4,57,93,340	4,85,59,442

126. At the close of the official year, territory, bearing a jumma of 1,28,542 rupees, was transferred to the Nawab of Rampoor in fulfilment of his Excellency the Viceroy's grant, from the districts of Bareilly and of Moradabad. Land made over to the Nawab of Rampoor.

127. The Collector of Benares brings to notice an extraordinary increase of indigo cultivation among the natives during the last three or four years:—"The class who principally cultivate," he says, "are not the old hereditary zemindars, but the bankers, bunneeahs, and other such like interlopers. The article they turn out is of a very inferior quality, and not to be compared with that manufactured by the European planters; but they are not bound by the same rules of etiquette which confine the latter to cultivate only within limits, and thereby prevent any possibility of encroachments and consequent misunderstandings." Increase of indigo cultivation in the Benares division.

128. During the past year the Government of India has acknowledged the principle that the officer who has administrative charge of a district should be entrusted with the re-settlement of it. The former settlements were conducted by separate officers, who were in all cases junior to the Collectors of the districts under settlement; and these latter, who had eventually to work the settlement, were without a voice in its operations. The tehseeldars suffered owing to having to obey two officers with concurrent authority, both of whom pressed for the execution of their orders; and the establishment of the Settlement Formation of a separate Settlement department.

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ment Officer, knowing that their tenure of office was only temporary, were not to be depended on, as much as if they had belonged to a fixed and permanent establishment. It has therefore been determined that the Collector of each district, as the settlement lapses, shall undertake the re-settlement.

129. With the view of giving assistance to the few Collectors who are now engaged on this duty, but more particularly with the view of providing young officers with the means of obtaining a knowledge of settlement work, and qualifying them for the re-settlement of the many districts whose settlements will terminate within the next five or six years, a separate department has been formed, with the sanction of the Government of India. At present there are but five officers attached to this department, partly because the field of operations is yet circumscribed, and partly because, in the paucity of officers available in these Provinces, it is difficult to spare more from the work of administration. But it is intended to extend the department as the settlements approach the end of their term, and as the means permit.

Result of the revenue administration in Ajmere.

130. The rainy season in Ajmere was favourable to agricultural industry, and the crops were but little damaged by the vicissitudes of the season.

131. The irrigation works which were constructed in Ajmere, under the auspices of the late Colonel Dixon, have not only been the means of the retention of a sufficient supply of water, but they would actually seem to have caused a supply. "Certain it is," writes the Deputy Commissioner, "that water is now to be found in Mhairwarra, within a few feet of the surface, in high ground, where formerly it was wholly unattainable; and wells are now sunk with ease and success in places where, but a few years ago, all efforts to obtain a supply of water would have proved vain."

132. The field maps and the record of rights which were framed at the settlement, are undergoing revision, in order that the changes in the distribution of the area, and the mutations of property which have since taken place, may be traceable. This measure will be most beneficial to the people, and to the officers of Government, to the former in the protection which it will afford to their rights and their interests, and to the latter in the facility which it will give to the equitable decision of disputes regarding possession, and the incidence of the Government demand. The re-distribution of the jumma, where it is proved to press unequally, will be a necessary and important sequel to this measure. The remissions of revenue sanctioned during the past year amount to only *Rs.* 3,634. 6. 1. The balances were caused by over-assessment, which will be remedied by the measures now in progress.

133. The Istimradar Chiefs who occupy so large a portion of Ajmere were nearly all visited by the Deputy Commissioner on their own estates; and it is satisfactory to be able to report that they are generally in improving circumstances, and endeavouring to improve their property. The thakoor of Mussooda has just completed a magnificent new tank of pucca masonry, which will rival, it is said, some of the large Government works in Ajmere. Every encouragement is given to such chiefs as desire to improve their estates, in the shape of tuccavee advances, and the Lieutenant Governor has resolved to hold out further indirect encouragement to agricultural enterprise and useful exertion, by presenting yearly to one or more, who have particularly distinguished themselves, an honorary khillut, on the part of Government, as expressive of its satisfaction with their exemplary attention to the duty of furthering the material improvement of the estates which they hold, and the condition of the people who inhabit them. This distinction will be jealously guarded, and sparingly given, only in cases of marked merit, particularly in those where works of permanent value and utility or substantial improvements have been carried out without the aid of Government.

134. The reclamation of the wild and predatory race of Mhairs, who now form a body of contented and successful cultivators, forms one of the most pleasing features in a review of the Revenue Administration of this interesting district.

Result of the revenue administration in Neemuch.

135. The Neemuch District is also prospering under the moderate assessment of the new settlement—1,693 beegahs have been brought under irrigation during the year—524 new wells have been sunk, and the population has increased by 3,720. This last is an important fact, as the sparseness of the population is the chief obstacle to the improvement of this district. The Deputy Commissioner anticipates being able to report even more favourable results in the present year.*

136. The

* The Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances for the Ajmere and Neemuch Districts shows the following results:

	Demand.	Collections.	Balances.
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Ajmere - - -	4,78,851	4,78,240	611
Neemuch - -	2,69,975	1,76,308	93,667

An explanation will be called for regarding the large amount uncollected from the Superintendent of Neemuch.

136. The land revenue demand of British Nimar, for the past year, was 33,292 rupees, of which only 24 rupees remained uncollected. In Scindiah's British Nimar the demand was 1,10,757 rupees, of which all, with the exception of 420 rupees, has been realised.

Demand, collections, and balances in Nimar.

CUSTOMS AND SALT.

137. The aggregate income of the year from all sources was 67,76,843 rupees, of which about 40¾ lakhs were realised in the divisions under the Government of the North Western Provinces, and above 20 lakhs in that under the Punjab Government. Of the entire sum about 58¾ lakhs were collected for salt. The following table gives further details:

Aggregate income.

	North Western Provinces.	Punjab.	TOTAL.
Salt - - - -	36,35,272	22,38,834	58,74,106
Sugar - - -	2,66,587	4,52,357	7,18,944
Sundries - - -	1,68,364	15,428	1,83,792
TOTAL - - -	40,70,223	27,06,619	67,76,842

138. The percentage of the costs of collection of every kind was 20$\frac{5}{16}$; but certain extra charges of establishment belonging to the preceding five years, and brought to account only in the year under report, as well as the expense of restoring property destroyed in 1857-58, have swollen the charges of the year. Deducting these extra items, the cost of collection would fall at only 18 per cent.

Percentage of cost of collection.

139. Compared with the preceding year, the aggregate results are as follows:

Comparison with preceding year.

	TOTAL COLLECTION.		Increase
	1858-59.	1859-60.	in 1859-60.
North Western Provinces - - -	36,66,878	40,70,223	—
Punjab - - - - - - -	27,63,102	27,06,620	—
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	64,29,980	67,76,843	3,46,863

140. While there has thus been a slight falling off in the Punjab division, the receipts in the North Western Provinces have increased by above 4 lakhs, and on the whole line there is a net increase of 3,46,863 rupees.

General result.

141. Taking now the article of salt separately, we have the following results:—

Salt.
Income from North Western Provinces and Punjab.

	Collections in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1858-59.	1859-60.		
North Western Provinces - - -	33,01,896	36,35,272	3,33,376	—
Punjab - - - - - - -	23,95,086	22,38,834	- - -	1,56,252
TOTAL - - -	56,96,982	58,74,106	Net Increase, *Rs.* 1,77,124	

 142. There

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Gain to the revenue from increase of duty.

142. There is a net increase in the present year of 1,77,124 rupees. What portion of this is attributable to the enhanced duty enforced since December and January last, cannot be exactly stated, as the former rates varied in different parts of the line. But it is evident that, had it not been for that enhancement, there would have been a very considerable deficit. For if we look to the quantity of salt imported, we find that, compared with the preceding year, the amount is less in the present year by nearly 2¼ lakhs of maunds. A detail by Customs-houses is given in the following Table.

Customs House.	Quantity of Salt which paid Duty		
	In 1858–59.	In 1859–60.	
	Maunds.	*Maunds.*	
Sirsa - - - - - -	15,464	11,157	
Hansie - - - - -	6,39,423	3,77,661	Great decrease.
Delhie - - - - -	5,46,820	6,23,654	Increase.
Muttra - - - - -	5,13,152	4,14,030	Considerable decrease.
Agra - - - - -	8,47,533	7,77,988	Ditto - - ditto.
Allahabad - - - - -	4,83,703	3,78,539	Ditto - - ditto.
Jhansie - - - - -	40,788	1,48,306	Increase.
Saugor - - - - -	1,35,924	2,61,998	Ditto.
Seonee - - - - -	54,851	60,676	Ditto.
Total - - -	32,77,658	30,54,009	Net decrease, 223,649 mds.

Deficit in the revenue—its causes.

143. Of the gross diminution, it will be seen that above 100,000 maunds belong to Allahabad, and represent (at the special duty of eight annas a maund) above half a lakh of rupees. The remainder appertains to the upper part of the line, and is equivalent to a deficit at two rupees per maund of about 2,37,000 rupees, which, added to the loss in the special line, makes a total of about 2,90,000 rupees; so that, if the enhanced duty had not been imposed, instead of showing an increase of 1,66,000 rupees, the accounts would have exhibited a falling off of nearly a lakh and a quarter.

Salt Collections.
1856-57 - 62,54,131
1857-58 - anomalous.
1858-59 - 56,96,879
1859-60 - 58,74,110

144. The results of the past year appear still more unfavourable, if contrasted with the income of 1856–57, showing a decrease of 3,80,000 rupees. But 1856–57 was an unusually successful season.

145. The diminution, it will be observed, has been mainly in the division of Hansie, where the importation fell from 6,39,423 maunds in 1858–59, to 3,77,661 in 1859–60. The collections of this Custom-house began to fall seriously in the month of November, and never rallied. The cause of this decrease is owing to the discontinuance of the practice of receiving drafts on Calcutta in lieu of money for rowannahs. The merchants found this a profitable way of making their remittances, and rowannahs to a large extent were purchased. These were employed in covering the trade of other divisions, and no sooner was a stop put to this than Hansie was deserted, and its collections reverted to the divisions to which the trade legitimately belonged.

146. As regards the districts of the North Western Provinces, several reasons have been assigned for the fluctuations and general decline of revenue.

147. In the first place the rumour of coming changes unsettled the minds of the traders. There was an expectation that the special 8-anna line at Allahabad would be removed, and speculators held back their eastern despatches in anticipation of that event. When this hope was frustrated, it was too late in the season to repair the damage. The Jumna had fallen too low, and hundreds of boats have grounded between this and Agra, or been forced through with only half their freight. Salt has been also brought down by the Grand Trunk Road; but this route is too expensive to be much resorted to. Hence the collections at Allahabad, instead of reaching their legitimate limit, three lakhs of rupees, have stopped short at 1,89,594 rupees, and every lakh of rupees at Allahabad represents four or five lakhs in the western line, all the salt that passes the special line having already paid four times, and since December, five times the same duty, on the former line.

148. The same cause, by reducing the amount of western salts in the markets of the Benares division, encouraged the advance westwards of the Bengal salts; and when once introduced, they maintain their position for a time.

149. Next, the sudden rise of duty in December checked for a short time the trade, but the

the check was no doubt only temporary, and the trade will eventually resume its former limits.

150. One remarkable result followed the above measure. The term of a month's grace was permitted in the southern portion of the line, where a lower scale of duty had formerly prevailed. The merchants perceived the opportunity for throwing across the line a mass of salt at the lower rates during this period of grace, knowing that they would reap a rich prize by the great enhancement of price which would surely and immediately follow from the sudden rise of duty from one rupee eight annas and one rupee, to two rupees eight annas per maund. During the month of January accordingly, there was a run upon the Customs-house of Saugor, the collections of which suddenly rose from 1,80,000 rupees (the aggregate collections for the eight preceding months) to 3,38,378 rupees. The salt thus brought in by Saugor was probably diverted from some upper parts of the line, where it would have paid the higher duty.

151. Another drawback to the salt trade is ascribed to the amount of capital sunk in unsuccessful speculation on cotton during the past year, and the consequent tightness of the money market.

152. The enhanced duty has also undoubtedly given a fresh impetus to smuggling, especially in the Jhansie division and the southern part of the Agra division. This matter has formed the subject of a special reference to the Government of India, and the line has been strengthened at these points. The tide of the salt trade, no longer diverted southward by a lower scale of duties, will set strongly in across the Jhansie line, and this promises to be hereafter the most important division of the whole department.

153. Another and very important drawback in the past year has been the unsettled state of the country between the Jumna and Saugor. The line of posts has been constantly broken by parties of rebels sweeping to and fro; and even now the establishments are in some places exposed to peril. It is not long since that one chupprassee lost his life, and a chowkee was burned to ashes by the rebels.

154. It has, as a matter of course, been impossible to guard the line perfectly under such a state of things. And the result has been not only that smuggling has been facilitated, but honest trading has also been checked. The mass of salt which has been passed across, duty free, during the rebellion, has also stocked the market to the east of the line; and this must for a time have a depressing effect upon the trade.

155. It may, however, be remarked that whatever causes have affected the income of the past year, they are only temporary. There is no apparent reason why in succeeding years the salt revenue should not rise to 75 or even 80 lakhs of rupees per annum.

The unfavourable causes only temporary.

156. The returns of the sugar revenue are very favourable, as the following comparison will show:—

Sugar. General result.

1856-57.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
4,65,397	5,42,133	7,18,946

The chief increase has been in the Punjab division:—

Great increase in the Punjab Division.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
Sirsa	20,290	37,409
Hansie	94,675	1,47,222
Dehlie	1,93,095	2,67,728
All five divisions in the North Western Provinces	2,34,073	2,66,587

157. The Commissioner of Customs recommended an increase of duty on refined sugar from eight annas to one rupee a maund, and on unrefined from three annas, the present rate,

Proposed increase of duty on sugar.

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rate, to eight annas a maund. He pointed out that an increase of duty to the above extent would not be felt either by the trade or by the consumers, and that the measure would increase the amount of collection per annum in the North Western Provinces by about three lakhs of rupees, and by about the same extent in the Punjab. The proposal has since been negatived by the Government of India.

Efficiency of the Customs Department.

158. The efficiency of the Customs line, as established by the results of the year, is highly creditable to the department. The officers have had many difficulties, and, in some quarters, actual dangers to encounter in its re-organization, but their determination and zeal have overcome them most successfully.

SECTION VI.—EDUCATION.

General results of educational measures.

159. In February 1860, 9,621 colleges and schools in the North Western Provinces contained 1,51,112 students, of whom 1,758 were found in eight Anglo-vernacular Government colleges and schools, 4,168 in 37 missionary educational institutions, 15,109 in 257 Tuhsili schools, 63,821 in 2,670 Hulkahbundi schools, and 66,256 in 6,649 schools maintained by the people; 465 native girls were receiving instruction in seven Government and 10 private schools. Three normal schools (at Agra, Meerut and Benares) trained and sent out in the course of 1859, 628 Tuhsili and village schoolmasters.

Number of boys who have attended.

160. From data obtained by careful inquiry in the Benares circle, Mr. Reid assumes that 2,28,000 out of the 3,50,000 boys in the North Western Provinces have attended school for shorter or longer periods in 1859.

Attendance at the Government colleges and high schools.

161. In the Government colleges and high schools attendance has increased from 1,332 at the close of 1858 to 1,610 at the end of 1859, as shown in the following tabular statement:—

YEAR.	Agra.	Benares.	Bareilly.	Ajmere.	Saugor.
1858 - -	268	373	202	154	335
1859 - -	380	483	228	194	325

These returns are creditable to the Principals and Superintendents whose management has been so successful.

Results of examination at the close of the year.

162. A common examination was held at the close of the year in all the subjects read during the session. The results were satisfactory, considering the weak state of the instructive staff. In mathematics, for which native boys have considerable aptitude, the failure was most marked. But this may properly be attributed to the absence of all special provision for teaching the subject. The Bareilly College alone, the Principal of which (Mr. Kempson) is an accomplished mathematician, did fairly in this respect.

Expenditure on the colleges and high schools.

163. The expenditure on the three colleges and two high schools amounted in 1859 to *Rs.* 1,62,170. 15. 2., the average cost per student being *Rs.* 122. 1. 6.

Number of candidates who have passed the Calcutta University examination.

164. Eight candidates passed the Calcutta University entrance examination, two of them standing in the first class.

Number of students who have found employment under Government.

165. Government and other employment has been secured by 70 students, the highest, lowest, and average salary being 150, 5, and 33 rupees per mensem.

Scholarships.

166. *Rs.* 1,054. 8. per mensem were sanctioned for 151 Government scholarships in 1859; sixty giving *Rs.* 520. 8. per mensem, being assigned to English students, 34 scholarships valued at 262 rupees a month to the Anglo-Sanskrit department of the Benares College, and the balance, 272 rupees a month to the vernacular and oriental departments.

Anglo-vernacular zillah schools.

167. *Anglo-vernacular zillah schools.*—Of these there are three, located at (1) Allygurh, (2) Shahjehanpore, and (3) Pilibhit. They are intended to serve as feeders to the larger institutions. The attendance of boys amounted to 177; the cost of the schools in 1859-1860 was *Rs.* 3,906. 1. 11.

Tuhseeli schools.

168. *Tuhseeli Schools.*—The Tuhseeli schools (213 in number in the four large circles of inspection) are now largely attended, the average attendance per school being 6,221. They

They contained in all 13,251 scholars. The attendance in the several circles is given below for the two past years:—

	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.
1st Circle - - -	3,338	4,144	806
2d Ditto - - -	2,554	4,922	960
3d Ditto - - -	4,210	2,803	
4th Ditto - - -	1,295	1,382	87
TOTAL - - -	11,397	13,251	1,854

169. The expenditure on the Tuhseeli schools amounted in 1859-60 to *Rs.* 60,735. 11. 9., and the average cost per student to *Rs.* 5. 3. 8. a year.

Hulkahbundi schools.

170. *Hulkahbundi Schools.*—A very considerable increase is shown in the number of, and attendance at, these unpretending, but, as far as the agricultural population are concerned, most valuable village institutions. They now amount to 2,651, with 63,705 scholars; of their total annual cost, *Rs.* 1,54,628. 3. 4., 87 per cent. is defrayed by the zemindars. The average cost per boy is *Rs.* 2. 14. 5. a year.

171. The annexed Table shows how rapidly these schools have regained ground and favour:—

	Close of 1857-58.		Close of 1858-59.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1st Circle - - - -	211	3,559	672	15,708
2d Ditto - - - -	439	5,724	931	26,214
3d Ditto - - - -	237	4,039	721	16,154
4th Ditto - - - -	102	2,163	327	5,629
TOTAL - - -	989	15,485	2,651	63,705

Indigenous schools.

172. The indigenous schools are independent of Government and beyond Government control. But by friendly inspection and judicious encouragement, they are largely influenced by the Educational Department. The fact of their number increasing from 3,915 in 1857-58 to 6,646, with 65,583 pupils in February 1860, is satisfactory evidence of their recovery from the shock which they sustained in 1857.

173. The following Table shows the number of these schools in the respective educational circles of these provinces:—

	Schools.	Scholars.
1st Circle - - -	3,199	33,475
2d Ditto - - -	1,335	13,625
3d Ditto - - -	1,812	14,470
4th Ditto - - -	300	4,014
TOTAL - - -	6,646	65,584

174. *Rs.* 2,58,989. 7. 8. were expended by their private supporters on indigenous schools in 1859-60, the average cost per school being *Rs.* 38. 15. 6. a year. It seems, however, that the Hulkahbundi frequently takes the place of the indigenous school.

Normal schools.

175. The normal schools have been in active operation throughout the past year. They turned out in 1859, 628 teachers, at an average cost of *Rs.* 53. 0. 7. per man, the aggregate expenditure having been *Rs.* 33,307. 5. 1. They are intended to supply teachers for the 9,520 vernacular schools, with their 142,539 boys, which are found in these provinces, and their importance can hardly be overrated. Since their establishment they have prepared 1,514 teachers and candidates for teacherships, at an expenditure of *Rs.* 80,594. 4. 5.

Female education.

176. An attempt has been made, and with some success, to resuscitate female education in the Agra district. The girls' schools, which numbered 288 just before the mutiny, were swept away by the disturbances of 1857. In place, however, of proceeding on the system formerly adopted, viz., the simultaneous establishment of a large number of girls' schools under untrained male teachers, Mr. Reid has enlisted the services of one of the native teachers attached to the Agra College, Kaliyan Singh, a jat of family and influence, who has undertaken to supply schoolmistresses, principally of his own caste, duly trained and instructed. They are placed in charge of a school, as soon as they are qualified to teach the more elementary books. The moonshee had, at the close of 1859-60, eight schools, with 146 pupils, under his charge.

Grants-in-aid.

177. Fifteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-two rupees were expended in 1859-60, on grants in aid of nine schools maintained by Christian missions imparting "sound secular instruction" to 621 boys, the average cost to the Government of each pupil being *Rs.* 17. 14., and to the private supporters of the schools *Rs.* 42. 12. 8. per annum.

Result of printing operations.

178. Printing operations (in connexion with the supply of vernacular schoolbooks) were resumed at the close of 1857, and have been carried on with activity during the past official year, in the course of which 119 works, mostly reprints, consisting of 8,03,700 copies have issued, or were passing through the press.

Exertions of the department.

179. Mr. Reid summarizes the results as follows:—"In February 1860, the North Western Provinces could show 9,621 schools, attended by 1,51,112 boys, of whom upwards of 80,000 are found in schools which are either maintained by the Government, or are entirely under the control and management of the officers of Government." He attributes these results to the indefatigable exertions of the inspectors of the department and their deputies, aided by the cordial support and countenance which they have received from district officers.

180. This Government is much indebted to Mr. Reid for his strenuous and unremitting exertions during the past year, the results of which cannot but be regarded as in the highest degree encouraging, and creditable also both to himself and to his departmental subordinates, of whom Mr. Reid has specially mentioned Mr. Griffiths, Head Master, and Officiating Principal of the Benares College; Major Pearson, the Inspector of the 2d Circle, and Mr. Cann, Inspector of the 1st Circle; Dr. Anderson, Principal of the Agra College; Mr. Kempson, Principal of the Bareilly College; Mr. Fallon, Superintendent of the Government School at Ajmere, and Messrs. Wiggins and Platts, Officiating Inspector, and Officiating Head Master of the Saugor Circle.

Thomason College.

181. The Thomason College at Roorke, though not under the Educational Department, may here be appropriately mentioned. It serves as much the purpose of a feeder to the Department of Public Works, as that of a proper educational institution.

This college has prospered during the past year under the excellent administration of its principal, Captain Maclagan. It was visited by the Lieutenant Governor in February last with great interest, and the impression left upon his mind was, that no more useful institution (except perhaps the medical colleges) exists throughout the empire. Some changes have been introduced during the year under review.

A scheme for the revision of the establishment has been submitted.

182. A scheme for the revision of the college establishment has been submitted for the favourable consideration of the Government of India. The effect will be to strengthen the staff of the institution, and materially to improve its efficiency.

183. The period at which officers of the army shall join the senior department of the college has been altered. The time formerly fixed extended from the 1st March to the end of June. Under this arrangement their first session, up to the end of August, was too short; and one, two, or more of the periodical examinations of the Session having taken place before they joined, these officers found themselves in arrears at the very outset. This disadvantage has been removed by admitting them at an earlier period of the year, between 1st January and the 1st March.

184. Captain Maclagan having represented that the college course did not afford students entering the English class of the first department any opportunity of improving their general education by acquiring a practical knowledge of English, and so qualifying themselves for a commission in the army by passing the examination prescribed for cadets before their admission, or for professional employment as Probationary Assistant Engineers, evidence of a good general education being among the tests required by para. 37, chapter II. of the Public Works Code from candidates for that grade, it was determined to add this general

general education test to the present mathematical requirement for admission into the English class of the first department of the college.

185. Other minor alterations and improvements have been made in the curriculum.

186. Racket courts and a gymnasium would have been under construction but for the restriction on Public Works expenditure. A rowing boat on the Ganges canal, which Captain Maclagan has asked for, will nevertheless be supplied for the use of the Europeans attached to the institution.

187. The Roorkee College Press, under the superintendence of Mr. Lynch, and the wood engraving department, under the supervision of Mr. Freeman, are most useful institutions, and are receiving every encouragement. Some of the native lads instructing in the art of wood engraving have been transferred to the Government Press at Allahabad.

Proposed observatory.

188. The want of an observatory in Northern India has been felt by scientific bodies in England, and the conditions of the atmosphere at Roorkee will probably admit of more continuous observations than are practicable at Madras (where the only observatory in India exists), or in most other parts of India.

Major Tennant, the Astronomer at Madras, has pointed out the aid which scientific research would derive from a series of continuous observations in Northern India, and has indicated Roorkee, or its neighbourhood, as the most fitting place for the desired observatory. It appears to the Lieutenant Governor that the two objects of instruction and of scientific usefulness, may be confined with greater advantage at Roorkee, in connexion with the college, than at any other place in Northern India; and that while the first outlay in the erection of a suitable building and in the purchase of instruments will be insignificant, when compared with the large interests which the observatory would promote, the maintenance of it, to which the press and the various existing establishments at Roorkee will contribute, would be inexpensive. The Lieutenant Governor has therefore asked Captain Maclagan, in consultation with Colonel Waugh, the Surveyor General, to draw out a complete scheme, showing the buildings, the instruments, and the establishments that would be required, together with a statement of first outlay and cost of future maintenance, and a sketch of the instructional course that might be followed, as well as of the scientific observations which it should be the duty of the Professor of Astronomy (who would of course be indispensable) to make a regular continuous series of, and to record. Furnished with these data, the Lieutenant Governor will bring the scheme under the consideration of the Government of India, not doubting that it will be followed by results beneficial alike to the interests of science, and to the usefulness of the college.

A cadetship bestowed annually on the college, by Sir P. Cautley, K.C.B.

189. During the past year Sir Proby Cautley, K. C. B., placed an annual cadetship at the disposal of the Thomason College, to be conferred upon the student of the English class of the first department, passing at the annual examination the standard prescribed for the college certificate, who should have attained the highest proficiency, both in the professional studies pursued by the College, and on the subjects of examination laid down as the test of qualification of cadets in Her Majesty's Indian Army. Shortly afterwards, however, Sir Proby Cautley was compelled to announce that, owing to the suspension of the private patronage of members of the Indian Council, he was no longer able to bestow this prize. But on the matter being referred to the Government of India, his Excellency the Viceroy in Council at once recommended Her Majesty's Government to carry out Sir P. Cautley's design in its integrity, and, in the meantime, in anticipation of the sanction of the Home Government, authorised the competition for this year to be proceeded with.

SECTION VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Constitution of the Department of Public Works.

190. The Public Works Department in the North Western Provinces, during 1859-60, was composed of 11 divisions of Public Works, and four of roads, extending over 928 miles.

Expenditure.

191. For the several works in the above 15 divisions, the Government of India fixed the limit of expenditure (during 1859-60) at 51,08,885 rupees. Of this sum 50,97,000 rupees have been actually expended.

Relative cost of establishment to expenditure.

192. The sum above mentioned as actually expended, includes 4,11,068 rupees, which were drawn for fixed establishments and for the contingencies attached to them. This, therefore, shows that the cost of establishment, as distributed over the several works, amounts to 8,075 rupees per cent. on the whole expenditure of 50,97,000 rupees.

Expenditure on military works.

193. Two-thirds of the above expenditure may be taken as showing pretty closely the expenditure on military works, and of these military works, the sub-division, known as "Accommodation for Troops," must be considered as absorbing the largest share of the expenditure.

 194. The

Military cantonments.

194. The roads in the Cawnpore Cantonments were improved and put in order agreeably to estimates sanctioned to the extent of 33,223 rupees.

Accommodation for troops.

195. At the stations of Bareilly, Futtehgurh, Shahjehanpore, Ghazeepore, Ooraie, Gwalior, Lullutpoor, and Jhansie, barracks of the description termed "Semi-permanent," were either completed at the close of the year, as may be seen by reference to the Appendix, No. X. At the station of Jhansie, seven iron-framed barracks, each to accommodate half a company, were in course of erection, and have, it is believed, been completed before this.

196. At the stations of Azimghur, Goruckpore, Jounpore, Bustee, Banda, Humeerpore, and Mooradabad, temporary shelter was provided for troops, and, in some instances, civil and native buildings were appropriated for this purpose. Banda and Humeerpore have been abandoned as stations for European troops, and the semi-permanent barracks, which were to have been erected at Mooradabad, for a wing of European infantry, have, within the current year, been countermanded.

197. It will be borne in mind, that at each of the stations noted in Appendix, No. X., large sums had to be expended to afford camp shelter, so to speak, until semi-permanent accommodation could be completed. The state of the country required that troops should be maintained at those stations, and this necessity involved a double expenditure for the one object; or, in other words, shelter, the most temporary, had to be provided before that of a more permanent kind could be undertaken. These remarks also apply to the stations of Seronj, Seepree, and Goonah, in the Gwalior district, with this difference, that while the stations mentioned in Appendix, No. X., are to be retained for European troops, those in the Gwalior district, just mentioned, are to be abandoned.

198. At Cawnpore, the permanent barracks commenced before the mutiny, and temporarily fitted up to shelter Europeans, are being gradually completed, according to the original intention of having upper stories. The iron beams which were ordered for these barracks from England, before the mutiny, have now reached Cawnpore. The barracks would have been completed this year; but, owing to the reduction of the Budget grant from three lakhs to one lakh for the current year's expenditure, the work has already been stopped.

199. At Roorkee semi-permanent barracks had been completed for a regiment of European infantry in 1858-59; but they have been occupied only since March last. A small expenditure has been incurred in fitting up some of the barracks to supply the place of subsidiary buildings, such as canteen, serjeant's mess room, &c., as also quarters for officers. But should it be hereafter decided to retain European infantry permanently at Roorkee, a considerable expenditure will be necessary to complete the buildings according to the authorised scale.

200. At Meerut, an expenditure of 6,077 rupees has been sanctioned for fitting up the permanent rum godowns for the accommodation of a troop of Royal Artillery; and at Allahabad (in the Fort) the Ellenborough Barracks are being completed, with verandahs, at a probable cost of 62,954 rupees.

Military ordnance.

201. The powder magazine at Futtehgurh is approaching completion. Work was retarded owing to the difficulty in getting bricks. The cost of this work has been estimated at 25,191 rupees. At Allahabad (in the Fort), workshops for the arsenal are being constructed. The probable cost will be 28,943 rupees.

Military Commissariat.

202. The remarks under the heading "Accommodation for Troops" are applicable to this sub-division. Semi-permanent sheds have been constructed at Gwalior, and the cost, according to the revised estimate, will be 11,920 rupees. At Meerut the Sapper Barracks have been fitted up for the accommodation of rum, *i. e.* to supply the place of the regular godowns taken up for the accommodation of troops. The estimate for the work amounts to 8,163 rupees.

Revenue: Land and Miscellaneous.

203. At Allygurh and Muttra cutcherries for the Collector and Magistrate have been sanctioned. The cost of both buildings has been estimated at 49,358 rupees.
The building at Allygurh has been well advanced, and will soon be ready; but some doubt as to a proper site has prevented progress in the construction of the building sanctioned for Muttra.

Revenue—Opium.

204. The expenditure at Ghazeepore on the Opium Agency Buildings has been very large, owing in some instances to the failure of walls.

Ecclesiastical.

205. The old church at Futtehgurh has been abandoned, after an expenditure of 4,877 rupees on repairs. The materials of the old church will cover, or nearly so, the sum expended in these repairs. A new church has been sanctioned at a cost of 20,000 rupees.

206. The church at Muttra has been restored, and is now being supplied with furniture; the estimated cost of this work was 11,946 rupees. But the actual expenditure will be considerably less, as the required amount of accommodation has been secured, without increasing the length of the building. A large temporary church has been constructed for Protestants at Gwalior, at a cost of 4,532 rupees, and trifling sums have been expended at other

other new stations for fitting up temporary places of worship, both for Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Communication—Metal roads.

207. The whole of the Grank Trunk Road, with the exception of the portion between Allahabad and Cawnpore, has been kept in repair. This latter portion was abandoned for a few months, owing to the financial pressure; but as near the close of the official year a balance seemed likely to remain of the sum granted for expenditure, and as it had been represented that the traffic between Allahabad and Cawnpore was impeded, the executive engineer received orders to resume charge of the road.

208. Two new lines of road were almost completed within the year, the one leading from Meerut to Roorkee, 66 miles; and the other from Bewar (on the Grand Trunk Road, near Mynpoory) to Futtehgurh, 23 miles. The cost of the former is roughly estimated at 1,70,000 rupees, and of the latter at 64,344 rupees.

209. The road between Allahabad and the Sohagee Pass was taken charge of by the executive engineer of the Allahabad division. Repairs to make it a fair-weather road were commenced; and the total expenditure on this account will be about 16,523 rupees.

Communication—Boat bridges and ferries.

210. The boat bridges at Benares, Allahabad, and Agra were made over to the Public Works Department by the civil or local authorities. They are formed of country boats (that at Agra having a number of iron pontoons in addition), and are as complete and efficient as such bridges are usually found to be.

211. Several complaints have been made regarding the bridges at Allahabad and Agra; at the former place, more with reference to the want of a proper tramway; and at the latter station, in respect to the roadway of the bridge itself, which is old, and requires extensive renewal. For Allahabad a new tramway has been sanctioned. The cost will exceed the amount of the estimate (58,567 rupees); but when the tramway is laid down, and other minor improvements made to the bridge itself, there will be no cause for complaint. At Agra it is proposed to construct a permanent bridge. In the meantime instructions have been issued to carry out such repairs and renewals to road-planking, &c., as may be necessary.

212. At Cawnpore the bridge over the Ganges was much improved; but improvements are still practicable, and will be carried out as soon as the iron anchors, purchased at Calcutta for *Rs.* 31,106. 7. 9., are received.

213. The staging bungalows at Ghazeepore and Futtehgurh have been completed, and those at Ghurmooktesur and at Lullutpore are now ready. The estimated cost of each is noted in the margin.

Communication.—Accommodation for Travellers.

Ghazeepore	*Rs.*	3,599
Ghurmooktesur	„	2,961
Futtehgurh	„	5,075
Lullutpore	„	2,133

Electric telegraph.

214. Piers to support the electric telegraph wire over the Ganges, at Ghurmooktesur, are under construction. The probable cost will be 6,637 rupees.

General Remarks. Rates.

215. These have been very much affected since the mutiny, but, except at the stations of Cawnpore and Allahabad, not to a greater extent than can be accounted for, by the fact that labour and material, though not produced in larger quantities than before the mutiny, were enhanced in price, owing to the great demand, both by Government and private individuals; by Government for new barracks, &c., at stations destroyed during the mutiny, or created after its suppression; and by private individuals in restoring their dwellings, shops, &c.

216. At Cawnpore and Allahabad the rates are greatly affected by the working of the railway and by other departments of the State.

CANALS.

Ganges Canal.

217. The year 1859-60 was an unusually dry one; the rains were very scanty, and the Ganges commenced diminishing in volume early in September, while during the rubbee season the usual fall of rain almost entirely failed. Thus the capabilities of the Ganges canal, as it at present exists, were severely tried, and it may be considered as proved that, while the head works may, in seasons of drought, with difficulty be made to afford the supply now required, they will be utterly insufficient to meet the increased demands when the full depth of water, which the canal is intended to carry, has to be admitted. Rough plans and estimates of the improvements at Myapore, proposed, in order to overcome this difficulty, have been lately laid before the Government of India.

218. In other respects, the works in the Northern Division, with the exception of a failure in the masonry ghâts of the Solani aqueduct, which will be presently adverted to, were found during the years under report to fulfil their purposes admirably.

219. Towards the close of the rubbee, the water in the canal was turned off in order that such urgent repairs as might be found necessary might be effected, and simultaneously with the lowering of the supply a portion of the left ghâts, immediately above the Solani aqueduct proper, were observed to settle. But after most careful examination, the failure

of the ghâts was found not to threaten in any way the safety of the canal, and the supply was re-admitted on the 2d May. Since that time the masonry has again filled, and the proceedings of a committee, specially convened to inquire into the causes of the accident, have been laid before the Government of India.

220. Extensive repairs are required to the Muhmudpore Falls; but the impossibility of closing the canal in such a year for a period long enough to allow of the work being satisfactorily done, had compelled its postponement. Meanwhile the stability of the work is not endangered, and materials have been collected with a view to carry out the repairs at the earliest feasible opportunity.

221. In the upper and lower central divisions the only works requiring special notice are the falls at Sulawa, Bhola, and Dasna. The whole of these works have been considerably injured since the canal was opened. Repairs have from time to time been made, but hitherto with little good effect, in consequence of the new brickwork never having been allowed sufficient time to consolidate. To remedy this evil, blocks of stone and kunkur have been collected and partially used with success in filling up the broken spaces in the chambers, and as soon as a diminished demand for water enables the canal to be closed for a lengthened period, the remainder of the injuries will be made good.

222. In the Etawah and Cawnpore terminal division good progress was made towards preparing the main canal for receiving its full supply. Indeed, in the lower portions of each of these divisions, a full supply was maintained during the greater part of the year under report. All that is now required is to complete the channels of distribution or rajbuhas, and these are being constructed as rapidly as the funds placed at the disposal of the department will admit.

223. The terminal works of the Etawah branch, for which large quantities of materials were collected early in 1857, were suspended by the outbreak, and are still in abeyance, with the exception of the Gurhaita first-class chokey, which was completed during 1859-60. The superintendent does not look on these works as of any urgent importance, and they can stand over until more pressing claims on the attention of the department have been satisfied.

224. The Kanakowa bridge, in the Etawah division, and the terminal chokey in the Cawnpore division, are the only works injured during the outbreak which have not been yet restored. The former was destroyed by neighbouring zemindars, who threw an earthen bund across the canal above the bridge to raise the level of the water for facilitating irrigation. It was decided by this Government that the cost of rebuilding this work should be defrayed by the State, and it will be restored during the ensuing cold season.

225. The Cawnpore terminable chokey was destroyed by the military authorities, as interfering with the new intrenchments at that station. The ruins will be cleared away.

226. The chief work done during the year under report was the remodelling of old and construction of new rajbuhas. New lines constructed during the year 1859-60:

	Miles.
In the Northern Division	1¾
Ditto Upper Central Division	6
Ditto Lower ditto ditto	55
Ditto Etawah ditto	50
Ditto Cawnpore ditto	130
TOTAL Miles	242¾

Total mileage of rajbuhas to close of 1859-60:

	Miles.
In the Northern Division	186
Ditto Upper Central ditto	182
Ditto Lower ditto ditto	409
Ditto Etawah ditto	249
Ditto Cawnpore ditto	209
TOTAL Miles	1,235

Four hundred and ninety thousand rupees have been sanctioned by the Government of India towards the completion of the rajbuha system of the Ganges canal; and more money has been promised, should the Superintendent General of Irrigation find himself in a position to execute more work.

227. The officers on the Ganges Canal have been directed to take such measures as the funds placed at their disposal for plantations will allow, to extend the nurseries of Keekur trees, with a view to providing fuel for railway purposes.

228. The

228. The grafted mangoe gardens on the canal are generally in a thriving condition, but not as yet in a sufficiently forward state to yield any returns. In the Etawah and Cawnpore terminal divisions, several of these gardens were originally formed in unfavourable soil, and either perished during the outbreak, or were found, on inspection this year, to be so unpromising, that their abandonment was recommended. The number of gardens has been now reduced to two in the Etawah, and three in the Cawnpore Division; and it is not proposed to extend the number until the native community in their neighbourhood give signs, which they have not yet done, of a desire to benefit by them, and make use of the grafts which they so abundantly produce.

Eastern Jumna Canal.

229. Very little original work was done on this canal. The most arduous duty of the superintendent has been, this year, to satisfy the enormous demand for water from so many cultivators during such a season of extreme drought. In spite of the great want of rain, however, the Jumna has kept up its supply; and that of the Eastern Jumna Canal has been maintained with regularity.

230. In the Saharunpoor district, the swamp, called the Sooltanpore swamp, has had a main drainage channel cut into it as far as the water would allow; lateral cuts are now being pushed out from the main line; and it is confidently expected that during this season the whole of this mass of water will have been drained off, and that probably rice cultivation will be carried out over a large extent of ground now covered with stagnant water. Another drainage cut, below the village of Nanonta, to the Khirsumni River, has been in progress since January 1859. The masonry works, with the exception of plastering, have been completed, and about two miles of the line are in operation.

231. It is expected that the revenue from this canal will be unusually large this year; it will probably be not less than 2,40,000 or about 60,000 higher than it was last year.

232. The works of the Eastern Jumna Canal have been singularly free from damage during the past season, owing, probably, to the lightness of the rains. The only accident of any consequence was the falling in of the Raipoor Bridge; and this was attributed to the excessive slope originally given to the canal bed, and the gradual retrogression of evels.

DOON CANALS.

Rajpore Canal.

233. The only work done on this canal during 1859-60, was the building of a new silt trap.

Beejapore Canal.

234. The side walls of the channel along the Punhulwala Cliff, on a length of 2,800 feet, have been raised a foot, so as to increase the supply by a fourth. A module, the first of its kind, has been put up by Mr. Forrest, for the supply of water by contract to the Hurbunswala estate.

Kutta Puthar Canal.

235. The portion of the canal between the Julalnawala and Daghunwala aqueducts was found to be too low, and the side walls, over a length of 1,000 feet, were raised to admit of a large supply.

Kullunga Canal.

236. The works of the main channel, consisting chiefly of heavy embankments, from 17 to 30 feet in height, with an aqueduct, have been finished, which will enable the canal to be opened this year. The new masonry supply channel at the head has been completed on half its length.

Jakhun Canal.

237. The masonry channel has been completed from the Rooa Khala to within a short distance of the Raneepokri Village, where water is greatly needed, even for drinking purposes. The whole length of this line is 9,840 feet, of which 1,370 run along the side of the hill, where digging was difficult; 4,970 formed the main channel on the table land of Bhogpoor, and 3,500 is a portion of the Raneepokri branch On this line there are 14 falls, varying in descent from 3 to 14 each. A distributing reservoir has also been built where the Raneepokri and Burkole Rajbuhas bifurcate.

Hurdwar Road.

238. During the year under report, this road, with the exception of certain bridges, was completed. It consists of eight miles of entirely new road, which has been gravelled and opened out; four miles of it have been cut through heavy forest, and four bridges, each of 10 span, besides five saucer drains, have been constructed.

239. Where the line descended the different steppes of the country, there have been some tolerably heavy cuttings. On a length of 600 feet in one place the depth of cutting was 14, and 800 feet of embankment; eight in height were thrown up beyond. A protective wall, 230 feet long, has been built, and heavy crib work put up to prevent the incursion of the Sooswa River on the road.

240. The road for eight miles has been widened from 15 to 30, and ditches added. The road has, in short, been made passable from end to end, 30 miles; and a large traffic has passed along it for the first time.

Rohilcund Canals.

241. The original work in Rohilcund was entirely confined to the East Bygool Canals, which may be briefly described as follows:

One mile of the East and two half miles of the West Choorylee Branches excavated. These lines were far advanced prior to the outbreak, and it became necessary to complete them, as they were useless until the tail water could be properly disposed of.

242. Choorylee Dam. The heavy crib-work and piling at tail completed.

Bhanpore Dam. Two additional openings to Sissowna Dam and Ghurame Dam.

243. The blocks have been sunk to their full depth at Bhanpore, and the foundations of the Sissowna and Ghurame Dams have been nearly completed.

244. The extent of land irrigated, and revenue derived from the canals in Rohilcund, during the period under review, are considerably in excess of any former years, and double that of the preceding season.

Agra irrigation works.

245. The expenditure for the year under report was concentrated on the Futtehpore-Sekree works, comprising an earthen bund and masonry weir, against which the bulk of the outlay is chargeable. These were to be finished by the middle of June. The remaining portion of the project is confined to a main outlet and first-class chokey at Futtehpore-Sekree, together with the works on the Bhurkoli line, consisting of three masonry dams, pucca inlet drains, excavation and embankment, all of which have been entirely completed.

Railway. Account current.

246. A note on the revenue account current of the East India Railway in the North Western Provinces for the half-year ending the 30th December 1859, will be found in the Appendix, No. XI.

Local Funds.

Works executed from local funds.

247. The returns of the several local committees and their proceedings during the past year, which was the first since the restoration of order, are necessarily imperfect. Generally, however, the committees have not lost sight of the fact, that the money which the people contribute is held by them in trust for the benefit of the people, and that they are bound to make such a conscientious distribution of the funds placed at their disposal, as shall produce the largest possible amount of benefit to local traffic and local communications. Some portion of the funds have been devoted to roads and other works of general public utility. But the principle borne in mind by the committees has been, that due regard must be had to the interests of the people primarily, and, having sufficiently provided for these, they then proceed to vote the remainder of the available funds, as judiciously as they can, on works of general public benefit.

248. The state of the roads between Saharunpore and Roorkee, Saharunpore and Dehrah, and Roorkee and Dehrah, have been the subject of the personal examination of the Lieutenant Governor. The line between Roorkee and Dehrah has been declared by the Supreme Government to be imperial, and will be constructed from the State revenues, and not at the cost of the local funds. The road *viâ* Kylaspore to Roorkee has been abandoned, and a new line determined on, which will be taken off from a point beyond the Hindun, on the Saharunpore and Dehrah road, and carried across the country to Sekundurpore, or Bhugwanpore, which the road contemplated from Roorkee, along the right bank of the Solani Nuddee, will touch. The advantages of the new scheme are, that the Hindun will need to be bridged at one point only, near Hurowrah, instead of two, to accommodate the traffic both to Roorkee and towards Deyrah; that, as the new road to be taken out from beyond the Hindun to the point of junction near Bhugwanpore, on the projected road from Roorkee to Mohun, will be considerably shorter than the existing line from Kylaspore to Roorkee, there will be a less length of road to be annually repaired, and that this gain or saving will be greatly enhanced by the fact that the road from Roorkee, as far as Bhugwanpore, will be part of an imperial line, the cost of which will be met from the general revenues, not from local funds, while the portion of road towards Deyrah from Saharunpore, as far as Hurowrah, will answer a double purpose.

249. The following tabular statement shows the amount which has been expended in Public Works in each district of these Provinces Proper during the year.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	AMOUNT.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	AMOUNT.
		Rs. a. p.			*Rs. a. p.*
MEERUT -	Dehra Dhoon -	6,246 – –	ALLAHABAD -	Cawnpore - -	90,800 – –
	Saharunpore -	27,226 – –		Futtehpore - -	60,654 – –
	Mozuffernugger -	25,847 – –		Allahabad - -	48,000 – –
	Meerut - -	32,144 – –		Banda - - -	32,097 – –
	Bolundshuhur -	73,344 – –			
	Allygurh - -	81,172 – –			
ROHILCUND -	Bijnour - -	32,534 – –	BENARES -	Benares - -	33,653 – –
	Moradabad - -	24,866 – –		Jounpore - -	21,224 – –
	Budaon - -	32,460 – –		Mirzapore - -	23,136 – –
	Bareilly - -	1,02,954 – –		Ghazeepore - -	27,718 – –
	Shahjehanpore -	42,610 – –		Azimgurh - -	24,250 – –
AGRA - -	Agra - - -	13,800 – –	GORUCKPORE -	Goruckpore - -	36,670 – –
	Muttra - -	72,333 – –			
	Furruckabad -	75,967 – –			
	Mynpoory - -	71,598 – –			
	Etawah - -	27,785 – –			
	Etah - - -	13,344 – –		Total - - - *Rs.*	11,54,432 – –

250. The amount available is far larger than in ordinary years, owing to the large balances which had accumulated in consequence of the small amount of work which the committees were able to execute during the year 1858.

251. The following are some of the more prominent works to which the sums realized from the local funds have been devoted.

252. The construction of a serai in the town of Mozuffernuggur, which is urgently required for the convenience of travellers, has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of 11,000 rupees; 6,000 rupees of this will be met from the Ferry funds, and the balance will be paid from the Nuzool funds of the city.

253. The road from Ghurmooktesur to Dehlie carries a very large proportion of the surplus produce of Rohilcund and the Upper Doab, and the metalling of this has been contemplated. But the local committee have not sufficient funds at present to undertake the work, and all their available money has been devoted to the line from Ghurmooktesur to Meerut, which is a military and postal line. The assignment made in the Public Works Budget, in aid of the local committee for this road, has been disallowed by the Government of India.

254. Twelve thousand rupees will be expended from the Bohundshuhur funds on the road running in that district from Anoopshuhur and Coel, and a bridge will be erected on this road, at the village of Rajoor, at a cost of 3,759 rupees.

255. Sixteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-two rupees have been devoted to the metalling of the road between Hattrass and Kasgunge, from the funds of the Allygurh district.

256. In the Moradabad district attention has been directed to the improvement of the road from Chundowsee to Anoopshuhur, by which the traffic from the southern part of the Moradabad district seeks the Doab. Next to that, from Moradabad to Ghurmooktesur, this road is the most important to the interests of the people in the district, and it was thought by this Government that aid might be given to the local committee from the Imperial funds. But the assignment entered in the Public Works Budget with that object has been disallowed.

257. The Budaon Committee have devoted the sum of 11,500 rupees to the construction of a new road to connect Bilsee with Kuchlaghat.

258. Nineteen thousand rupees have been appropriated to metalling and bridging that portion of the road from Agra *viâ* Shekohabad and Sirsagunje, towards Etawah, which lies in the Mynpoory district. Eight thousand more rupees have been devoted towards re-metalling the road from Mynpoory to Keraolee.

259. Five thousand rupees have been authorised for the repair of that portion of the road between Etawah and Agra which lies in the Etawah district. It is a road to the repair of which the Government may hereafter be expected to contribute.

260. In the Cawnpore district 10,000 rupees have been set aside for the construction of roads intended to accommodate railway traffic. Thirty-six thousand rupees have been devoted from the funds of the district towards metalling and bridging the important road to Humeerpore.

261. In the Futtehpore district 8,000 rupees have been appropriated for the repair of the road to Banda, and 25,000 rupees towards constructing a new metalled road from Futtehpore to opposite Dalamow. This road is most important, being the connecting link between Bundelcund, Saugor, and Oudh. Nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five rupees are held available for the construction of roads for the accommodation of railway traffic.

262. Nine thousand rupees have been devoted to re-metalling and widening the road

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between Benares and Ghazeepore, and 6,000 rupees to constructing the road from Jounpore towards Lucknow.

263. The work on the road between Ghazeepore and Doargaottee, which connects Ghazeepore with the Grand Trunk Road, and with the railway, is being vigorously pushed forward by the local committees; and a sum of 5,468 rupees has been allotted for repairing and bridging the road from Ghazeepore *viâ* Muhmedabad to Kotwah. Six thousand seven hundred and twelve rupees have been devoted to the repair of the roads from Ghazeepore to Benares and Goruckpore.

264. The sum of 6,406 rupees has been sanctioned for constructing a raised causeway over the Mahasra Jheel, in the Goruckpore district, for want of which a large bridge of five arches, erected four years ago, at a cost of 8,000 rupees, has been hitherto useless.

265. Six thousand rupees have been devoted to the repair of the important road between Oraiee and Calpee in the Jaloun district.

266. Hitherto the repair of serais has fallen upon the Ferry funds of the respective districts. The Humeerpore Committee, thinking it but fair that the Bhutteearas, or people in charge, who reap all the profits from travellers, should pay the cost of the repair of the serai at that station, offered the charge of the building to them, provided that they paid for the repair. On their refusal, they took the serai under direct management, and it has been made to yield a fair monthly profit. The attention of the Commissioners of Divisions has been called to this circumstance, in order that serais generally may be made to sustain the cost of their own repair in the same manner.

Works of public utility constructed by private individuals at their own expense.

267. A statement, showing the works of public utility, constructed by private persons, at their own expense, during the year, will be found in Appendix, No. XII.

SECTION VIII.—POST OFFICE AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

268. Nothing calling for special notice has occurred in these departments within the jurisdiction of the Government during the past year.

SECTION IX.—FINANCIAL.

269. The reductions effected in the extra establishments of civil police have already been exhibited in Section III. of this report. Those which have taken place in the military police establishments are shown in the following Table:

REDUCTION in the MILITARY POLICE.

NAME OF CORPS OR ESTABLISHMENT.	Saving per Mensem.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Goruckpore Recruiting Depôt	429	10	5
Mynpoory Auxiliary Force	15,529	8	10
Goruckpore Police Levy	4,375	6	–
Etawah Yeomanry Levies	8,843	15	10
Corps of Jezailchees	9,800	–	–
TOTAL per Mensem *Rs.*	38,978	9	1
GRAND TOTAL per Annum *Rs.*	4,67,742	13	–

Establishment of a Branch Treasury at Roorkee.

270. The magnitude of the monetary transactions at Roorkee, and the interests of the large establishments located there, required that there should be a local treasury for the conduct of all business connected with them; and the presence of a cantonment joint magistrate on the spot afforded the ready means of establishing it without delay, and at a trifling expense. It was shown that the additional outlay would be much more than counterbalanced by the removal of the delay which had heretofore been unavoidable in the submission of the Saharunpore treasury accounts, in which district Roorkee is situated, to

to the accountant, and in the preparation, consequently, of the returns required from him by the Government of India, for incorporation in the accounts of the empire. On a representation to the above effect being made to the Governor General, his Excellency was pleased to sanction the proposed establishment, at a cost of 225 rupees per mensem.

SECTION X.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

271. No new point connected with the navigation of the Gogra has been brought to notice during the past year. The pilot establishment experimentally entertained has since been abolished.

Abolition of the Pilot Establishment on the Gogra.

272. The Ganges establishment continues to work with satisfactory results.

Ganges Establishment.

SECTION XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

273. During the past year two ministers of the Church of Scotland have been placed at the disposal of this Government; the one, the Reverend J. Williamson, has been posted to the station of Allahabad, and the other, the Reverend J. M. Thomson, to Meerut. A suitable establishment has been sanctioned for each. The former has been required to visit the station of Benares occasionally, and, recently, at his own suggestion, he has been permitted to visit Cawnpore and Lucknow once in three months. The latter has it in charge to pay periodical visits to Delhi.

Two chaplains of the Church of Scotland placed at the disposal of this Government.

274. The churches at Agra, Allygurh, Azimgurh, Etawah, Moradabad, and Shahjehanpore, which were injured during the disturbances, have been repaired mostly at the cost of the State.

Repair of Churches destroyed in the Rebellion.

275. Projects for enlarging the churches at Muttra and Benares, which afford inadequate accommodation for European troops, now for the first time stationed there, have been under consideration, and will shortly be executed.

Projects for enlarging the churches at Muttra and Benares.

276. For the same reason it has been resolved to build a new church at Bareilly, the old church being too small, and its enlargement impracticable.

New church at Bareilly.

277. The church at Cawnpore, destroyed during the disturbances, has been almost entirely restored with funds derived from the cess levied on the city.

Restoration of the church at Cawnpore.

278. Large subscriptions have been raised for the erection of a memorial church at this station, on the site of Wheeler's entrenchment, under the encouragement given by his Excellency the Viceroy. The project has not yet come before the Government in a definite shape.

Memorial church proposed to be erected at Cawnpore.

279. A sum of 25,000 rupees has been reserved from the cess levied on the city of Furruckabad, for the erection of a new church, of dimensions sufficient to accommodate the European troops and the residents, in place of that destroyed by the rebels.

Cost of a new church at Furruckabad, defrayed from the cess levied on that city.

280. The question of constructing a church at Jhansie came under consideration, but was placed in abeyance, owing to doubts as to the continued occupation of the station by a European garrison. Temporary accommodation was provided.

Proposal to erect a church at Jhansie in abeyance.

281. At Gwalior also similar provision has been made.

Temporary accommodation provided at Gwalior.

282. Marriage registrars, under Act V. of 1852, have been appointed in all the stations of those provinces which seemed to require them.

Marriage registrars appointed where necessary.

SECTION XII.—POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

283. In July last year, with reference to the approaching relief of the Madras troops in the Saugor and Nurbudda territories, this Government represented to his Excellency the Commander in Chief the urgent necessity which existed for the dispersion or annihilation of the rebel bands which infested that locality. It was pointed out that, owing to their being suffered to remain unmolested, the minds of the people were in an unsettled and excited state, and that the lives and property of those who were engaged in peaceful industry were placed in jeopardy. The result was that in the cold weather a force under Brigadier Wheeler completely scoured these districts, and with the best effect, as no rebel leader of note has since shown himself in those parts, although a few men, if of minor repute, are of desperate character, such as Dowlut Sing, still find a haven in the neighbouring jungles, from which they sally out to plunder and destroy.

Military operations against the rebels in Bundelcund.

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Results of the proceedings of Special Commissioners.

284. Up to the 31st December 1859 no less than 136 cases have been submitted by the several special commissioners for the confirmation and final orders of Government; and as all of these were connected with the rebellion, and of more or less importance, and many of them involved the lives of the prisoners, they formed a very onerous and responsible addition to the already sufficiently heavy duties which ordinarily devolve upon the head of this Government. Amongst these was the case of Hickmutoollah Khan, the late deputy collector of Futtehpore, who was supposed to have been concerned in the murder of the judge, Mr. Tucker. He was not tried on that charge. But being tried for being a leader in rebellion, and convicted after a very laborious inquiry, was sentenced to transportation for life. Since the expiration of the year three rebels of note have been captured, tried by special commissioners, and sentenced capitally. The one was Khan Bahadoor Khan, the notorious Nazim of Bareilly, who was delivered up by the Nepalese. Another was the hardly less infamous Rummust Singh, who was the chief of the band who murdered the two railway engineers, Messrs. Evans and Limnell, in the Banda district, and who was surrendered, owing to the exertions of Captain Osborne, through the medium of the Maharajah of Rewah. The third was Joala Pershad, who was concerned in the massacre of Europeans at Cawnpore.

285. More recently the ex-Nawab of Nujeebabad, Mahmood Khan, who had escaped into Nepal, and surrendered himself to the officers on the frontier, returned to Moradabad in disguise and under a feigned name. He was discovered at Rampoor, and delivered up by the Nawab to justice.

286. A statement is subjoined, showing the results of the cases referred to Government.

Number of Cases referred.	Number of Cases in which Sentence of Death was recommended.	Number of Cases in which the Penalty of Death was remitted by Government.	Number of Cases in which Sentence of Transportation for Life was recommended.	Number of Cases in which Sentence of Transportation for Life was remitted or mitigated.	Number of other Cases.	Number of Cases in which the Sentence recommended was remitted or mitigated.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
136	33	16	22	4	81	10

287. The special Acts of 1857, which have been more than once renewed, will expire at the end of the current year; and it is hoped that, before that time, all cases for the trial of which they provide will have been disposed of.

288. Of the sums unauthorizedly collected by the native states during the disturbances, 4,285 rupees have been recovered from the Rajah of Berondah, and 9,646 rupees from the Rajah of Punnah; and similar claims against the states and persons noted in the following statement are in course of liquidation, or under investigation by the Governor General's agent for Central India.

SUMS collected unauthorizedly by Native Chiefs during the Rebellion.

NATIVE STATES.	Amount.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*
Tehree Duttia	2,06,345 – –
Chutterpore	2,430 – –
Sumpthur	4,260 – –
Chief of Goorserai	22,500 – –
Thacoor of Chirgaon	17,760 – –
Thacoors of the Jhansie District	25,308 – –
TOTAL – – – *Rs.*	2,78,603 – –

SECTION XIII.—POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

289. The following is a detailed statement, submitted by Dr. Jameson, the Superintendent of Botanical Gardens in the North Western Provinces, showing the working of the Government tea plantations in Kumaon, Gurhwal, Deyrah Dhoon, &c., during the last season, 1859-60.

Out-turn of tea. Government tea plantations.

290. The out-turn of tea by the different factories was as follows:—

KUMAON PLANTATIONS.

Hawulbaugh Factory.

Black Teas—			
Souchong - - - -	lbs.	1,554 4	
Bohea - - - - -	„	722 8	= 2,276 12
Green Teas - - - -	„	5,228 8	= 5,228 8
Total - - -	lbs.		7,505 4

Ayar Toli Factory.

Black Teas—			
Souchong - - - -	lbs.	1,499 0	
Pouchong - - - -	„	320 0	
Bohea - - - - -	„	165 0	= 1,984 0

Bhimtal Factory.

Black Teas—			
Souchong - - - -	lbs.	1,151 8	
Pouchong - - - -	„	76 10	
Bohea - - - - -	„	247 11	= 1,475 13

GURHWAL PLANTATIONS.

Paoree Factory.

Black Teas—			
Souchong - - - -	lbs.	4,596 15	
Pouchong - - - -	„	4,184 10	
Bohea - - - - -	„	710 0	= 9,491 9

DEYRAH DHOON PLANTATIONS.

Kolajsir Factory.

Black Teas—			
Fine Souchong - - -	lbs.	1,962 0	
Souchong - - - -	„	1,063 0	
Pouchong - - - -	„	16,026 0	= 19,051 0
Green Tea - - - -	„	3,768 0	= 3,768 0
Total - - -	lbs.		43,275 10

Add to this the yield of the

KANGRA PLANTATION - -	lbs.	29,312 0
GRAND TOTAL - - -	lbs.	72,587 10

which shows an aggregate yield of 72,587 lbs. 10 ozs., being a considerable increase on the preceding year, and by each plantation an increase has been produced.

 291. Of

Disposal of the tea.

291. Of the tea, 62,000lbs. have been packed for the Commissariat Department, and the remainder reserved for sale to private parties, there being a great demand for the teas prepared in the Government factories.

Distribution of seeds and seedlings.

292. In addition to tea a vast quantity of seeds has been yielded, which has enabled Dr. Jameson to distribute to tea companies and private tea cultivators upwards of 2,700 maunds, or 100 tons, which, if valued at the market rate, would produce upwards of 80,000 rupees.

293. Seedling plants, too, to the extent of nearly 2,500,000, have been distributed to applicants, which, with the seed, have been given gratis.

Result satisfactory.

294. The above report of the result of the cultivation in these provinces shows that the object aimed at has been achieved. It proves that at certain altitudes, and in a certain climate, both of which are to be found in the hills and neighbouring localities, the tea plant can be cultivated with just as much success as in China itself, while it has been found a matter of no difficulty to instruct the native of the country in the process of manipulation and manufacture.

Desire on the part of European settlers to embark in this branch of agriculture.

295. There has been during the year under report a very manifest indication of a desire on the part of European settlers to engage in this branch of agriculture and trade. Both in the Deyrah-Dhoon and in the Kumaon Hills new plantations have been commenced upon land, either granted under the published rules, or purchased from the native proprietors, and there can be no doubt that the success which has attended the experimental operations of the Government has satisfied the public at large that there are few undertakings in which capital can be embarked with better prospects of profitable return than the cultivation and manufacture of tea.

The plantations have ceased to be experimental.

296. It cannot now be doubted that the tea plantations have altogether ceased to be experimental. It is a fact that tea, equal in every respect to that grown and manufactured in China, can be produced in certain regions of India. It is a fact that Indian tea is fully appreciated not only in the local market, but in the home market likewise, and it is proved by the rates of sale at the auctions which were periodically held for the sale of Indian teas before the present practice of supplying the Commissariat was introduced, that these Indian teas commanded a very large remunerative price.

Proposal to sell certain of the plantations and factories at upset prices at auction.

297. It is presumably due to the known success of the experimental tea planting commenced many years ago by the Local Government that, in the course of the year 1858, an application was received from a gentleman in England, announcing himself as the representative of a company for the transfer to the said company of all the Government tea plantations in India. Upon this application ensued the consideration of the question, whether the time had not arrived when the primary object of the Government in establishing tea plantations had not been accomplished, and the Government might not properly withdraw from the undertaking altogether, and leave the prosecution of it to private enterprise. It was thought that a few of the Government plantations and factories being reserved to enable the Government to fulfil its promise of supplying seeds and plants gratuitously to planters, the rest might be advantageously exposed for sale at upset prices, fairly representing their market value, and specific proposals on this point have been laid before the Government of India, who have not as yet expressed their pleasure on the subject.

Cultivation of the Himalayan silkworm.

298. With the sanction of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, an experiment was instituted at Mussoorie, in July 1858, having for its object the eventual cultivation of the wild Himalayan silkworm, known as *Bombyx Huttoni*, and for this purpose Captain Thomas Hutton was instructed to form a plantation of the indigenous mulberry trees, three years being granted in which to finish the work.

Result unsuccessful.

299. In November last, however, Captain Hutton reported unfavourably of the chance of future success, having been led to form an unfavourable opinion from the following circumstances, viz. that the wild mulberry tree on which alone the worms will feed, when reared from cuttings, was found to be of very slow growth, and would require at least double, if not treble the time allowed, in order to bring it to a size large enough to nourish a sufficient number of worms to ensure a tolerable return in silk.

300. Trees of the wild species, which were estimated by the hill men to be five and six years old, were not large enough to feed more than a dozen worms. Captain Hutton therefore pointed out that, while the worm was fed on the trees in the open air, there never could be a crop sufficiently large to pay for the trouble and expense of cultivation; while, on the other hand, so untractable was the worm, that it was quite impossible to induce it to remain in the feeding trays in the house like the Chinese species. He considered, therefore, that, both as regards the tree and the insect, the experiment had failed.

Proposal to try further experiments for the cultivation of the Cashmere worm negatived.

301. Captain Hutton, however, represented that experiments already tried with the domesticated *Bombyx Mori* of Cashmere, and with Madrassee (*B. Crœsi Nob.*) of Bengal, had proved, beyond a doubt, not only that the worms throve well in the climate of Mussoorie, but that there was also a ready and remunerating market for their silk.

302. Although, therefore, nothing could be effected with the wild species of Bombyx, he suggested

suggested that the Government might find the cultivation of the Cashmere worm well worth pursuing, for—

303. 1st.—The trees upon which it feeds are of rapid growth, attaining in one year to a height of from six to ten feet; and,

304. 2dly.—The worm thrives admirably, and would be sure to produce a handsome return in silk, if cultivated, not as a limited experiment, but in good earnest, on an extended and liberal scale. A ready market, he said, may be found for any quantity of the article either at Mussoorie or at Delhi, at 25 rupees per seer, or 1,000 rupees per maund, while even in Calcutta the same silk would probably bring in from 20 to 22 rupees per seer. To carry out Captain Hutton's suggestions, however, it would have been necessary to purchase a large tract of land, with soil suited to the purpose, and likewise to prepare rearing and reeling houses, as these worms must be fed within doors, and the Government, therefore, in the existing financial pressure, did not consider itself justified in prosecuting any further experiments for the introduction of silk cultivation on the hills north of Deyrah.

Flax cultivation.

305. In 1854 the late Honourable Court of Directors desired that certain experiments for the production of the flax fibre might be set on foot in the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore.

Experiment put in abeyance by the events of 1857.

306. The necessary instructions were issued, the experiments were made, and their result reported by Dr. Jameson, the superintendent of the gardens, in 1857, but apparently the intervention of the disturbances forced the subject into abeyance.

Proposal to continue the experiment on the part of Dr. Jameson.

307. In September last Dr. Jameson again strongly urged the continuance of these experiments on a wider footing, and suggested measures, whereby he was confident that flax cultivation would be successfully introduced into parts of these provinces.

The probable success which awaits it.

308. It appeared that not only would an excellent paying crop be obtained from the seeds alone, but that the fibre, prepared under proper management, would be admirably fitted for the home market. This was proved to be the case, not only by the result of Dr. Jameson's experiments, but also by the result of those conducted on a larger scale in the Punjaub; the flax which was there produced having been declared by competent home authorities to be even superior to the Russian flax.

Its importance.

309. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance, both to the interests of Government and the people, of introducing new products into the country; and the increasing demand in the home markets for flax, pointed it out as one which it was the duty of Government to encourage. But it was evident that it was vain to hope for success with the means at the Lieutenant Governor's disposal. Instruction from Europe is indispensably necessary before native cultivator's will be able to carry on the somewhat difficult process described by Dr. Jameson. Good seed and good implements are both required for the production of flax, and the manufacture of the fibre which could compete with that now supplied to the home market. The promise of reward for successful cultivation and manufacture would be needed, in order to stimulate the efforts of natives, who are not of themselves prone to adopt novel experiments.

Proposal submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.

310. The Lieutenant Governor, having regard to the financial pressure, declined in the first instance to ask for sanction for the requisite expenditures, which in the beginning of the experiment would not be inconsiderable; but having afterwards been encouraged by the late Right Honourable Mr. Wilson to re-open the subject, it was suggested to the Government of India that, as proposed by Dr. Jameson, the engagement of two competent European instructors, and the importation of the necessary implements and seeds, might be authorised, it being left to private speculators to carry out the scheme to perfection, when once fairly proved to be successful. This matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Population.

311. As regards the population in the North Western Provinces, the Government is not in a position to make any specific statement or any profitable remark. The last census was made on 1st January 1853. The intention is believed to have been that the same operation should be repeated decennially. It may, however, be assumed that the population certainly has not decreased since the last census, which returned it at 30,271,885.

312. Within the time which has passed since the last census, there has been no season of remarkable scarcity, no famine certainly, except within the current year; no destructive epidemic, or distress arising from agricultural depression. It remains to be seen what effect the extremely unfavourable rains of the present season may have upon the population of these Provinces.

SECTION XIV.—FORESTS.

Transfer of the Chilkea tract to Kumaon.

313. The management of the Chilkea forest tracts have been transferred from Moradabad to Kumaon. The revenue, which is now about 2,500 rupees, is calculated to reach 10,000 rupees in three or four years, and it may rise to 15,000 rupees.

Result of the sale of timber in the Kumaon Forests.

314. The result of the sale of the timber in the Kumaon forests, after deducting all expenditure on account of the preparation of timber, establishments, and transport, was a clear gain to Government of 1,03,631 rupees in round numbers.

Superintendent of Forests appointed in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

315. A proposal for the appointment of a superintendent of forests in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories has been sanctioned, and measures have been taken to give effect to it.

SECTION XV.—MINING.

Iron mines at Jaut and Ruttongurh cannot be worked for want of fuel.

316. The Superintendent of Neemuch has reported that a careful examination of the iron mines at Jaut and Ruttongurh has forced on him the reluctant conclusion that no hope exists of their ever being worked to an amount that would prove beneficial to our railway interests. The ore, in its purest state, is said to exist in inexhaustible quantities, but the fuel for smelting purposes is wanting.

SECTION XVI.—SURVEYS.

Operations progressing satisfactorily in the Jhansie Division.

317. The survey operations in Jhansie, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Vanrennen, have been progressing satisfactorily.

A survey party sent to the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories from Nagpore.

318. A survey party has been detached from Nagpore to commence operations in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

SECTION XVII.—VACCINATION.

319. The following section is epitomized from the reports of the Superintendents of Vaccination, Assistant Surgeons Pearson and Currie, of the results of their operations during the past year.

Operations in Rohilcund, Kumaon, and Gurhwal.

320. The establishment of the Kumaon and Gurhwal Vaccine Depôt consists of six (6) vaccinators, whose sole duties are to keep up a constant fresh supply of vaccine virus, sufficient to meet all demands that may be made upon them. During the past season the supply has, at all times, been fully ample; and every application for virus has been responded to without delay. Six thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (6,925) crusts, six hundred and forty-nine (649) points, and eighty-eight (88) glasses have been distributed throughout the North Western Provinces, Oude, and Bengal; and the accounts received as to the efficiency of the virus are most satisfactory.

Operations confined to Gurhwal

321. The above establishment of six vaccinators being quite inadequate to keep the whole of Kumaon and Gurhwal protected by vaccination, the superintendent confined their operations to Gurhwal alone, dividing the districts into six divisions, and allotting one to each man, each division being of such a size that it was possible for the vaccinator to visit every village during the vaccine season. The result has been most successful, for the population has now become so thoroughly protected that small-pox is practically extinct; and a firm belief in the efficacy of vaccination has been established in the native mind.

Number of vaccinations and results.

322. The numbers vaccinated in Gurhwal during the past cold season, with the results, are given below. In these returns reliance may be placed, for the system pursued removes all cause for false entries. Vaccinators are judged and awarded solely by the number and goodness of the vaccine crusts supplied. These can only be reared by good vaccination, so there can be no source of delusion on this point. Moreover, a copy of the vaccine return of the names of the persons vaccinated in a village is left with the head man of that village as a record, which is liable to inspection at any time by the superintendent. Prizes are given to those vaccinators who furnish the best crusts.

RETURN of VACCINATION in *Gurhwal* during the Cold Season of 1859-60.

MONTHS.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result unknown.	TOTAL.
October, from 15th	1,259	180	122	-	1,561
November	1,771	166	95	2	2,034
December	1,827	172	99	4	2,102
January	2,958	245	126	102	3,431
February	2,016	138	73	82	2,309
March	1,286	126	143	79	1,634
April, to 15th	255	37	21	22	335
TOTAL	11,372	1,064	679	291	13,406

Giving an average of 372 per mensem to each vaccinator. The result for 100 is very nearly 85 successful; 8 unsuccessful; 5 doubtful; and 2 result unknown.

323. The Superintendent has printed a pamphlet in English and the vernacular, for the twofold object of forming a manual for vaccinators, and for making the people of Rohilcund, Kumaon, and Gurhwal acquainted with the object and nature of vaccination, and the means pursued by Government for placing it within their reach.

A pamphlet on vaccination, printed by the Superintendent in English and in the vernacular.

324. The vaccine operations in the Agra division, for the year 1859-60, have been eminently successful during the season, and 2,77,957 cases of vaccinations were registered; and the following is the result of vaccinations in each month and district, with total results in each, and grand total of the operations.

Operations in the Agra Division.

AGRA and MUTTRA.

MONTHS.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	TOTAL.
November 1859	465	309	119	893
December „	8,527	1,170	785	10,482
January 1860	15,343	2,036	1,302	18,681
February „	24,229	2,761	2,930	29,920
March „	19,053	1,995	4,958	26,006
GRAND TOTAL	67,617	8,271	10,094	85,982

ALLYGHUR.

November 1859	90	707	156	953
December „	5,136	2,824	2,397	10,357
January 1860	19,051	6,232	5,501	30,784
February „	20,589	15,342	10,476	46,407
March „	21,489	8,781	6,133	36,403
GRAND TOTAL	66,355	33,886	24,663	1,24,904

FURRUCKABAD and MYNPOORY.

November 1859	180	53	59	292
December „	3,093	943	1,750	5,786
January 1860	12,637	2,998	3,732	19,367
February „	14,094	3,451	4,923	22,468
March „	9,659	3,055	6,444	19,158
GRAND TOTAL	39,663	10,500	16,908	67,071

TOTAL in the AGRA DIVISION.

MONTHS.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	TOTAL.
November 1859	735	1,069	334	2,138
December „	16,756	4,937	4,932	26,625
January 1860	47,031	11,266	10,535	68,832
February „	58,912	21,554	18,329	98,795
March „	50,201	13,831	17,535	81,567
GRAND TOTAL	1,73,635	52,657	51,665	2,77,957

Proportion of persons vaccinated to the population.

325. The proportion of vaccinated to the population, as returned in the census of 1854, in the different districts, is as follows:—

PROPORTION of VACCINATED during 1859–60 to POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	Population.		Vaccinated.	Per Cent.
Agra	10,01,961			
Muttra	8,62,909	18,64,870	85,982	4·61
Allyghur		11,34,565	1,24,904	11·00
Furruckabad	10,64,607			
Mynpoory	8,32,714	18,97,321	67,071	3·53
GRAND TOTAL		48,96,756	2,77,957	5·67

Age of the vaccinated.

326. The ages of the vaccinated were:—

Birth to 6 months	38,457
„ 6 months to 1 year	49,499
„ 1 year to 2 years	53,415
„ 2 years to 3 years	48,036
„ 3 years to 4 years	35,681
„ 4 years to 5 years	26,477
„ 5 years to 10 years	20,470
Over 10 years	5,922
TOTAL	2,77,957

327. The sexes of the vaccinated were as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Agra and Muttra	46,242	39,740	85,982
Allygurh	69,116	55,788	1,24,904
Furruckabad and Mynpoory	36,287	30,784	67,071
GRAND TOTAL	1,51,645	1,26,312	2,77,957

328. The

328. The castes or occupations were as follows:—

Caste.

Chumar	-	-	52,110	Durzee	-	-	1,504	Joger	-	-	111
Kolee	-	-	44,451	Tamolee	-	-	1,259	Kunjur	-	-	106
Aheer	-	-	17,404	Malee	-	-	1,172	Munkar	-	-	103
Brahmin	-	-	17,393	Mahajun	-	-	1,146	Mullah	-	-	88
Dhakre	-	-	16,492	Pandey	-	-	1,138	Kussah	-	-	87
Kahar	-	-	16,395	Dhanuk	-	-	1,133	Tawaif	-	-	62
Thakoor	-	-	12,346	Bhoorgee	-	-	1,040	Raj	-	-	53
Mahomedans	-	-	10,849	Oreea	-	-	962	Joshee	-	-	50
Kachee	-	-	10,831	Koomar	-	-	744	Mochee	-	-	49
Jât	-	-	8,789	Khateek	-	-	742	Christian	-	-	40
Lodha	-	-	7,512	Koormee	-	-	609	Ayaria	-	-	37
Bukkal	-	-	6,784	Dhoona	-	-	556	Sanara	-	-	36
Hujam	-	-	5,032	Bhat	-	-	518	Putwa	-	-	32
Garirea	-	-	4,720	Birjee	-	-	361	Chobdar	-	-	22
Dhobee	-	-	3,469	Goolatoor	-	-	280	Bhand	-	-	15
Koomar	-	-	2,766	Nüt	-	-	278	Binjara	-	-	12
Goojur	-	-	2,644	Nujjar	-	-	266	Kazara	-	-	10
Tailee	-	-	2,490	Fakeer	-	-	232	Kudheera	-	-	9
Kyth	-	-	2,443	Bhaleea	-	-	206	Bansphor	-	-	6
Karee	-	-	2,328	Cheepee	-	-	203	Siklegur	-	-	3
Nuddaff	-	-	1,889	Kalal	-	-	200				
Lohar	-	-	1,776	Bhutyeara	-	-	187	Unrecorded	-	-	5,866
Byragee	-	-	1,752	Branchee	-	-	144				
Sonar	-	-	1,730	Burkee	-	-	123	TOTAL	-	-	2,77,957
Mehter	-	-	1,645	Ekjae	-	-	117				

329. It is satisfactory to remark that the operations are increasing in success, year by year. Last season the numbers, compared with those of 1857-58, were as two to one; while this season, compared with last, they are as five to two, notwithstanding the number of men employed this year being reduced by two.

Annual increase in success satisfactory.

330. The numbers vaccinated in the District of Allygurh much exceed those in either of the other two districts. This is said by the superintendent to be attributable to the people, these being remarkably willing to accept vaccination, the regular yearly visits have brought them to look on it as an institution. It is the only district in which the parents themselves, without persuasion, brought forward their children to the superintendent, asking him to vaccinate them.

Excess in the number vaccinated at Allygurh; its causes.

2d. To the authorities taking and showing an interest in the success of the work; and,

3d. To the active exertion of the native superintendent in that district.

331. The Superintendent observed some cases in which vaccination had been (through want of medical knowledge on the part of the vaccinators) performed during the latent stage of small pox. These were all slight cases. Similar cases were reported to him on his inquiring into the point. In those he observed the vaccine vesicle was at about the sixth or seventh day, while the small-pox pustules were at the third or fourth day. And, as the average duration of the stage of incubation of small-pox may be stated as nine days, and that of cow-pox, or vaccinia, as three days, the Superintendent points out that it follows in theory that, up to six days, after small-pox infection, vaccination may be successful, so far at least, as to modify the small-pox, and to mitigate its severity.

Vaccination successfully performed in the latent stage of small pox.

332. The observed cases, just mentioned, go to prove that this theory is borne out by practice. This, if incontestably established, will form a most important principle of practice in the treatment of small-pox.

333. Next season the Superintendent will proceed into such districts of his division as may be visited by small-pox, personally to observe the point, while treating the cases. Should vaccination thus succeed in favourably modifying small-pox, he feels convinced it will be readily accepted, in an epidemic, as medicine; especially as the people are generally acquainted with inoculation.

334. As is seen from the table of results, the proportion of unsuccessful and of doubtful cases to the successful is, as has heretofore been the case, large. The unsuccessful are to the successful as 30 to 100. One of the best living authorities on vaccination, Dr. Husband, of Edinburgh, states his failures as 10 per cent., so that, with native vaccinators, not medical men, the proportion is satisfactory. Besides, the usual causes of failure, such as scratching, rubbing, applications, &c., &c., the number of unsuccessful cases is swelled by those, being most readily brought forward for vaccination, who have been formerly vaccinated. In Allygurh, where the proportion is very large, it is accounted for by the circumstance that there a number of grown-up and aged people came forward to be vaccinated. None of these were refused; but as almost all had had small-pox, most of the cases were unsuccessful. Still many such cases succeeded, and all such, there is every reason to believe, were liable to be seized with small-pox, the immunity resulting from a former attack having passed off.

Proportion of unsuccessful to successful cases is large; its causes.

335. The Superintendent rather encouraged grown-up people to come forward, so as to show that the children were not being marked.

336. In the doubtful class are included all such as were vaccinated at gatherings, and not again seen, as were vaccinated at the end of the season, but the result not ascertained or superintended before its close, and as were found unsuccessful, re-vaccinated, but not again visited.

SECTION XVIII.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Dispensaries.

337. A return showing the income derived from the existing two dispensaries established in these provinces, and the number of patients treated during the year, is given below :—

Divisions.	Income during the Year 1859.				Patients Treated.		
	From Government.	European Subscription.	Native Subscription.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*			
Meerut - -	11,985 – 2	194 – –	60 – –	12,239 – 2	888	36,761	37,649
Agra - - -	15,850 5 8	- - -	18,583 8 –	34,433 13 8	1,392	33,732	35,124
Rohilcund - -	16,086 11 8½	95 – –	1,843 2 5	18,024 14 1½	1,451	92,977	94,428
Allahabad - -	10,118 – –	1,585 – –	1,350 1 3	13,053 1 3	1,362	23,175	24,537
Jubbulpore -	3,599 3 11	796 9 4	513 – 8	4,908 13 11	3,618	8,101	11,719
Jhansie - -	1,322 11 4	667 14 –	458 13 3	2,449 6 7	242	976	1,218
Goruckpore -	2,455 15 11	213 – –	252 – –	2,920 15 11	126	5,799	5,925
Ajmere - -	1,967 – 1	35 – –	256 – –	2,258 – 1	131	6,801	6,932
Kumaon - -	7,133 – 2	- - -	240 – –	7,373 – 2	585	9,425	10,010
Nimcar - -	1,944 4 8	- - -	- - -	1,944 4 8	—	—	—
Benares - -	15,463 15 2	334 – –	1,874 – –	17,671 15 2	859	67,043	67,902
Jawud Neemuch	548 1 2	- - -	- - -	548 1 2	6	806	812
GRAND TOTAL	88,474 5 11½	3,920 7 4	25,430 9 7	1,17,825 6 10½	10,660	2,85,596	2,97,256

The amount contributed by natives in support of these institutions for the benefit of the poorer portion of the community, is only 25,430 rupees, of which 18,275 rupees has been collected in the town of Muttra alone, so that the support given to the remaining 60 of the dispensaries is only 7,155 rupees, and small as this sum is, it is a decided improvement on the amount subscribed during the previous year, and almost all the local officers speak hopefully of increased subscriptions during the coming year. Hukeem Saadut Alee Khan Bahadoor, in the service of his Highness the Nawab of Cawnpore, whose conduct during the rebellion was marked by such signal loyalty, has endowed and set on foot a dispensary at Aoula, entirely at his own expense, at an annual cost of 741 rupees, such public spirit, of which unfortunately there are few, or no other examples, deserves to receive notice in this place.

AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Agra Medical School.

338. During the past year the Superintendent has been gradually introducing changes, diminishing the theoretical, and increasing the practical proportion of the studies pursued at this institution, and which, when fully carried into effect, will make a student as practical a native doctor as can be expected from the means at his disposal. The object arrived at is to instil a fair amount of general medical knowledge, and to insure that the students shall be able to perform all the minor surgical operations, and to understand and be able to assist at these of more importance, that they shall know thoroughly the uses and doses of medicines, and acquire habits of accuracy in dispensing them; and that they be further instructed how to make tinctures, extracts, &c., so as to be able to avail themselves of the useful drugs to be found in every bazaar.

339. On the 15th April, 85 candidates presented themselves for examination; of these 40 passed, and were admitted. The number of students attending the classes on the 1st May were,

Senior Class	19
Second Class	22
Junior Class	11
Newly admitted	36
Total paid students	88
Free students	8
TOTAL	96

which is the same number that were in attendance at the same time in the previous year. Doctor Playfair is sanguine that the school will be able to furnish the number of native doctors which is required annually to meet the demands of the service in these provinces.

SECTION XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

340. During the year the Lieutenant Governor has directed the republication of this work at the press of the Roorkee College. The edition, when completed, will readily sell at six rupees per copy, and this price will, it is supposed more than cover the whole expense of the republication of this book, which has now been some years out of print, contains much information, valuable both to public officers and to private individuals. The edition will consist of 600 copies, and will be printed in three different characters, as it was before. Elliot's Glossary.

APPENDICES to the ADMINISTRATION of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, for the Year 1859-60.

Appendix, No. I.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT, showing the Number of Persons Apprehended and brought to Trial in the

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED. Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year and not exceeding 2 Years.	Above 2 Years and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years and not exceeding 4 Years.	Above 4 Years and not exceeding 5 Years.	Above 5 Years and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years and not exceeding 10 Years.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*													
Murder	1,247	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	8	–	–	9
Wounding with intent to kill	39	–	1	1	–	2	–	2	–	3	1	–	2
Suspicion of murder	66	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Attempt to commit murder	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Homicide	396	–	10	20	14	24	15	35	–	18	1	1	4
Affray with homicide	196	5	4	10	9	7	3	27	3	24	–	–	–
Assault with wounding	693	162	246	17	10	8	4	3	5	6	2	–	–
Attempt to assault and wound	83	18	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suttee	33	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Suttee, aiding and abetting	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	86	–	–	1	–	3	1	5	–	3	–	–	4
Attempt at rape	13	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Child-stealing	53	–	5	1	1	8	–	4	1	4	–	–	–
Child-stealing for sake of ornaments	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Child-stealing for the purpose of selling into slavery	36	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Poisoning	41	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sitting dharna	42	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abortion, &c.	77	3	9	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Importation of slaves	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sale of married women	24	6	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal arrest	90	31	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
False imprisonment	67	23	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Torture	353	190	27	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Adultery	153	–	5	8	10	5	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Sodomy	17	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	1
Riot and assault	476	303	38	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	1,201	87	211	36	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deserting new-born infants	14	–	10	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affray	942	458	119	16	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Resistance of process	1,740	845	152	3	6	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Making away with a person	47	15	10	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oppression	506	186	38	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petty assault	8,722	3,961	519	14	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accusation of kidnapping	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposure of infants	10	1	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1
Total	17,531	6,320	1,453	161	71	63	23	84	13	76	12	5	21
No. 2.—*Offences against Property committed with Violence.*													
Dacoity with murder	540	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–
Dacoity with torture	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Dacoity with wounding with personal injury	182	2	–	–	–	–	4	23	4	1	1	–	1
Dacoity unattended with aggravating circumstances	1,344	181	–	–	1	2	5	7	1	9	2	–	1
River dacoity with murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
River dacoity with wounding or personal injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
River dacoity unattended with aggravating circumstances	24	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Highway robbery with murder	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highway robbery with wounding or personal injury	144	–	2	–	2	8	1	8	–	4	1	2	2
Highway robbery unattended with aggravating circumstances	265	13	–	1	7	15	1	14	11	20	2	3	9
Suspicion of highway robbery	14	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Burglary with murder	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Burglary with wounding or personal injury	42	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–
Theft with murder	91	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Theft with wounding	85	7	–	2	1	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Theft by administering poisonous or stupefying drugs.	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Cattle-stealing with murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cattle-stealing with wounding or personal injury	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	59	15	15	4	1	9	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Carried over	2,881	222	19	7	12	37	12	63	17	53	7	5	15

APPENDICES to the ADMINISTRATION of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, for the Year 1859-60.

Appendix, No. I.

everal Zillahs in the North Western Provinces, during the Year 1859, and the Result of the Proceedings.

CONVICTED.												
exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.	REMARKS.
–	1	–	21	3	–	–	60	24	85	218	4	961	50 pending, 6 transferred, and 8 died.
–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	18	4 pending.
–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	38	1 pending.
–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	2	–	5	–	16	
–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	149	2	245	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	93	–	103	
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	465	1	220	2 pending, 4 transferred, and 1 died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	48	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	17	11 pending, 2 transferred.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	11 ditto.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	65	4 ditto.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	5	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	28	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	4 pending, 1 died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	26	5 transferred.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	33	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	25	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	62	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	50	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	40	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221	–	132	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	111	6 pending, 4 died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	10	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	362	–	113	1 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	336	–	857	4 ditto, 4 transferred.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	2	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	595	–	347	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,011	–	729	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	30	–	17	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	226	–	280	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,507	–	4,196	13 pending, 4 transferred, and 2 died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	2	
–	5	–	28	5	1	–	60	31	88	8,520	7	8,852	111 pending, 25 transferred, and 16 died.
–	–	–	8	–	–	–	78	20	15	132	–	403	1 pending, 2 cancelled, and 2 died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	14	
2	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	2	–	47	–	133	1 pending, 1 cancelled.
–	–	–	9	–	1	–	2	3	–	224	–	1,102	15 pending, 1 transferred, 1 died, and 1 escaped.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	12	2 pending.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	32	–	108	3 transferred, 1 died.
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	99	–	161	2 pending, 3 transferred.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	9	
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	4	
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	10	–	29	3 pending.
–	–	–	7	–	–	–	5	1	9	25	–	65	1 pending.
–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	23	–	61	1 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	28	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	18	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	8	2 escaped.
2	–	–	34	–	4	–	93	27	31	670	–	2,168	

Appendix, No. I.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT, showing the Number of Persons Apprehended and brought to

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.											
		Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year and not exceeding 2 Years.	Above 2 Years and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years and not exceeding 4 Years.	Above 4 Years and not exceeding 5 Years.	Above 5 Years and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years and not exceeding 10 Years.
Brought over	2,881	222	19	7	12	37	12	63	17	53	7	5	15
No. 2.—*Offences against Property committed with Violence*—continued.													
Affray with violent breach of peace, &c.	67	14	12	19	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt at Dacoity	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt at river dacoity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plunder with violence	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot with assault and robbery, &c.	74	24	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suspicion of dacoity, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt at murder of a child, with theft of its ornaments	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3,069	270	54	26	15	37	12	65	17	53	7	5	15
No. 3.—*Offences against Property committed without Violence.*													
Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances	1,882	237	85	144	198	156	20	20	11	32	3	4	7
Theft, including cattle-stealing	9,753	2,142	1,449	729	653	482	52	17	1	22	–	2	–
Receiving stolen property	1,052	77	124	73	56	32	1	4	7	6	–	–	–
Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	954	252	179	14	9	7	–	2	–	6	1	–	–
Plundering	780	89	4	–	1	8	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
Trespass	2,553	870	83	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suspicion of theft	699	70	44	6	9	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
False personation	19	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Snatching	59	21	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c.	466	95	142	32	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Forcibly taking away documents	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accessory to theft	91	23	28	10	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apprehension with suspicious property	37	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	40	16	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt at burglary	90	6	16	17	8	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible entry and detainer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	17,478	3,904	2,175	1,034	945	703	79	44	19	66	4	6	8
No. 4.—*Miscellaneous Offences against Property.*													
Arson	217	4	14	4	–	5	1	2	1	3	1	–	–
Attempt at arson	17	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attack and plundering house, &c.	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming other persons' cattle	89	30	10	4	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Damaging crops, &c.	1,282	511	81	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1,613	551	110	9	2	8	1	2	1	3	1	–	–
No. 5.—*Forgery Offences against the Currency.*													
Forgery	127	1	2	2	–	21	5	9	2	6	–	–	–
Counterfeiting coin	47	21	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession counterfeit coin	43	16	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	217	38	6	3	1	21	5	12	2	6	–	–	–
No. 6.—*Miscellaneous.*													
Being at large under sentence of transportation	251	–	19	18	19	14	2	1	–	–	–	–	2
Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding escape of felons	737	55	142	99	71	36	–	14	–	11	2	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury	197	2	1	8	10	33	5	22	1	1	–	–	–
Riot, sedition, &c.	486	353	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid peace officers	58	24	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies not included in above denominations	1,864	543	144	68	48	20	7	2	–	6	1	–	4
Misdemeanors not included in ditto	9,261	5,361	870	115	42	7	1	4	–	31	–	–	–
Other offences not included in above	12,727	7,357	875	66	42	3	–	4	1	9	3	2	1
Total	25,581	13,695	2,054	374	232	114	15	47	2	58	6	2	7
GRAND TOTAL	65,489	24,778	5,852	1,607	1,266	946	135	254	54	262	30	18	51

Trial in the several Zillahs in the North Western Provinces, during the Year 1859, &c.—*continued.*

CONVICTED.													
Above 10 Years and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.	REMARKS.
2	–	–	31	–	4	–	93	27	31	670	–	2,168	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	18	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	27	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	6	–	5	
2	–	–	34	–	4	–	94	27	36	773	–	2,253	26 pending, 7 transferred, 3 cancelled, 3 escaped, and 4 died.
–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	3	926	1	917	36 pending, 2 transferred.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	5,551	–	4,108	49 pending, 39 transferred, 5 died, and 1 escaped.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	380	–	670	2 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	470	–	471	12 pending, and 1 absconded.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	111	–	669	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	957	–	1,544	42 pending, 10 transferred.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	134	–	565	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	12	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	35	
–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	284	–	182	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	–	26	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	24	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	17	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	–	30	1 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	1	–	7	–	3	–	–	–	8	9,006	1	8,271	142 pending, 51 transferred, 2 escaped, and 5 died.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	181	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	10	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	40	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	593	–	684	5 pending.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	689	–	919	5 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	71	8 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	20	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	19	5 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	–	110	13 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	47	–	171	–	80	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	2	1	469	–	220	16 pending, 32 transferred.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83	–	111	3 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	354	–	132	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	30	1 pending.
1	–	–	3	–	1	–	3	11	16	878	–	975	7 pending, and 4 died.
–	–	–	5	–	–	–	7	15	20	6,478	1	2,760	19 pending, 2 transferred, and 1 died.
–	–	–	14	1	–	–	16	27	3	8,424	–	4,241	36 pending, 23 transferred, 1 escaped, and 2 received by transfer.
2	–	–	22	1	1	–	110	102	40	16,884	1	8,549	82 pending, 57 transferred, 5 died, 2 received by transfer, and 1 escaped.
4	7	–	91	6	9	–	264	160	172	35,966	9	28,954	379 pending, 140 transferred, 3 cancelled, 30 died and 6 escaped.

Appendix, No. II.

STATEMENT of Arms Surrendered in the several Divisions of the North-Western Provinces

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Adult Males bearing Arms.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ARMS.						NUMBER OF ARMS COLLECTED UP TO END OF JUNE 1860.					
			Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasies, Iron-bound Lathies, and other Small Arms or Lethal Weapons.	Total.	Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasies, Iron-bound Lathies, and other Small Arms or Lethal Weapons.	Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
ROHILCUND	Bijnour	3,77,234	–	954	1,21,769	993	38,829	1,62,545	4	3,193	20,103	8,960	31,100	63,360
	Moradabad	2,41,000	6	18,160	72,700	21,540	36,000	1,48,406	6	11,680	56,249	19,709	37,658	1,25,302
	Budaon	2,71,427	7	73,900	1,30,500	68,900	89,600	3,62,907	9	5,763	33,902	14,212	26,382	80,258
	Bareilly	3,85,140	–	14,983	2,13,392	43,449		2,71,824	–	8,004	71,766	32,092		1,11,862
	Shahjehanpore	2,70,583	–	5,340	1,02,342	19,667		1,27,349	27	16,453	96,399	50,945		1,63,824
	Total	15,45,384	13	1,13,337	6,40,703	91,433 / 63,116 / 3,18,978	1,64,429	10,73,031	46	45,093	2,78,419	74,973	1,46,085	5,44,606
ALLAHABAD	Allahabad	2,75,959	–	Details not given		–	–	2,76,000	15	12,447	50,950	22,980	43,950	1,30,342
	Futtehpore	1,35,957	–	Ditto		–	–	1,36,000	19	15,062	61,623	45,918	71,555	1,94,177
	Cawnpore	2,34,911	–	Ditto		–	–	2,35,000	31	11,913	64,531	11,483	13,524	1,01,482
										Besides Major Bruce's collections, of which the approximate total only is known				22,500 / 1,23,982
	Banda	1,48,774	–	21,141	50,104	25,574	61,116	1,57,935	6	13,974	42,738	37,726	40,873	1,35,307
	Total	7,95,601	–	Details not calculable				8,04,935	71	53,396	2,19,842	1,18,107	1,69,902	5,83,808
BENARES	Azimghur	3,81,595	–	15,398	1,34,551	25,059	1,15,413	2,90,421	–	19,108	66,906	65,949	1,17,027	2,68,990
	Jounpore	51,000	–	18,750	37,500	9,375	9,420	75,045	–	11,174	39,761	9,608	13,600	74,143
	Mirzapore	1,92,843	–	11,778	34,907	8,381	16,763	71,829	–	2,635	13,329	8,868	9,853	34,685
	Benares	18,500	–	6,627	41,044	4,323	25,938	77,932	–	6,769	28,696	4,126	19,166	58,757
	Ghazeepore	5,52,516	8	11,992	2,70,350	50,740	59,389	3,92,479	8	21,510	68,648	57,910	1,05,871	2,53,947
	Total	11,96,454	8	64,545	5,18,352	97,878	2,26,923	9,07,706	8	61,196	2,17,340	1,46,461	2,65,517	6,90,522
AGRA	Muttra	1,30,937	–	22,036	66,115	–	–	88,151	15	10,986	53,915	5,268	10,399	80,583
	Agra	1,53,096	–	17,660	90,748	24,293	25,455	1,58,156	–	17,850¼	59,314¾	16,533	23,419	1,17,117
	Furruckabad	2,86,514	–	17,311	1,54,291	–	27,981	1,99,585	32	19,121	1,16,286	16,718½	40,750	1,92,907½
	Mynpoory	2,10,839	–	13,035	62,819	23,035	52,819	1,51,708	57	6,044	60,521	26,096	38,077	1,30,789
	Etawah	1,37,558	–	13,582	58,123	20,751	49,070	1,41,526	89	12,753	51,845	18,351	47,692	1,30,630
	Etah	1,42,434	–	6,000	50,000	20,000	60,000	1,36,000	20	5,465	40,551	22,452	63,824	1,32,312
	Total	10,61,378	–	89,624	4,82,096	88,079	2,15,325	8,75,126	213	72,219¼	3,82,423¾	1,05,318½	2,24,161	7,84,338½
MEERUT	Dehra Dhoon	–	–	1,470	5,650	10,470	–	17,590	–	1,339	5,004	2,397	7,527	16,249
	Saharunpore	1,80,778	–	1,361	86,620	814	31,495	1,20,290	9	4,664	23,759	10,323	39,062	78,717
	Mozuffernugger	1,86,831	–	Details not given		–	–	1,65,402	257	6,297	26,245	12,917	22,242	67,858
	Meerut	6,15,301	–	24,612	76,912	92,295	1,84,590	3,78,450	52	18,253	69,793	88,948	1,65,163	3,37,209
	Bolundshuhur	2,27,352	–	22,735	1,13,676	–	90,941	2,27,352	106	9,292	48,450	37,503	68,565	1,63,912
	Allyghur	3,03,498	–	41,282	1,56,780	–	76,046	2,74,108	18	12,625	63,013	33,590	34,489	1,43,835
	Total	15,13,760	–	Details not calculable				11,83,192	442	52,470	2,36,264	1,80,660	3,37,948	8,07,780
GORUCKPORE	Goruckpore	2,44,906	6	29,227	92,777	19,844	41,871	1,83,725	15	22,998	86,926½	38,496½	71,662	2,20,098
	GRAND TOTAL	63,57,483	27	Details not calculable				50,27,715	795	3,07,372	14,21,223	6,64,015	12,15,275	36,31,181½

DIVISIONAL ABSTRACT.

DIVISION.	Estimated Number of Arms.
Rohilcund Division	10,73,031
Allahabad Division	8,04,935
Benares Division	9,07,706
Agra Division	8,75,126
Meerut Division	11,83,192
Goruckpore Division	1,83,725
Total	(a) 50,27,715

(a) This is exclusive of 1,263 muskets, 115 rifles, 159 bayonets or swords ditto, 57 carbines, 273 pistols, 135 swords,

Appendix, No. II.

from the Commencement of the Disarming Operations to the end of June 1860.

Approximate Number of Arms unsurrendered of each sort.						Number of Arms surrendered in excess over Estimate of each sort.						Deficiency.	REMARKS.
Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasies, Iron-bound Lathies, and other Small Arms or Lethal Weapons.	Total.	Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasies, Iron-bound Lathies, and other Small Arms or Lethal Weapons.	Total.		
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
–	–	1,01,666	–	7,729	1,09,395	4	2,239	–	7,967	–	10,210	98,185	
–	6,480	16,451	1,831	–	24,762	–	–	–	–	1,658	1,658	23,104	
–	68,137	96,598	54,688	63,218	2,82,641	2	–	–	–	–	–	2,82,649	
–	6,979	1,41,626	11,357		1,59,962	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,59,962	
–	–	5,943	–	–	5,943	27	11,113	–	31,278		18,940	*	* Excess, 36,475.
			56,519	14,057	5,82,703	33	13,352	– –	8,279	4,358	30,808	5,27,425	
–	81,596	3,62,284	11,357										
			81,933										
–	– – Details not calculable – – –					–	– – Details not calculable – – –					1,45,658	
–	– – – ditto – – – – –					–	– – – ditto – – – – –					†	† Excess, 58,177.
–	– – – ditto – – – – –					–	– – – ditto – – – – –					1,11,018	
–	7,167	7,366	–	20,243	–	6	–	–	12,152	–	–	22,628	
–	7,167	7,366	–	20,243	–	6	–	–	12,152	–	–	2,21,127	
–	–	67,645	–	–	–	–	3,710	–	40,890	1,614	–	21,431	
–	7,576	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,261	233	4,180	–	902	
–	9,142	21,578	–	6,910	–	–	–	–	487	–	–	37,144	
–	–	12,348	197	6,772	–	–	142	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	2,01,702	–	–	–	–	9,518	–	7,170	46,482	–	1,38,532	
–	16,718	3,03,273	197	13,682	–	–	13,370	2,261	48,780	52,276	–	2,17,184	
–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1,050	2,200	5,268	10,399	–	7,568	
–	–	31,433¼	7,760	2,036	–	–	190½	–	–	–	–	41,039	
–	–	38,025	–	–	–	30	1,810	–	16,718½	12,769	–	6,677½	
–	6,991	2,298	–	14,742	–	57	–	–	3,061	–	–	20,919	
–	829	6,278	2,400	1,378	–	89	–	–	–	–	–	10,896	
–	535	10,449	–	–	–	20	–	–	2,452	3,824	–	3,688	
–	8,355	88,483¼	10,160	18,156	–	211	3,050½	2,200	27,499½	26,992	–	90,787½	
–	131	646	8,091	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,341	
–	–	2,861	–	–	–	9	3,303	–	10,509	8,467	–	41,573	
–	– – Details not given – – –				–	257	–	–	–	–	–	97,544	
–	6,359	7,119	8,347	19,427	–	52	–	–	–	–	–	41,241	
–	13,443	65,226	–	22,376	–	106	–	–	37,503	–	–	63,440	
–	28,657	93,767	–	41,557	–	18	–	–	33,590	–	–	1,30,273	
–	48,459	1,66,112	8,347	83,360	–	433	3,303	–	71,093	8,467	–	3,75,412	
–	6,229	5,850½	–	–	–	9	–	–	18,652½	29,791	–	‡	‡ Excess, 36,373.
–	1,68,524	9,33,368	2,36,078		5,82,703	692	33,075	4,461	1,86,455	9,49,884	30,808	10,49,935	Excess, 1,31,025.

Divisional Abstract.

Number of Arms collected up to end of June 1860.	Deficiency.	
5,44,616	5,28,415	
5,83,818	2,21,117	
6,90,522	2,17,184	
7,84,343½	90,782½	
8,07,784	3,75,408	
2,20,098		§ Excess, 36,373.
36,31,181½	14,32,006½	

7 lances or lance-heads, the property of Government, which have been recovered from mutineers or rebels during the year.

Appendix, No. III.

No. 1.—Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the Forty Gaols of the North Western Provinces,

DIVISION.	No.	1. NAMES OF ZILLAHS.	2. Total Aggregate Number of Prisoners during the Year.	3. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of Permanent Gaol Establishment.	5. Cost of Permanent Gaol Guard.	6. Cost of Police Guard for Gaols.	7. Cost of Compensation in lieu of Prison Labour.	8. Cost of Contingent Gaol Guard.	9. Cost of Miscellaneous Charges, including Doctor's Travelling and Reward for Capturing Escaped Prisoners, &c.	10. Cost of Native Medicines.	11. Cost of Prison and Hospital Ration.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	1	Deyrah Dhoon	23,176	63½	360 – –	– – –	1,548 – –	– – –	398 2 –	176 5 3	38 3 10	834 13 9
	2	Saharunpoor	47,420	130	852 – –	– – –	6,564 – –	2,412 – –	804 12 11	333 7 11	13 2 5	1,250 – 6
	3	Mozuffernuggur	81,321	223	880 1 8	– – –	4,345 – –	– – –	1,538 15 2	535 8 3	11 2 4	2,431 10 6
	4	Meerut	4,94,158	1,354	11,643 – –	– – –	13,440 – –	3,600 – –	9,729 2 10	1,607 10 11	58 3 5	16,636 6 4
	5	Bulundshuhur	58,157	159½	639 – 6	– – –	3,457 – –	1,200 – –	1,142 12 11	205 6 8	– 13 6	1,837 9 2
	6	Allyghur	76,393	209¼	780 – –	– – –	5,089 – –	4,320 – –	884 3 3	185 10 9	27 3 9	2,418 9 7
Bareilly	7	Bijnour	62,280	170¾	651 – –	790 6 5	1,488 – –	– – –	1,734 11 4	370 4 5	28 12 3	2,497 13 7
	8	Moradabad	1,27,649	349¾	1,667 13 5	– – –	1,294 – –	– – –	2,003 12 4	453 13 2	44 – 1	3,940 4 8
	9	Bareilly	2,05,239	562¼	3,176 – –	– – –	5,098 – –	– – –	7,132 9 6	1,695 11 7	50 14 9	8,486 7 2
	10	Budaon	1,02,171	280	792 – –	1,276 – –	250 – –	– – –	1,614 6 5	395 4 5	55 13 –	3,856 9 5
	11	Shahjehanpore	1,07,189	293¾	1,592 10 1	3,193 12 11	758 – –	– – –	1,762 2 11	775 4 6	12 1 –	3,071 – 1
Agra	12	Muttra	39,933	109½	636 – –	948 – –	– – –	4,320 – –	260 6 3	184 3 8	24 13 10	1,184 7 3
	13	Agra	7,03,644	1,927¾	11,642 6 4	– – –	15,720 – –	– – –	6,370 14 7	2,198 11 5	123 2 2	24,218 3 4
	14	Etawah	59,157	162	672 – –	1,392 – –	– – –	2,088 – –	289 – 11	617 9 2	18 5 8	2,215 3 6
	15	Mynpoory	57,454	157½	1,494 1 –	– – –	2,464 – –	– – –	1,567 9 11	385 10 4	12 4 6	2,047 10 8
	16	Etah	55,811	153	630 8 –	688 8 2	1,559 – –	– – –	822 4 3	410 – 6	34 – 7	2,081 14 7
	17	Futtyghur	99,825	273½	1,345 15 6	1,469 1 –	2,090 – –	– – –	1,425 14 2	1,079 5 4	37 – 9	3,931 7 3
Allahabad	18	Cawnpore	29,196	80	317 7 2	37 15 5	– – –	– – –	36 – –	3,269 7 6	25 3 10	1,101 15 –
	19	Futtehpore	31,038	85	252 – –	– – –	– – –	1,800 – –	838 14 5	15 6 6	– – –	1,141 10 2
	20	Allahabad	5,16,292	1,414½	9,500 3 5	652 8 –	14,233 – –	4,200 – –	8,825 5 5	4,764 7 11	88 3 10	24,963 5 7
	21	Banda	58,566	160½	733 12 4	145 9 4	2,970 – –	1,287 1 6	404 5 8	221 14 6	38 15 7	2,005 6 3
	22	Humeerpore	35,336	97	648 – –	1,728 – –	– – –	– – –	344 7 1	516 10 11	23 7 9	1,472 4 2
Benares	23	Mirzapore	1,38,724	380	1,178 8 –	– – –	5,340 – –	– – –	2,537 6 5	452 1 6	41 14 –	6,335 6 3
	24	Benares	4,00,644	1,097¾	2,580 – –	– – –	8,808 – –	– – –	12,237 4 4	1,264 5 5	108 6 –	23,466 4 7
	25	Ghazeepore	2,34,026	641	1,692 8 8	– – –	7,010 – –	– – –	4,066 6 10	444 14 6	62 7 10	10,579 15 5
	26	Azimghur	1,00,564	275½	1,500 – –	4,092 – –	– – –	– – –	1,698 4 1	778 9 2	116 5 9	4,769 7 8
	27	Goruckpoor	2,15,586	590½	2,940 – –	– – –	9,334 – –	– – –	3,921 14 7	521 – 8	88 14 5	10,035 7 7
	28	Jounpore	90,669	248¼	1,101 9 4	– – –	4,176 – –	– – –	1,747 14 9	545 1 6	19 11 10	3,492 2 10
Kumaon	29	Kumaon	58,044	159	660 – –	996 – –	– – –	– – –	1,285 1 7	284 12 10	55 – 3	3,019 5 5
		Total	43,09,662	11,807	62,558 9 5	17,409 13 3	1,17,035 – –	25,227 1 6	77,425 2 10	24,688 13 2	1,253 12 11	1,75,622 14 3
		SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES										
Jhansie	30	Jaloun	17,432	47¾	1,067 12 11	635 11 8	980 – –	– – –	359 – 9	107 8 4	22 11 9	697 9 11
	31	Jhansie	53,354	146	1,131 2 –	3,120 – –	– – –	– – –	1,137 11 3	749 7 –	88 13 4	2,501 6 5
	32	Lullutpoor	17,389	47½	1,062 – –	150 11 4	1,922 – –	– – –	451 15 4	197 6 10	28 3 –	656 13 9
Jubbulpoor	33	Saugor	1,20,394	329¾	1,290 1 6	– – –	5,327 – –	– – –	2,134 7 6	596 8 1	115 7 7	3,778 2 6
	34	Dumoh	50,755	139	648 – –	2,504 – 1	792 – –	– – –	868 15 8	362 4 11	36 6 7	1,313 1 5
	35	Jubbulpoor	1,35,276	370½	2,136 – –	– – –	8,088 – –	– – –	4,196 13 4	1,626 10 2	395 15 5	3,856 7 3
	36	Mundlah	18,614	51	– – –	– – –	162 – –	– – –	326 – 7	85 14 4	1 6 3	371 8 4
	37	Seonee	93,191	255½	1,080 – –	– – –	3,114 – –	– – –	1,645 14 3	656 7 9	36 12 1	1,811 3 2
	38	Baitool	73,089	200¾	1,080 – –	45 – –	3,330 – –	– – –	1,155 9 3	381 4 2	65 4 1	2,023 6 8
	39	Nursingpoor	88,522	242½	1,020 – –	520 – –	3,900 – –	– – –	2,180 2 10	664 4 11	185 15 3	2,010 2 8
	40	Hoshungabad	83,285	228	1,224 – –	– – –	5,200 – –	– – –	1,502 4 11	313 11 2	182 5 –	2,011 6 9
		Total	7,51,251	2,058	11,739 – 5	6,975 7 1	32,815 – –	– – –	15,958 15 8	5,741 7 8	1,159 4 4	20,831 4 10
		Grand Total	50,60,913	13,865	74,297 9 10	24,385 4 4	1,49,850 – –	25,227 1 6	93,384 2 6	30,430 4 10	2,413 1 3	1,96,454 3 1

Appendix, No. III.

under the following Heads, showing the Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum, during the Year 1859.

12. Cost of Clothing and Bedding.	13. Cost of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.	14. Total Gaol Expenditure.	15. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol Guard per Head per Annum.	16. Average Cost of Police Guard per Head per Annum.	17. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol and Police Guards per Head per Annum.	18. Average Cost of Contingent Gaol Guard per Head per Annum.	19. Average Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	19. Average Cost of Diet per Head per Annum.	20. Average Cost of Clothing per Head per Annum.	21. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum.	22. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Police Guard.	23. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Police Guard and Compensation.	24. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Police Guard Compensation, and Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.	25. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Permanent Gaol Establishment and Guard, Police Guard Compensation, and Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
363 8 9	72 15 6	3,792 1 1	- - -	24 6 -½	24 6 -½	6 4 3¾	- - 7	13 2 2	5 11 7½	59 11 5¾	35 5 5½	35 5 5½	34 3 -¾	28 8 4
359 3 1	15 13 -	12,604 7 10	- - -	50 7 10½	50 7 10½	6 3 -½	- - 5	9 9 10	2 12 2½	96 15 4	46 7 5½	46 7 5½	27 14 7	27 12 7¾	21 3 9¼
85 12 -	1 8 -	9,829 9 11	- - -	19 7 9	19 7 9	6 14 5	- - 5¾	10 14 7	- 6 1½	44 1 3	24 9 6	24 9 6	24 9 4¾	20 10 3
5,601 14 5	- - -	62,611 5 11	- - -	9 14 9¾	9 14 9¾	7 2 11½	- - 6½	12 8 1	4 2 2½	46 3 10½	36 5 -¾	33 10 6	25 - 11	
143 12 -	- - -	8,626 6 9	- - -	21 10 9¾	21 10 9¾	7 2 7½	- - 6	11 8 7	- 14 5	54 1 4	32 6 6¼	24 14 2¼	24 14 2¼	20 14 1
1 9 -	- - -	13,706 4 4	- - -	24 5 1½	24 5 1½	4 3 7¼	- - 6	11 8 1	- - 1½	65 8 -¼	41 2 10½	20 8 7	20 8 7	16 12 11¾
538 15 6	30 12 10	8,130 12 4	4 10 -¾	8 11 5½	13 5 6	10 2 6½	- - 7¾	14 10 2	3 2 6	47 9 7	38 14 1¾	38 14 1¾	38 11 3½	30 4 6
844 10 -	50 - -	10,298 5 8	- - -	3 11 2½	3 11 2½	5 11 8	- - 6	11 4 1	2 6 7½	29 7 1¼	25 11 10½	25 11 10½	25 9 7½	20 13 4
653 10 6	2,495 9 11	28,788 15 5	- - -	9 1 1	9 1 1	12 10 11½	- - 8	15 1 6	1 2 7¾	51 3 3	42 2 2	42 2 2	37 11 1¾	32 - 9¼
58 7 6	94 4 3	8,392 13 -	4 18 11	- 14 3½	5 7 2½	5 12 3	- - 7½	13 12 2	- 3 4	29 15 7	29 1 3½	29 1 3½	28 11 11	21 5 9
1,097 14 6	25 11 9	12,288 9 9	10 13 11½	2 9 3½	13 7 3	6 - -	- - 5½	10 7 3	3 11 9½	41 13 4	39 4 -½	39 4 -½	39 2 7¾	22 13 11¼
- - -	- - -	7,557 15 -	8 10 6¼	- -	8 10 6¼	2 6 -½	- - 5¾	10 13 4	- -	69 - 4½	69 - 4½	29 9 1½	29 9 1½	15 1 8
6,357 2 4	- - -	66,630 8 2	- - -	8 2 5½	8 2 5½	3 4 10½	- - 6½	12 8 9	3 4 9	34 9 -½	26 6 6½	26 6 6½	26 6 6½	20 5 11
105 7 -	- - -	7,397 10 3	8 9 5¾	- -	8 9 5¾	1 12 6½	- - 7½	13 10 8	- 10 5	45 10 7½	45 10 7½	32 12 5	32 12 5	20 - 6¾
94 6 -	376 - -	8,441 10 5	- - -	15 10 3¾	15 10 3¾	9 15 3¼	- - 6¾	13 - -	- 9 7	54 8 9¾	38 14 6	38 14 6	36 8 3¾	26 1 3¼
230 11 2	533 14 9	6,990 14 -	4 8 -	10 3 -½	14 11 -½	5 6 -	- - 7¼	13 9 9	1 8 1½	45 11 1	35 8 -½	35 8 -½	32 - 2¼	23 6 3¼
655 15 3	73 1 -	12,107 12 3	5 5 11	7 10 3¼	13 - 2¼	5 3 5	- - 7½	14 5 11	2 6 4½	44 4 3¾	36 10 -½	36 10 -½	36 5 9½	26 1 1
- - -	231 - 8	5,019 1 7	- 7 7	- -	- 7 7	- 7 2½	- - 7¼	13 12 3	- -	62 11 9¾	62 11 9¾	62 11 9¾	59 13 7½	55 6 6¼
- - -	- - -	4,047 15 1	- - -	- -	- -	9 13 11	- - 7	13 6 9	- -	47 9 11½	47 9 11½	26 7 1¾	26 7 1¾	23 7 8½
6,058 - -	359 11 4	73,644 13 6	- 7 4½	10 1 -	10 8 4½	6 3 10	- - 9½	17 10 3	4 4 6¼	52 1 -¼	42 - -¼	39 - 6¼	38 12 5½	31 9 7¼
500 10 5	13 - 3	8,320 11 10	- 14 6	18 8 -¾	19 6 6¾	2 8 3¾	- - 6½	12 7 10	3 1 11	51 13 5¾	33 5 5	25 5 1½	25 3 9¾	19 12 1½
304 2 -	19 10 -	5,056 9 11	17 13 -¼	- -	17 13 -¼	3 8 9¾	- - 8	15 5 4	3 2 2	52 2 1	52 2 2	52 2 2	51 14 11	27 6 11
543 8 -	- - -	16,428 12 2	- -	14 - 10	14 - 10	6 10 10	- - 8¾	16 10 9	1 6 10¾	43 3 9	29 2 11	29 2 11	29 2 11	26 1 3½
2,063 2 4	3,702 7 6	54,229 14 2	- -	8 - 4½	8 - 4½	11 2 4¾	- - 11¼	21 5 11	1 14 -¾	49 6 5	41 6 -½	41 6 -½	38 - 1	34 15 6¼
2,416 8 7	98 1 -	26,370 14 10	- -	10 14 11¾	10 14 11¾	6 5 6	- - 8¾	16 8 -	3 12 3¾	41 2 3	30 3 3½	30 3 3½	30 - 10	27 6 7
878 3 10	24 6 10	15,857 5 4	14 13 7¾	- -	14 13 7¾	6 2 7½	- - 9¼	17 6 4	3 3 -	50 4 9½	50 4 9½	50 3 4½	29 14 7½	
662 2 9	164 3 6	27,667 11 6	- -	15 12 11	15 12 11	6 10 3¼	- - 9	16 15 11	1 1 11½	46 13 8	31 - 9	31 - 9	30 12 3¾	25 12 7¾
255 1 6	3 10 9	11,341 4 6	- -	16 13 1¾	16 13 1¾	7 - 8	- - 7¼	14 - 9	1 - 5½	45 10 11½	28 13 9½	28 13 9½	28 13 6¾	24 6 7
502 14 4	5 8 9	6,808 11 2	6 4 2¾	- -	6 4 2¾	8 1 3¾	- - 10	18 15 10	3 2 7¼	42 13 1¾	42 13 1¾	42 13 1¾	42 12 7	32 5 11½
31,377 4 9	8,391 7 7	5,40,989 15 8	1 7 7	9 14 7	11 6 2	6 8 11	- - 7¾	14 14 -	2 10 6½	45 13 1¼	35 14 6	33 12 4	33 - 11½	26 4 7

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

- - -	- - -	3,870 7 4	13 5 -¼	20 8 4½	33 13 4¾	7 8 3½	- - 7¾	14 9 7	- -	81 - 11	60 8 6½	60 8 6½	60 8 6½	24 13 8½
858 4 2	300 - -	9,686 12 2	21 3 8¾	- -	21 3 8¾	7 12 8	- - 8¼	15 11 10	5 14 -½	66 5 6¾	66 5 6¾	66 5 6¾	64 4 8½	35 2 9¾
354 4 6	1 13 -	4,825 3 9	3 2 9	40 7 5	43 10 2	9 8 3	- - 7¼	13 11 3	7 7 4	101 9 4	61 1 11	61 1 11	61 1 3½	35 8 10
681 13 5	117 9 6	14,041 2 1	- -	16 2 5¾	16 2 5¾	6 7 6¾	- - 6	11 7 2	2 1 1	42 9 3½	26 6 9¾	26 6 9¾	26 1 1¾	22 2 6¼
352 7 -	- - -	6,877 3 8	18 - 2¾	5 11 2	23 11 4¾	6 4 -¼	- - 5	9 6 10	2 8 7	49 7 7½	43 12 5½	43 12 5½	43 12 5½	21 1 7¾
1,168 5 -	46 - -	21,514 3 2	- -	21 13 3¼	21 13 3¼	11 5 2¾	- - 5½	10 6 4	3 2 5½	58 1 1	36 3 9¾	36 3 9¾	36 1 9½	30 5 7
38 1 -	- - -	984 14 6	- -	3 2 9½	3 2 9½	6 6 3¼	- - 3¾	7 4 6	- 11 11½	19 5 -	16 2 2	16 2 2	16 2 2	16 2 2
403 12 -	62 2 7	8,810 3 10	- -	12 3 2½	12 3 2½	6 7 2	- - 3¾	7 1 5	1 9 3¾	34 8 2¾	22 5 -½	22 5 -½	22 1 1½	17 13 5¼
121 7 -	11 7 6	8,213 6 8	- 3 7	16 10 -¾	16 13 7¾	5 12 3¾	- - 5½	10 1 6	- 9 8½	41 - 3	24 6 2½	24 6 2½	24 5 3¼	18 11 4½
719 1 3	187 6 9	11,387 1 8	2 2 3¾	16 1 4	18 3 7¾	8 15 10	- - 4¼	8 4 7	2 15 5½	46 15 3¾	30 13 11¾	30 13 11¾	30 1 7½	23 12 -¼
287 5 3	12 1 -	10,733 2 1	- -	22 12 11	22 12 11	6 9 5	- - 4½	9 6 10	1 4 2	47 1 2½	24 4 3½	24 4 3½	24 3 7½	18 13 6½
4,984 12 7	738 8 4	1,00,943 12 11	3 6 2¾	15 15 1½	19 5 4¼	7 12 1	- - 5¼	10 1 11	2 6 9	49 - 9½	33 1 8	33 1 8	32 11 11	23 10 5
36,362 1 4	9,129 15 11	6,41,933 12 7	1 12 1¾	10 12 11	12 9 -¾	6 11 9¼	- - 7½	14 2 7	2 9 11½	46 4 9¼	35 7 10¼	33 10 9	33 - -½	25 14 4

(signed) *S. Clark*,
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

Appendix, No. IV.

No. 2.—Table of the Total Expenditure in each of the Forty Gaols of the North Western Provinces,

Division.	No.	1. Names of Zillahs.	2. Total Aggregate Number of Prisoners during the Year.	3. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of Permanent Gaol Establishment.	5. Cost of Permanent Gaol Guard.	6. Cost of Police Guard for Gaols.	7. Cost of Compensation in lieu of Prison Labour.	8. Cost of Contingent Gaol Guard.	9. Cost of Miscellaneous Charges, including Reward for Capture of Escaped Prisoners and Doctor's Travelling, &c.	10. Cost of Native Medicines.	11. Cost of Prison and Hospital Ration.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	1	Deyrah Dhoon	26,886	73¾	360 – –	385 – –	1,115 – –	– – –	876 – 5	420 10 5	23 11 8	919 5 2
	2	Saharunpore	1,31,892	361½	852 – –	588 – –	5,829 – –	2,412 – –	1,776 14 –	1,037 2 7	34 6 10	3,238 1 2
	3	Moozuffernugger	1,69,835	465½	706 2 7	1,499 11 9	3,538 – –	– – –	2,236 8 1	672 7 5	72 5 5	3,986 15 9
	4	Meerut	3,12,146	855½	11,626 – –	1,326 11 4	8,234 – –	3,600 – –	6,123 3 4	1,420 2 7	67 8 5	9,773 2 2
	5	Boolundshuhur	38,742	106	660 – –	1,200 – –	1,192 – –	1,200 – –	546 3 9	343 7 4	– – –	1,057 5 5
	6	Allygurh	1,91,100	523½	780 – –	1,492 7 3	1,806 – –	3,960 – –	1,135 – –	653 3 10	67 7 6	4,778 10 –
Bareilly	7	Bijnour *	41,550	151	401 10 4	717 15 –	– – –	– – –	1,068 15 7	435 – 6	25 5 5	1,446 10 5
	8	Moradabad †	1,47,038	687	1,239 – –	– – –	2,940 – –	– – –	1,295 6 7	287 8 6	25 6 7	3,598 6 11
	9	Bareilly ‡	1,17,713	480½	1,728 9 3	– – –	3,192 – –	– – –	4,022 12 10	1,746 11 3	15 11 7	3,731 4 10
	10	Budaon †	63,254	295½	351 4 8	617 6 8	– – –	– – –	506 14 6	421 4 2	25 1 7	1,999 7 1
	11	Shahjehanpore †	69,982	327	844 3 8	1,865 14 1	– – –	– – –	881 2 7	624 3 9	32 3 9	2,198 7 7
Agra	12	Muttra	69,760	191	636 – –	948 – –	– – –	3,960 – –	820 3 8	268 14 6	33 8 9	2,214 12 6
	13	Agra	3,22,040	882¼	11,719 15 4	320 – –	13,100 – –	– – –	5,021 6 –	2,005 13 4	84 12 8	10,302 5 8
	14	Etawah ‖	13,939	151½	131 5 7	414 13 9	– – –	– – –	6 3 –	250 13 3	2 2 –	632 9 9
	15	Mynpoory	1,10,727	303½	1,641 13 11	596 15 8	– – –	– – –	2,851 7 5	1,431 7 –	10 4 10	3,583 6 2
	16	Etah	58,409	160	680 9 11	824 2 6	– – –	– – –	215 7 9	593 15 3	36 8 4	1,472 1 10
	17	Futtygurh *	67,321	245	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	828 1 2	698 6 1	51 4 8	2,601 7 –
Allahabad	18	Cawnpoor	1,11,296	305	1,020 – –	2,352 – –	– – –	– – –	1,932 4 8	1,607 3 –	68 – 6	4,040 9 11
	19	Futtehpoor	38,527	105½	194 12 11	– – –	– – –	– – –	683 11 9	13 2 3	– – –	1,602 3 8
	20	Allahabad	1,79,485	492	9,757 12 7	2,657 1 4	1,467 3 6	– – –	2,701 3 11	1,848 5 8	131 14 9	10,489 – 10
	21	Banda ‡	96,483	394	695 15 –	3,192 10 9	– – –	– – –	130 11 8	625 11 8	25 6 9	3,679 – 10
	22	Humeerpore †	20,198	94¼	329 6 4	852 10 3	– – –	– – –	70 – 7	131 15 5	14 6 9	805 5 7
Benares	23	Mirzapore	2,22,521	609¾	1,651 – –	1,760 – –	3,232 – –	– – –	4,664 9 7	508 1 6	67 10 2	12,029 6 –
	24	Benares	4,15,925	1,139½	2,580 – –	2,092 15 6	5,285 – –	– – –	12,212 14 3	5,197 5 2	128 4 1	29,492 4 3
	25	Ghazeepore	2,29,903	630	1,740 – –	3,471 13 1	2,457 – –	– – –	5,211 12 9	756 13 5	77 7 –	13,473 – 6
	26	Azimgurh	92,312	253	1,375 – –	4,092 – –	– – –	– – –	1,563 14 11	696 8 6	137 10 7	4,682 13 4
	27	Goruckpore	1,47,969	405½	2,676 12 –	1,804 6 1	5,413 – –	– – –	2,156 6 10	319 2 1	107 – 10	6,667 13 4
	28	Jounpore	62,288	170⅔	1,104 – –	1,293 – –	1,044 – –	– – –	1,211 2 2	476 6 5	32 – –	2,735 13 9
Kumaon	29	Kumaon	60,594	166	660 – –	996 – –	– – –	– – –	1,283 6 –	248 5 5	54 13 9	3,356 2 2
		Total	36,29,835	11,024	58,143 6 1	37,361 11 –	57,844 3 6	15,132 – –	64,034 1 9	25,749 4 3	1,452 9 2	1,50,588 1 7
		Saugor and Nerbudda Territories										
Jhansie	30	Jaloun †	3,330	15½	455 13 6	121 6 8	72 9 4	– – –	52 1 11	23 14 7	65 5 5	125 4 5
	31	Jhansie *	15,838	57½	864 – –	2,284 8 –	– – –	– – –	273 7 9	410 12 4	19 15 3	767 10 10
	32	Lullutpore †	921	4¼	534 11 7	651 7 5	– – –	– – –	16 8 9	98 9 5	– 2 –	44 15 6
Jubbulpore	33	Saugor	2,01,503	552	1,368 – –	3,752 13 1	1,175 – –	– – –	2,849 10 11	654 13 9	159 13 2	7,622 5 2
	34	Dumoh *	61,253	222	698 14 4	2,119 4 7	– – –	– – –	854 5 6	561 1 3	33 15 10	1,555 7 6
	35	Jubbulpore	1,49,453	409¼	2,136 – –	4,131 – –	2,037 – –	– – –	5,388 5 1	2,471 – 3	398 10 9	4,320 9 1
	36	Mundla	31,203	85½	– – –	684 – –	– – –	– – –	473 4 9	73 9 1	– 2 4	569 12 3
	37	Sconee	85,692	235	1,080 – –	1,204 – –	1,170 – –	– – –	1,459 7 11	662 9 11	20 7 –	1,766 9 10
	38	Baitool	69,056	189¼	1,064 – –	1,974 – –	1,840 – –	– – –	1,338 3 4	496 5 3	46 5 10	1,698 5 10
	39	Nursingpore	1,07,450	294½	935 – –	2,860 – –	– – –	– – –	2,595 1 4	520 7 9	192 6 6	2,623 2 4
	40	Hoshungabad	1,32,717	303½	1,224 – –	1,995 8 8	1,859 – –	– – –	1,924 5 8	490 13 10	271 – 1	3,573 10 11
		Total	8,58,416	2,428	10,360 7 5	21,778 – 5	8,153 9 4	– – –	17,224 14 11	6,464 1 5	1,208 4 2	24,667 13 8
		Grand Total	44,88,251	13,452	68,503 13 6	59,139 11 5	65,997 12 10	15,132 – –	81,259 – 8	32,213 5 8	2,660 13 4	1,75,255 15 3

* For nine months. † For seven months. ‡ For eight months. ‖ For four months.

Appendix, No. IV.

under the following Heads, showing Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum in the Year 1858.

12. Cost of Clothing and Bedding.	13. Cost of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.	14. Total Gaol Expenditure.	15. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol Guard per Head per Annum.	16. Average Cost of Police Guard per Head per Annum.	17. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol and Police Guards per Head per Annum.	18. Average Cost of Contingent Gaol Guard per Head per Annum.	19. Average Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	19. Average Cost of Diet per Head per Annum.	20. Average Cost of Clothing per Head per Annum.	21. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum.	22. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Police Guard.	23. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Compensation and Police Guards.	24. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Compensation, Police Guards, and Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.	25. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Compensation, Permanent Gaol Establishment and Guard, Police Guard, and Additions and Repairs.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
419 6 9	83 4 –	4,602 6 5	5 3 6¼	15 1 10¾	20 5 5	11 14 –½	– – 6½	12 7 8	5 11 –	62 6 5½	47 4 6¾	47 4 6¾	46 2 6½	36 – 10¾
26 1 –	9 4 –	13,802 13 7	1 10 –¾	10 9 7	12 3 7½	4 14 8¼	– – 4¾	9 3 6	– 1 1¾	38 3 4	27 9 9	20 14 11	20 14 6	16 14 8¾
1,411 12 2	1,236 9 10	15,360 9 –	3 3 7	7 9 8	10 13 3	4 12 11	– – 4½	8 8 10	3 – 6½	33 – 8	25 6 7	25 6 7	22 12 –¾	18 – 2¼
4,435 12 11	– – –	46,615 8 9	1 8 9¾	9 10 –½	11 2 10¼	7 2 6½	– – 6	11 6 7	5 2 11¾	54 8 1	44 14 –¼	40 10 8¼	40 10 8¼	25 8 4½
235 7 –	20 3 3	6,454 10 9	11 5 1½	11 3 11	22 9 –½	5 2 5½	– – 5¼	9 15 4	2 3 6¼	60 14 6	49 10 7	38 5 2¾	38 2 2¼	20 9 5
284 – 2	62 3 5	15,019 – 2	2 13 7¾	3 7 2¼	6 4 9½	2 2 8½	– – 4¾	9 2 –	– 8 6¼	28 11 –¼	25 3 10¼	17 11 9	17 8 11	13 3 5½
700 9 –	139 14 5	4,936 – 8	6 12 5¼	– –	6 5 5¼	9 7 –¼	– – 6½	12 11 4	6 2 11½	43 9 4¼	43 9 4¼	43 9 4¼	42 5 7½	32 7 5
1,362 8 –	239 6 7	10,987 11 2	– –	7 5 4	7 5 4	3 3 8½	– – 4¾	8 14 11	3 6 4¾	27 6 7½	20 1 3¾	20 1 3¾	19 7 9	16 4 10¼
2,384 14 7	2,823 3 7	19,645 3 11	– –	9 15 5¼	9 15 5¼	12 8 11½	– – 6	11 9 2	7 7 4	60 5 2¾	50 6 9¼	50 5 9¼	42 8 9	37 2 5½
403 12 3	66 12 9	4,391 15 8	3 9 3¾	– –	3 9 3¾	2 15 –½	– – 6	11 8 7	2 6 6	25 7 7½	25 7 7½	25 7 7½	25 1 5¾	19 7 6¼
– – –	17 2 7	6,463 6 –	9 12 5	– –	9 12 5	4 9 10¼	– – 6	11 7 4	– –	33 14 1	33 14 1	33 14 1	33 12 8½	19 9 4¼
5 – –	– – –	8,886 7 5	4 15 6¾	– –	4 15 6¾	4 4 8½	– – 6	11 9 3	– – 5	46 8 4½	46 8 4½	25 12 8½	25 12 8¼	17 8 –
3,232 6 4	7,692 6 7	53,479 1 11	– 5 9½	14 13 6¾	15 3 4¼	5 11 –¾	– – 6	10 10 9	3 10 7½	60 8 4	45 10 9¼	45 10 9¼	36 15 3	23 4 10¾
58 12 –	3 8 –	1,500 3 4	8 3 5¼	– –	8 3 5¼	– 1 11½	– – 8¾	16 8 11	1 2 6¾	29 13 4	29 13 4	29 13 4	29 10 2¼	18 13 1½
257 14 3	257 15 6	10,631 4 9	1 15 6	– –	– –	9 6 5½	– – 6¾	11 12 11	– 13 7¾	35 – 11	35 – 11	35 – 11	34 3 3½	26 13 2¼
– – –	– – –	3,822 13 7	5 2 5	– –	5 2 5	1 5 6½	– – 4¾	9 3 2	– –	23 14 3½	23 14 3½	23 14 3¼	23 14 3¼	14 7 9¾
194 12 –	– – –	4,373 14 11	– –	– –	– –	4 8 1¼	– – 7½	14 1 8	1 – 11½	23 12 10¼	23 12 10¼	23 12 10¼	23 12 10¼	23 12 10¼
– – –	6 6 –	11,026 8 1	7 11 4½	– –	7 11 4½	6 5 4	– – 7	13 4 –	– –	36 5 7	36 5 7	36 5 7	36 5 3	25 4 4¾
– – –	– – –	2,493 14 7	– –	– –	– –	6 7 8¾	– – 8	15 2 9	– –	23 10 2½	23 10 2½	23 10 2½	23 10 2½	21 12 8
1,093 4 8	313 10 11	30,459 10 2	5 6 5	– –	– –	5 7 10	– – 11½	21 5 3	2 3 6¾	61 14 6¾	58 12 6¾	58 12 6¾	58 2 4¼	33 – 9¾
972 13 9	– – –	9,322 6 5	12 2 5¾	– –	12 2 5¾	– 7 11½	– – 7¾	13 14 8	3 11 3	35 7 10½	35 7 10½	35 7 10½	35 7 10½	20 11 –
– – –	222 2 1	2,425 15 –	15 8 1	– –	15 8 1	1 4 4¾	– – 7¾	14 8 8	– –	45 2 –	45 2 –	40 1 4	18 9 7½	
1,540 9 –	43 10 –	25,496 14 10	2 14 2½	5 4 9¾	8 3 –	7 10 4½	– – 10½	19 11 8	2 8 5	41 13 –½	36 8 2¾	36 8 2¾	36 7 1	30 13 7
4,059 5 9	708 9 6	61,756 10 6	1 13 4½	4 10 2½	6 7 7	10 11 6	– – 10½	25 13 11	3 9 –	54 3 1½	49 8 11½	49 8 11½	48 14 11½	44 11 9¾
220 12 –	302 6 –	27,711 – 9	5 8 2	3 14 4¾	9 6 6¾	8 4 4½	– – 11¼	21 6 2	– 5 7½	43 15 9¼	40 1 4½	40 1 4½	39 9 8½	31 5 4
503 12 6	543 13 –	13,595 8 10	16 2 9½	– –	16 2 9¾	6 2 11	– – 9¾	18 8 3	1 15 10½	53 11 9½	53 11 9½	53 11 9½	51 9 5	29 15 8
959 – 6	165 3 11	20,268 13 7	4 7 3	13 5 8½	17 12 11½	5 5 1¼	– – 8½	16 7 1	2 5 10¼	50 – 3	36 10 6½	36 10 6½	36 4 –¼	25 3 1
– – –	21 13 –	7,918 3 4	7 9 2	6 1 10	13 11 –	7 1 6	– – 8¾	16 – 5	– –	56 5 11¼	40 4 1½	40 4 1½	40 2 1	26 1 6
488 10 9	25 6 11	7,112 13 –	6 – –	– –	6 – –	7 11 8¼	– – 10½	20 3 4	2 15 1¼	42 13 7	42 13 7	42 13 7	42 11 1½	32 11 6
25,251 5 11	15,004 15 10	4,50,561 11 1	3 12 1¼	5 8 –¼	9 4 1¾	6 1 1¼	– – 8	15 2 3	2 8 9	43 10 5	38 2 4½	36 12 5	34 3 7¾	25 15 8

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

– – –	– – –	916 7 10	13 6 10	8 – 5½	21 7 3½	5 12 2½	– – 7¼	13 11 7	– –	101 5 9½	93 5 3¾	93 9 4	93 5 3¾	31 8 –¼
166 11 –	32 15 –	4,820 – 2	52 15 7	– –	52 15 7	6 5 5½	– – 9¼	17 10 10	3 13 10	111 12 3½	111 12 3½	111 12 3¾	111 – 1	37 15 11
– – –	5 8 3	1,351 14 11	262 12 4¾	– –	262 12 4¾	6 10 9¼	– – 9¼	17 13 –	– –	545 5 –½	545 5 –½	545 5 –½	543 1 5¾	64 11 5
880 4 –	202 13 3	18,665 9 4	6 12 9¼	2 2 –¾	8 14 10	5 2 7¼	– – 7¼	13 12 8	1 9 6½	33 13 –½	31 10 11¾	31 10 11¾	31 5 1	22 – 8
258 9 –	242 10 3	6,324 4 3	12 11 8	– –	12 11 8	5 2 1¼	– – 4¾	9 4 1	1 8 10½	37 15 8½	37 15 8½	37 15 8½	36 8 5	31 8 1¼
1,906 10 8	833 2 1	23,622 5 11	10 1 6	4 15 7½	15 1 1½	13 2 8	– – 5½	10 8 9	4 10 6½	57 11 6½	52 11 11	52 11 11	50 12 4	35 6 3¾
– 6 –	– – –	1,801 2 5	8 – –	– –	– –	5 8 6¾	– – 8½	6 10 6	– – –½	21 1 –¾	21 1 –¾	21 1 –¾	21 1 –¾	13 1 –¾
120 – 6	347 15 11	7,831 3 1	5 1 11¾	4 15 8	10 1 7¾	6 3 4½	– – 4	7 8 1	– 8 2	33 5 2¾	28 5 6½	28 5 6¼	26 13 10	17 2 4
268 14 –	136 15 2	8,863 1 5	10 6 10¾	9 11 6¾	20 2 5½	7 1 1½	– – 4¾	8 15 6	1 6 8½	46 13 4	37 1 9	37 1 9	26 10 7½	20 5 4
131 5 6	– 8 3	9,857 15 8	9 11 6	– –	9 11 6	8 13 1½	– – 4¾	8 14 4	– 7 1½	33 8 –¼	33 8 –¼	33 8 –	33 8 –	20 9 7¾
149 11 9	762 12 2	12,250 15 1	5 7 10	5 1 10	10 9 8	5 4 8¼	– – 5¾	9 13 3	– 6 7	33 11 3	28 9 5	28 9 5	26 7 10	17 10 1½
3,882 8 5	2,565 4 4	96,305 – 1	9 11 6¼	3 5 8¾	13 1 3	7 4 2	– – 5½	10 7 10	1 12 11¼	41 9 4	38 3 7¼	38 3 7¼	37 2 1	22 12 1¼
29,133 14 4	17,570 4 2	5,46,866 11 2	4 14 6¼	5 2 11½	10 1 5¾	6 6 8¾	– – 7½	14 4 –	2 6 10¼	43 8 2	37 3 2½	38 5 2½	35 12 –	25 6 5¼

(signed) *S. Clark*,
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

Appendix, No. V.

No. 3.—Summary of Total Expenditure of the Gaols of the North Western

1. YEARS.	2. Total Aggregate Number of Prisoners during the Year.	3. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of Permanent Gaol Establishment.	5. Cost of Permanent Gaol Guard.	6. Cost of Police Guards for Gaols.	7. Cost of Compensation in lieu of Prisoners' Labour.	8. Cost of Contingent Gaol Guard.	9. Cost of Miscellaneous Charges, including Rewards for Capture of Escaped Prisoners, &c.	10. Cost of Native Medicine.	11. Cost of Prison and Hospital Rations.	12. Cost of Clothing and Bedding.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1844 - -	70,34,043	19,271	39,536 - -	1,56,410 - -	- - -	- - -	1,83,126 3 10	41,350 13 4	7,665 8 3	3,59,912 15 3	45,737 13 8
1845 - -	68,01,367	18,634	40,460 1 -	1,74,198 - -	- - -	- - -	1,74,241 4 4	36,434 12 -	5,434 3 3	3,43,058 4 1	37,828 14 -
1846 - -	69,81,984	19,129	40,879 12 7	1,75,105 8 -	- - -	- - -	1,70,700 1 6	30,291 12 7	4,576 - 10	3,37,344 1 8	38,345 14 2
1847 - -	68,84,219	18,861	45,405 3 4	1,54,870 8 5	- - -	- - -	1,53,986 8 -	20,877 9 4	3,485 11 8	2,68,041 11 7	32,101 8 9
1848 - -	68,14,021	18,668	62,033 13 3	1,58,317 11 4	- - -	- - -	1,46,300 9 3	27,494 13 4	2,869 15 2	2,53,261 9 -	30,621 9 2
1849 - -	71,72,180	19,650	64,991 1 5	1,60,461 8 6	- - -	- - -	1,52,663 2 2	23,561 14 6	2,263 8 4	2,58,564 8 6	32,085 6 8
1850 - -	73,92,815	20,254	63,161 5 11	1,61,757 9 9	- - -	- - -	1,53,928 6 1	21,266 15 3	1,596 4 8	2,44,787 1 -	27,763 13 11
1851 - -	72,76,164	19,935	64,724 3 6	1,64,110 10 6	- - -	- - -	1,52,634 1 4	22,441 - 3	1,137 12 5	2,22,659 2 3	28,371 12 9
1852 - -	77,34,743	21,133	70,262 2 5	1,63,024 11 6	- - -	- - -	1,60,194 5 9	32,358 10 5	1,382 13 8	2,65,110 4 -	30,788 12 4
1853 - -	77,92,298	21,349	68,448 9 6	1,62,306 3 7	- - -	- - -	1,62,952 10 11	26,923 3 3	1,726 3 1	2,64,747 2 6	31,527 4 3
1854 - -	80,88,311	22,160	67,010 - 3	1,55,904 1 7	- - -	6,870 7 4	1,59,787 13 -	26,846 6 2	1,698 10 -	2,61,825 13 -	34,469 6 11
1855 - -	81,63,577	22,366	64,700 9 3	1,49,484 4 1	- - -	13,975 9 6	1,61,903 4 7	35,690 10 -	2,013 14 6	2,27,700 3 10	31,477 9 2
1856 - -	78,71,905	21,505	72,218 8 1	1,45,959 5 10	- - -	27,783 9 3	1,49,658 7 8	32,430 12 9	2,354 15 4	2,60,856 7 2	38,194 6 11
1857 - -	- Gaols destroyed by the mutiny.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1858 - -	36,29,835	11,024	58,143 6 1	37,361 11 -	57,844 3 6	15,132 - -	64,034 1 9	25,749 4 3	1,452 9 2	1,50,588 1 7	25,251 5 11
1859 - -	43,09,662	11,807	62,558 9 5	17,409 13 3	1,17,035 - -	25,227 1 6	77,425 2 10	24,688 13 2	1,253 12 11	1,75,622 14 3	31,377 4 9

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

1855 - -	11,20,149	3,069	9,394 3 3	38,868 - -	- - -	- - -	23,036 1 10	5,328 15 7	630 9 4	40,287 3 9	5,888 8 8
1856 - -	13,44,034	3,672	11,530 13 5	35,709 - -	- - -	- - -	29,733 1 5	5,497 5 2	789 8 1	45,872 10 8	5,843 6 3
1857 - -	- Gaols destroyed by the mutiny.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1858 - -	8,58,416	3,428	10,360 7 5	21,778 - 5	8,153 9 4	- - -	17,224 14 11	6,464 1 5	1,208 4 2	24,667 13 8	3,882 8 5
1859 - -	7,51,251	2,058	11,739 - 5	6,975 7 1	32,815 - -	- - -	15,958 15 8	5,741 7 8	1,159 4 4	20,831 4 10	4,984 12 7

Appendix, No. V.

Provinces during the past Sixteen Years, from 1844 to 1859 inclusive.

13. Cost of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.	14. Total Gaol Expenditure.	15. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol Guard per Head per Annum.	16. Average Cost of Police Guard per Head per Annum.	17. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol and Police Guard per Head per Annum.	18. Average Cost of Contingent Gaol Guard per Head per Annum.	19. Average Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	19. Average Cost of Diet per Head per Annum.	20. Average Cost of Clothing per Head per Annum.	21. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum.	22. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Police Guard.	23. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Compensation and Police Guard.	24. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Compensation, Police Guard, and Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.	25. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Compensation, Permanent Gaol Establishment, Permanent Gaol Guard, Police Guard, and Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
19,746 8 6	8,53,485 14 10	8 1 10¾	- - -	8 1 10¾	9 8 -½	- - 9¾	18 10 9	2 5 11½	44 4 7½	44 4 7½	44 4 7½	43 2 10½	31 1 6½
7,909 9 1	8,19,564 15 9	9 5 6¾	- - -	9 5 6¾	9 5 7½	- - 9¾	18 6 7	2 - 5¾	43 15 8½	43 15 8½	43 15 8½	43 8 11	32 - 7¼
17,133 - 11	8,14,676 4 3	9 2 5½	- - -	9 2 5½	8 14 9¼	- - 9¼	17 10 2	2 - -¾	42 9 2	42 9 2	42 9 2	41 10 9½	30 6 2
19,796 3 2	6,98,565 - 3	8 3 4½	- - -	8 3 4½	8 2 7½	- - 7½	14 3 8	1 11 2¾	37 - 7¼	37 - 7¼	37 - 7¼	35 15 8½	25 5 11
20,078 6 11	7,00,979 7 5	7 7 8¼	- - -	7 7 8¼	7 13 4	- - 7	13 9 -	1 10 2¾	37 8 9½	37 8 9½	37 8 9½	36 7 7	24 10 8¾
27,084 9 9	7,20,922 15 -	8 2 8	- - -	8 2 8	7 12 -¾	- - 7	13 2 7	1 10 1½	36 11 -	36 11 -	36 11 -	35 4 11½	23 13 7½
6,369 - 7	6,80,630 9 2	7 15 9¼	- - -	7 15 9¼	7 9 7	- - 6½	12 1 1	1 5 11¼	33 9 8	33 9 8	33 9 8	33 4 2¾	22 2 11½
14,911 3 9	6,70,989 14 9	8 3 8½	- - -	8 3 8½	7 10 6	- - 5¾	11 2 6	1 6 9½	33 10 6½	33 10 6½	33 10 6½	32 14 7	21 6 11
18,625 8 8	7,41,747 4 9	7 11 5	- - -	7 11 5	7 9 3½	- - 6½	12 8 8	1 7 3¾	35 1 7	35 1 7	35 1 7	34 3 5¾	23 2 10¼
21,901 15 2	7,40,533 4 3	7 9 7¾	- - -	7 9 7¾	7 10 1½	- - 6½	12 6 4	1 7 4	34 10 11¾	34 10 11¾	34 10 11¾	33 10 6¾	22 13 7¾
30,525 4 6	7,44,937 14 9	7 - 6¾	- - -	7 - 6¾	7 3 4¼	- - 6¼	11 13 -	1 8 10¾	33 9 10¾	33 9 10¾	33 4 10¾	31 14 10¼	21 13 11
11,204 12 11	6,98,150 13 10	6 10 11¼	- - -	6 10 11¼	7 3 9¾	- - 5¼	10 2 10	1 6 6	31 3 5¼	31 3 5¼	30 9 5¼	30 1 5	20 8 2½
9,838 6 2	7,39,294 15 2	6 12 7	- - -	6 12 7	6 15 4¾	- - 6¼	12 1 11	1 12 5	34 6 -½	34 6 -½	33 1 4½	32 10 -½	22 7 8½
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,004 15 10	4,50,561 11 1	3 12 1¾	5 8 -¼	9 4 1¾	6 1 1¼	- - 8	15 2 3	2 8 9	43 10 5	38 2 4½	36 12 5	34 3 7¾	25 15 8
8,391 7 7	5,40,989 15 8	1 7 7	9 14 7	11 6 2	6 8 11	- - 7¾	14 14 -	2 10 6¼	45 13 1¼	35 14 6	33 12 4	33 - 11½	26 4 7

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

1,422 3 9	1,25,755 14 2	12 10 7¼	- - -	12 10 7¼	7 12 9½	- - 7	13 2 -	1 14 8½	40 15 7½	40 15 7½	40 15 7½	40 8 1½	24 12 7
735 6 5	1,35,711 3 5	9 11 7	- - -	9 11 7	8 1 6½	- - 6½	12 7 9	1 9 5½	36 15 4	36 15 4	36 15 4	36 12 1½	23 14 3¾
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,565 4 4	96,305 - 1	9 11 6¾	3 5 8¾	13 1 3	7 4 2	- - 5½	10 7 10	1 12 11¼	41 9 4	38 3 7¼	38 3 7¼	37 2 1	22 12 1¼
738 8 4	1,00,943 12 11	3 6 2¾	15 15 1½	19 5 4¼	7 12 1	- - 5¼	10 1 11	2 6 9	49 - 9½	33 1 8	33 1 8	32 11 11	23 10 5

(signed) *S. Clark*,
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

Appendix, No. VI.

No. 4.—SUMMARY of Financial Results in the GAOLS of the

1.	2. YEARS.	3. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	4. Total Actual Expenditure of each Year.	5. Excess of Expenditure on Account of Police Battalion as compared with former Permanent Guards.	6. Total Actual Expenditure after deducting the Increased Expenditure of Police Battalion as compared with former Permanent Guards.	7. Actual Saving in each Year as compared with the Expenditure of North Western Provinces in 1844, and that of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories in 1855.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES -	1844 - -	19,271	8,53,485 14 10	—	—	—
	1845 - -	18,634	8,19,564 15 9	- - -	8,19,564 15 9	33,920 15 1
	1846 - -	19,129	8,14,376 4 3	- - -	8,14,376 4 3	39,109 10 7
	1847 - -	18,861	6,98,565 - 3	- - -	6,98,565 - 3	1,54,920 14 7
	1848 - -	18,668	7,00,979 7 5	- - -	7,00,979 7 5	1,52,506 7 5
	1849 - -	19,650	7,20,922 15 -	- - -	7,20,922 15 -	1,32,562 15 10
	1850 - -	20,254	6,80,630 9 2	- - -	6,80,630 9 2	1,72,855 5 8
	1851 - -	19,935	6,70,989 14 9	- - -	6,70,989 14 9	1,82,496 - 1
	1852 - -	21,133	7,41,747 4 9	- - -	7,41,749 4 9	1,11,738 10 1
	1853 - -	21,349	7,40,533 4 3	- - -	7,40,533 4 3	1,12,952 10 7
	1854 - -	22,160	7,44,939 14 9	- - -	7,44,937 14 9	1,08,548 - 1
	1855 - -	22,366	6,98,150 13 10	- - -	6,98,150 13 10	1,55,335 1 -
	1856 - -	21,505	7,39,294 15 2	- - -	7,39,294 15 2	1,14,190 15 8
	1857 - -	- - Gaol destroyed by the mutiny.		—	—	—
	1858 - -	11,024	4,50,561 11 1	20,391 15 10	4,30,169 11 3	4,23,316 3 7
	1859 - -	11,807	5,40,989 15 8	54,317 1 10	4,86,672 13 10	3,66,813 1 -
			97,62,245 2 1			
SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES - -	1855 - -	3,069	1,25,755 14 2	—	—	—
	1856 - -	3,672	1,35,711 3 5	- - -	1,35,711 3 5	- - -
	1857 - -	—	—	—	—	—
	1858 - -	2,428	96,305 - 1	6,321 13 5	89,983 2 8	35,772 11 6
	1859 - -	2,058	1,00,943 12 11	19,778 8 7	81,165 4 4	44,590 9 10
			4,58,715 14 7			
			1,02,20,961 - 8	1,00,809 7 8		
Add payment by transfer to military department on account value of arms and accoutrements, &c. - - - - - -			17,053 - 5			
Add inspector general of prisons' salary, establishment and travelling charges, &c., for 15 years, from 1845 to 1859 - -			6,02,276 11 8			
Total - - - *Rs.*			1,08,40,290 12 9			

Appendix, No. VI.

North Western Provinces, from the Year 1845 to 1859 inclusive.

8. Expenditure in each Year calculated at the Rate of 1844 of North Western Provinces, and at the Rate of 1855 of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.	9. Saving in each Year calculated on the Expenditure which would have been caused by the continued existence of the Rate of Outlay in 1844 of North Western Provinces, and in 1855 of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.	10. Per-centage of Reduction.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
8,25,282 6 3	5,717 6 6	0·69
8,47,205 7 7	32,829 3 4	3·87
8,35,336 – 1	1,36,770 15 8	16·37
8,26,786 15 6	1,25,807 8 1	15·21
8,70,280 1 3	1,49,357 2 3	17·16
8,97,030 10 9	2,16,400 1 7	24·62
8,82,902 7 4	2,11,912 8 7	24·00
9,35,960 12 1	1,94,213 7 4	20·75
9,45,527 3 1	2,04,093 14 10	21·68
9,81,445 10 –	2,36,507 11 3	25·73
9,90,569 2 9	2,92,418 4 11	29·52
9,52,436 4 7	2,13,141 5 5	22·37
4,88,242 10 –	58,072 14 9	11·64
5,22,920 15 4	36,248 1 6	6·93
	21,14,390 10 2	
1,50,465 15 –	14,754 11 7	9·80
99,491 1 6	9,507 14 10	9·56
84,329 12 3	3,164 7 11	3·75
	27,427 2 4	
	21,41,817 12 6	

	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Gross reduction of expenditure in past 15 years, as per column No. 9	21,41,817 12 6	
Add,—		
Refunded to the collector's treasury on account of prison labour in grinding corn in the 34 gaols of the North Western Provinces during the years 1847 and 1848	19,065 9 1	
Compensation paid in lieu of prison labour withdrawn from the district gaols and transferred to central prisons during the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858, and 1859	88,994 11 7	
Refund credited on account value of packing cases, &c., returned to the magazine during the years 1855 and 1856	185 – 9	
		22,50,063 1 11
Deduct,—		
Amount transferred to judicial department on account kucherry and personal guards of judges and magistrates from the year 1848 to 1859 inclusive, formerly supplied from and charged to, on account of gaol, at 1,107 rupees per mensem	1,59,408 – –	
Payment by transfer to military department on account value of arms and accoutrements, &c., as per Statement B.	17,053 – 5	
Inspector general of prisons' salary, establishment, and contingencies, from the year 1845 to 1859 inclusive, as per Statement A.	6,02,276 11 8	
		7,78,737 12 1
Net Saving in past 15 years	*Rs.*	14,71,325 5 10

A.

	Rs. a. p.
Inspector general of prisons' salary from 1845 to 1859 inclusive	4,69,900 15 11
Ditto - - ditto - - establishment - - - ditto -	79,757 13 10
Ditto - - ditto - - travelling allowance - ditto -	29,730 – 10
Ditto - - ditto - - printing charges - - ditto -	18,058 8 4
Ditto - - ditto - - miscellaneous charges - ditto -	3,995 – 8
Mr. North's pay for instructing prisoners in the central prisons with English loom	834 4 1
Total - - - *Rs.*	6,02,276 11 8
Average of 15 years - - - *Rs.*	40,151 12 6

B.

	Rs. a. p.
Allyghur - - -	2,805 15 8
Mynpoory - -	2,276 4 8
Allahabad - - -	1,952 9 –
Mirzapore - - -	2,982 4 2
Benares - - -	2,838 3 10
Ghazeepore - -	2,047 14 7
Jounpore - - -	2,149 12 6
Total - - - *Rs.*	17,053 – 5

(signed) *S. Clark*,
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

Appendix, No. VII.

No. 5.—STATEMENT showing the Daily Average Strength of Prisoners, Number of Admissions Cured, and Discharged, Died, and Remaining in Hospital, with Ratio per Cent. of Sick and Deaths to Strength in the Forty Gaols of the North-Western Provinces, during the Year 1859.

Number.	1. Name of Zillahs.	2. Daily Average Number of Strength.	3. Daily Average Number of Sick.	4. Total Number of Admissions.	5. Cured, Discharged, and Transferred, &c.	6. Total Number of Deaths.	7. Remaining on the last day of the Year.	8. Ratio per Cent. of Total Sick to Strength.	9. Ratio per Cent. of Average Sick to Strength.	10. Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to Strength.	11. Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to Sick.	12. Cost of Native Medicine.	13. Cost of Hospital Diet.	14. Cost of Extra Diet.	15. Total Cost of Hospital Charges.	16. Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum of Native Medicine. Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Sick.	17. Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum of Total Hospital Charges. Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Sick.	18. Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum of Native Medicine. Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Strength.	19. Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum of Total Hospital Charges. Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Strength.
												Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Dehra Doon	62¾	5¾	118	112	2	4	188·04	9·16	3·18	1·69	38 3 10	75 11 3	20 8 2	134 7 3	5 12 6	23 6 1½	– 9 9	2 2 3¼
2	Seharunpore	127	8¼	233	226	2	5	183·54	6·49	1·57	0·85	13 2 5	74 11 9	9 7 10	97 6 –	1 9 6	11 12 10¼	– 1 8	– 12 3¼
3	Moozuffernugger	213¼	10⅝	330	316	9	5	125·35	5·04	4·22	2·72	11 2 4	91 5 1	9 7 10	111 15 3	1 – 7	10 6 8	– – 10	– 8 4⅝
4	Meerut	1,388¼	27½	896	643	221	32	67·20	1·98	15·92	24·66	53 3 5	257 10 4	128 9 6	439 7 3	1 14 11½	15 15 8	– – 7¼	– 5 –¾
5	Boolundshuhur	154½	3⅜	95	73	18	4	61·49	2·42	11·65	18·94	– 13 6	27 8 7	2 4 11	30 11 –	– 3 7¼	8 2 11¼	– – 1	– 3 2
6	Allygurh	124	9	241	224	14	3	194·35	7·25	11·29	5·81	27 3 9	82 14 3	16 14 5	127 – 5	3 – 5	14 1 10	– 3 6	1 – 4½
7	Bijnour	175¾	7¾	401	388	4	9	228·16	4·41	2·27	1·00	28 12 3	86 8 4	10 12 2	126 – 9	3 11 4½	16 4 2⅜	– 2 7¼	– 11 5½
8	Mooradabad	302	9½	299	270	21	8	99·01	3·14	6·95	7·02	44 – 1	81 6 6	16 15 10	142 6 5	¼ 10 1¼	14 15 10	– 2 4	– 7 6½
9	Bareilly	547⅜	14⅓	387	341	34	12	70·61	2·65	6·20	8·78	50 14 9	165 3 4	82 6 –	248 8 1	3 8 2¼	17 2 2½	– 1 5¼	– 7 3
10	Budaon	286½	19	395	331	48	16	137·87	6·63	16·75	12·15	55 13 –	181 3 7	41 12 10	278 13 5	2 15 –	14 10 9¾	– 3 1½	– 15 6⅜
11	Shahjehanpore	295¾	7⅞	162	138	16	8	54·77	2·62	5·41	9·88	12 1 –	75 3 5	12 2 2	99 6 7	1 8 10¾	12 13 2½	– – 7¾	– 5 4½
12	Muttra	109½	6¾	183	159	17	7	167·12	6·16	15·52	9·29	24 13 10	93 – 7	15 3 8	133 2 1	3 10 11¼	19 11 6¾	– 3 7½	1 3 5¼
13	Agra	1,936¾	145	4,863	4,576	155	132	251·09	7·48	8·00	3·23	123 2 2	1,327 4 2	683 9 8	2,134 – –	– 13 7	14 11 5⅜	– 1 –¼	1 1 7½
14	Etawah	161	8¾	210	183	20	7	130·43	5·43	12·42	9·52	18 5 8	85 13 7	29 3 2	133 6 5	2 1 7	15 3 11¼	– 1 10	– 13 3
15	Mynpoory	150½	9	181	164	7	10	120·26	5·98	4·65	3·87	12 4 6	95 10 4	29 7 5	137 6 3	1 5 10	15 4 3	– 1 3¾	– 14 7½
16	Etah	149¼	6¾	167	146	14	7	112·06	4·52	9·70	8·38	34 – 7	78 10 11	6 13 2	119 8 8	5 – 8	17 11 4¼	– 3 7¾	– 12 9⅝
17	Futtehgurh	265¼	9¼	221	195	21	5	80·32	3·48	7·91	9·50	37 – 9	88 13 1	39 11 1	165 8 11	4 – 1	17 14 4½	– 2 3	– 9 11⅝
18	Cawnpore	72	6	180	174	4	2	250·00	8·33	5·55	2·22	25 3 10	71 4 8	5 1 3	101 9 9	4 3 5¾	16 14 11¼	– 5 7¼	1 6 7
19	Futtehpore	85½	–	1	1	–	–	1·17	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Allahabad	1,389½	55½	1,721	1,473	204	44	123·85	4·00	14 68	11·85	88 3 10	703 2 6	253 – 11	1,044 7 3	1 9 5¼	18 13 1⅝	– 1 –¼	– 12 –½
21	Banda	142½	9	215	194	11	10	150·87	6·31	7·71	5·11	38 15 7	105 3 2	15 3 5	159 6 2	4 5 3½	17 11 4⅛	– 4 4½	1 1 10¾
22	Humeerpore	91	5¾	108	87	16	5	118·68	6·32	17·58	14·81	23 7 9	80 3 2	19 10 5	123 5 4	4 1 4	21 7 2¼	– 4 1½	1 5 8¼
23	Mirzapore	381	16¾	372	345	17	10	77·63	4·39	4·46	4·57	41 14 –	221 10 10	17 4 7	280 13 5	2 8 –	16 12 3	– 1 9	– 11 9½
24	Benares	1,104	43	1,087	920	114	53	98·46	3·89	10·32	10·48	108 6 –	697 3 2	72 10 6	878 3 8	2 8 4	20 6 9¼	– 1 6¾	– 12 8⅜
25	Ghazeepore	645	29⅓	655	550	57	48	107·55	4·53	8 83	8·70	62 7 10	406 3 2	97 7 7	566 2 7	2 2 2	19 2 3¼	– 1 6½	– 14 –½
26	Azimgurh	258¾	15⅜	413	359	40	14	159·61	6·08	15·46	9·68	116 5 9	242 9 3	163 1 8	522 – 8	7 6 2½	33 2 4	– 7 2¼	2 – 1
27	Goruckpore	292½	31½	994	884	81	29	107·76	5·31	13·67	8·14	88 14 5	468 13 7	133 13 8	691 9 8	2 13 1¾	21 15 2	– 2 4¾	1 2 8
28	Jounpore	256¾	8¼	303	287	15	1	118·01	3·21	5·88	4·95	19 11 10	74 5 1	4 11 2	98 12 1	2 6 3¼	11 15 6¼	– 1 2⅜	– 6 2
29	Kumaon	164¾	17½	609	584	10	15	369·74	10·47	6·07	1·64	55 – 3	244 – –	58 9 11	359 10 2	3 3 –¼	20 11 8½	– 5 4	2 2 8¾
30	Jaloun	50¼	7⅓	129	107	18	4	256·71	14·92	35·82	13·95	22 11 9	61 1 3	37 4 –	121 1 –	3 – 6	16 2 3½	– 7 2⅜	2 6 6½
31	Jhansie	147	27⅜	444	367	39	38	302·04	18·87	26·53	8·78	88 13 4	350 1 8	43 15 7	482 14 7	3 4 8	17 6 5¼	– 9 8	3 4 6¾
32	Lullutpore	47	4¼	157	136	6	15	334·04	9·04	12·76	3·82	28 3 –	9 15 8	14 14 6	53 1 2	6 10 1½	12 7 9½	– 9 7	1 2 –¾
33	Saugor	331	32¼	503	451	25	27	154·96	9·74	7·55	4·97	115 7 7	406 9 6	120 7 8	642 8 9	3 9 3⅓	19 14 9¼	– 5 7	1 15 –¾
34	Dumah	137¾	13⅜	330	313	11	6	239·56	9·98	7·99	3·33	36 6 7	124 15 2	6 9 5	167 15 2	2 10 4⅓	12 3 5	– 4 2⅜	1 3 6
35	Jubbulpore	378	35¼	938	887	29	22	248·18	9·32	7·67	3·09	395 15 5	317 8 2	493 11 10	1,207 3 5	11 3 8⅝	34 3 11½	1 – 9	3 3 1¼
36	Mundlah	51	5⅛	225	218	2	5	441·17	11·27	3·92	8·88	1 6 3	- - -	- - -	1 6 3	– 3 10⅓	– 3 10½	– – 5¼	– – 5¼
37	Seonee	237¾	19¼	307	269	15	23	129·12	8·09	6·31	4·88	36 12 1	89 1 9	38 – 1	163 13 11	1 14 6½	8 8 2½	– 2 5¾	– 11 –¼
38	Baitool	180¾	17⅓	369	344	15	10	197·59	9·37	8·03	4·06	65 4 1	145 – 9	41 13 7	252 2 5	3 11 8	14 6 6½	– 5 7	1 5 7¼
39	Nursingpoor	228¼	20½	623	599	13	11	274·94	8·98	5·69	2·08	185 15 3	151 3 5	46 1 1	383 3 9	9 1 1½	18 11 1¾	– 13 –½	1 10 10¾
40	Hoshungabad	233	22⅝	449	424	10	15	192·70	9·76	4·29	2·22	182 5 –	188 15 3	97 12 6	469 – 9	8 – 2½	20 9 10½	– 12 6¼	2 – 2½
	Total	13,661	753	20,514	18,458	1,375	681	150·16	5·51	10·06	6·71	2,413 1 3	8,127 14 3	2,886 11 2	13,427 10 8	3 3 3¼	17 13 3¾	– 2 10	– 15 8¾

(signed) *S. Clarke*,
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

Appendix, No. VIII.

No. 6.—STATEMENT showing the Daily Average Strength of Prisoners, Number of Admissions, Cured and Discharged, Died and remaining in Hospital, with Ratio per Cent. of Sick and Deaths to Strength in the Forty Gaols of the North-Western Provinces, during the Year 1858.

Number.	1. Name of Zillahs.	2. Daily Average Number of Strength.	3. Daily Average Number of Sick.	4. Total Number of Admissions.	5. Cured, Discharged, and Transferred, &c.	6. Total Number of Deaths.	7. Remaining on the last day of the Year.	8. Ratio per Cent. of Total Sick to Strength.	9. Ratio per Cent. of Average Sick to Strength.	10. Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to Strength.	11. Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to Sick.	12. Cost of Native Medicine.	13. Cost of Hospital Diet.	14. Cost of Extra Diet.	15. Total Cost of Hospital Charges.	16. Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum of Native Medicine. Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Sick.	17. Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum of Total Hospital Charges. Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Sick.	18. Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum of Native Medicine. Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Strength.	19. Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum of Total Hospital Charges. Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Strength.
												Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Dehra Dhoon	77½	3	67	62	1	4	86·45	1·93	0·64	1·48	23 11 8	38 14 7	6 8 8	69 2 11	7 14 6¾	23 1 –	– 4 10¾	– 14 3½
2	Seharunpore	361¼	16⅓	520	488	17	15	143·94	5·56	4·70	3·27	34 6 10	139 14 2	51 10 9	225 15 9	2 1 4½	13 11 1½	– 1 6¼	– 10 –
3	Moozuffernugger	425½	28⅝	738	685	29	24	173·54	6·76	6·82	3·93	72 5 5	242 14 11	13 12 1	329 – 5	2 8 3	11 7 1¾	– 2 8½	– 12 4½
4	Meerut	865¼	31¼	841	654	159	28	97·20	3·61	18·37	18·90	67 8 5	262 5 4	96 10 6	426 8 3	2 2 7	13 10 4½	– 1 3	– 7 10¾
5	Boolundshuhur	145	4¼	38	29	5	4	26 21	2·93	3·45	13·16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Allygurh	152	15¼	438	381	51	6	288·15	10·03	33·55	11·64	67 7 6	112 11 3	7 15 7	188 2 4	4 6 9½	12 5 4¾	– 7 1¼	1 3 9¾
7	Bijnour	168¼	8½	209	203	2	4	124·22	4·75	1·19	0·95	25 5 5	42 8 4	5 3 6	73 1 3	4 7 6¼	12 14 4	– 3 7½	– 10 5
8	Mooradabad	687¾	10¼	185	154	19	12	26·90	1·49	2·76	10·27	25 6 7	30 4 8	6 8 10	62 4 1	4 4 –	10 6 6½	– 1 –	– 2 5½
9	Bareilly	485	15⅓	212	177	20	15	43·71	3·19	4·12	9·43	15 11 7	95 13 7	15 5 5	126 14 7	1 8 4	12 4 6	– – 9½	– 6 3½
10	Budaon	363⅓	13½	146	122	5	19	40·16	3·71	1·37	3·42	25 1 7	67 14 2	14 4 5	107 4 2	3 11 6	15 14 3	– 2 2½	– 9 5
11	Shahjehanpore	311	15½	207	192	7	8	66·56	4·98	2·25	3·38	32 3 7	87 9 3	13 12 –	133 9 –	3 9 -¼	14 12 4	– 2 9½	– 11 9¼
12	Muttra	191	12	262	205	49	8	137·17	6·28	25·65	18 70	33 8 9	128 – 8	1 2 –	162 11 5	2 12 8⅝	13 8 11½	– 2 9⅝	– 13 7½
13	Agra	947¾	77	2,660	2,423	140	97	280·66	8·12	14·77	5·22	84 12 8	593 10 3	284 15 6	963 6 5	1 1 7½	12 8 2¼	– 1 5¼	1 – 3¼
14	Etawah	144½	5¼	28	17	7	4	19·37	3·63	4·84	25·00	2 2 –	- - -	2 8 8	4 10 8	3 2 9	5 5 3	– 1 4½	– 3 1½
15	Mynpoory	284¼	19½	251	208	31	12	88·30	6·86	10·90	12·35	10 4 10	168 4 –	25 5 10	203 14 8	– 12 8¼	15 10 11½	– – 10½	– 8 7½
16	Etah	153¼	5½	136	127	6	3	58·74	3·58	3·91	4·41	36 8 4	55 15 –	2 8 4	94 15 8	7 3 11	18 13 4¾	– 4 2	– 10 9¾
17	Futtehgurh	No return	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51 4 8	61 6 4	6 1 1	118 12 1	—	—	—	—
18	Cawnpore	304¾	13¼	410	356	39	15	134·53	4·34	12·79	9·51	68 – 6	122 13 7	35 9 –	226 7 1	5 2 1¾	17 1 5¼	– 3 6⅜	– 11 10½
19	Futtehpore	No return	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	- - -	11 9 8	2 15 4	14 9 –	—	—	—	—
20	Allahabad	494	25½	727	629	68	30	147·16	5·16	13·76	9 35	131 4 9	315 7 11	156 12 8	604 3 4	5 2 9½	23 11 1¼	– 4 3¼	1 3 6¾
21	Banda	396	9	137	123	5	9	34·59	2·27	1·26	3·65	25 6 9	61 2 2	1 4 6	87 13 5	4 13 5¾	16 11 8⅜	– 1 9	– 6 –½
22	Humeerpore	93½	3½	44	32	10	2	47·66	3·74	10·69	22·72	14 6 9	26 10 10	10 9 5	51 11 –	8 3 10	29 8 7	– 4 11	1 1 8
23	Mirzapore	608	40¾	837	760	52	25	137·66	6·70	8·55	6·21	67 10 2	502 1 9	63 6 –	633 1 11	1 10 6¾	15 8 7	– 1 9⅛	1 – 8
24	Benares	1,137½	50	1,112	953	112	47	97·76	4·39	9·84	10·07	128 4 1	977 3 4	78 10 5	1,184 1 10	2 9 -½	23 10 11	– 1 9½	1 – 7⅝
25	Ghazeepore	630¾	24¼	508	465	22	21	80·54	3·84	3·45	4·33	77 7 –	447 3 1	99 13 1	624 7 2	3 3 1	25 12 –	– 1 11½	– 15 10
26	Azimgurh	236	13¾	347	319	16	12	147·03	5·82	6·78	4·61	137 10 7	250 5 3	127 14 10	515 14 8	10 – 2¼	37 8 4	– 9 4	2 2 11⅝
27	Goruckpore	396¾	21½	597	533	45	19	150·47	5·42	11·34	7·53	107 – 10	323 10 8	60 6 11	491 2 5	4 15 8	22 13 6	– 4 3¾	1 3 9½
28	Jounpore	176	7¼	233	199	18	16	132·38	4·12	10·22	7·72	32 – –	78 7 9	5 3 10	115 11 7	4 6 7½	15 15 4⅜	– 2 11	– 10 6
29	Kumaon	169	21½	632	596	16	20	373·96	12·72	9·47	2·53	54 13 9	315 4 6	68 2 –	438 4 3	2 8 10	20 6 1¾	– 5 2¼	2 9 6
30	Jaloun	No return	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65 5 5	19 5 1	3 9 3	88 3 9	—	—	—	—
31	Jhansie	92¾	16½	135	111	12	12	145·55	17·79	12·93	8·89	19 15 3	98 5 4	14 4 10	132 9 5	2 14 7¼	19 4 6	– 8 3	3 6 11½
32	Lullutpore	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 –	–	- - -	- - -	- - -	– 2 –	- - -	- - 10	– – 10	
33	Saugor	552	25½	630	543	61	26	114·13	6·43	11·05	9·68	159 13 2	610 3 11	135 8 11	905 10 –	4 8 -¼	25 8 2	– 10 -¾	1 10 3
34	Dumoh	193½	17	329	302	13	14	165·92	8·57	6·55	3·95	33 15 10	108 1 10	14 4 4	156 6 –	3 – –	13 12 9	– 4 1½	1 2 10¼
35	Jubbulpore	411	27¾	753	666	45	42	183·21	6·75	10·95	5·97	398 10 9	336 4 8	258 – –	992 15 5	14 5 10¼	35 12 6¼	– 15 6¾	2 6 7⅜
36	Mundlah	86½	-½	109	100	3	6	126·01	0·58	3·46	2 75	– 2 4	– 14 11	– 1 1	1 2 4	– 4 8	2 4 8	– – -¼	– – 2½
37	Seonee	223½	12½	207	189	6	12	92·84	5·59	2·68	2·89	20 7 –	58 8 9	17 4 9	96 4 6	1 10 2	7 11 4	– 11 5½	– 6 10¾
38	Baitool	185½	17	305	277	7	21	164·64	9·17	3·78	2·29	46 5 10	120 4 8	27 13 3	194 7 9	2 11 7½	11 7 -½	– 4 –	1 – 9½
39	Nursingpore	274¾	19½	453	429	14	10	164·87	7·09	5·09	3·09	192 6 6	153 11 7	63 12 10	409 14 11	9 13 10½	21 – 4½	– 11 2½	1 7 10½
40	Hoshungabad	365	26¼	587	535	22	30	160·82	7·19	6·02	3·75	271 – 1	215 12 11	238 7 2	725 4 2	10 5 2¼	27 – 10¾	– 11 10¼	1 15 9½
	Total	12,798	685	16,030	14,244	1,134	652	125·25	5·35	8·86	7·07	2,660 13 4	7,281 12 8	2,038 3 7	11,980 13 7	3 14 1¾	17 7 10	– 3 4½	– 14 11¾

(signed) *S. Clarke*,
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

Appendix, No. IX.

ABSTRACT STATISTICAL PRÉCIS of the Revenue Administration of the North Western Provinces, for the Year 1859-60.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Area in Square British Statute Miles of 640 Acres.	Population.	Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Mahals.	Disposition of Business in Collector's Office.							Number of Letters.		Annual Expense of Collecting Revenue, exclusive of Heads of Offices, Covenanted and Uncovenanted Sudder Establishment.	Per Centage on Revenue.
						Number of Cases Pending at the Close of the last Year.	Instituted during the Year.	Total.	Disposed of.				Pending at the Close of the Year.	From Collector to Commissioner.	To Collector from Commissioner.	
									On Trial.	Adjusted or Withdrawn.	On Default.	Total.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
MEERUT	Dehra Doon	1,253	56,767	3	652	15	468	483	423	5	17	445	38	298	190	4,728	10 9 1
	Suharunpore	2,162	8,01,325	15	1,905	929	9,228	10,157	8,742	21	578	9,341	816	376	280	29,888	2 11 9
	Moozuffernuggur	1,646	6,72,861	17	1,139	937	7,654	8,591	7,531	66	71	7,668	923	417	360	29,460	2 10 2
	Meerut	2,350	11,48,149	16	1,968	2,724	16,439	19,163	15,239	226	982	16,447	2,716	593	559	43,428	2 7 1
	Boolundshuhur	1,876	7,88,166	13	1,699	418	8,982	9,400	8,560	66	30	8,656	744	677	513	44,728	4 – 7
	Allyghur	1,845	8,17,354	14	2,020	782	9,465	10,247	9,042	154	457	9,653	594	584	493	50,355	2 11 9
	1859-60	11,132	42,84,622	78	9,383	5,805	52,236	58,041	49,537	538	2,135	52,210	5,831	2,945	2,395	2,02,587	2 14 5
	1858-59	10,941	43,82,113	77	9,216	4,761	42,013	46,774	39,324	547	1,098	40,969	6,205	2,372	2,094	2,02,289	2 15 7
KUMAON	Kumaon	6,000	3,69,223	19	3,574	66	1,520	1,586	1,330	59	129	1,518	68	17	36	—	—
	Gurhwal	5,000	2,86,687	11	1,901	83	739	822	747	– –	26	773	49	25	32	—	—
	1859-60	11,000	6,05,910	30	5,475	149	2,259	2,408	2,077	59	155	2,291	117	42	68	—	—
	1858-59	11,000	6,05,910	30	5,475	98	2,272	2,370	1,941	83	197	2,221	149	42	68	—	—
ROHILCUND	Bijnour	1,000	6,05,521	15	3,313	655	10,947	11,629	10,480	310	165	10,955	674	501	183	31,800	2 10 2
	Moradabad	2,698	11,38,461	7	4,357	643	10,101	10,744	9,249	504	140	9,893	851	387	258	46,280	3 7 8
	Budaon	1,962	7,89,193	11	2,008	664	8,499	9,163	6,905	240	1,027	8,172	991	324	153	22,436	3 8 1
	Bareilly	3,119	13,78,268	18	3,747	987	14,990	15,977	12,844	729	1,701	15,274	703	505	433	61,668	3 8 10
	Shahjehanpore	2,308	9,86,096	11	3,360	523	8,360	8,883	7,357	365	603	8,325	558	215	236	24,900	2 5 10
	1859-60	11,987	49,87,559	62	16,785	3,472	52,924	56,396	46,835	2,148	3,636	52,619	3,777	1,932	1,263	1,97,093	3 2 5
	1858-59	11,987	49,87,539	62	12,435	831	49,114	49,945	41,996	2,946	2,131	46,473	3,472	1,638	916	1,96,794	3 3 10
AGRA	Muttra	1,616	8,62,909	8	1,040	338	5,303	5,641	4,883	146	34	5,063	578	320	361	71.580	4 4 7
	Agra	1,865	9,88,954	9	1,348	890	8,745	9,635	8,278	214	395	8,887	748	460	528	58 200	3 9 7
	Furruckabad	1,684	8,95,026	16	1,817	1,907	14,398	16,305	14,577	201	268	15,046	1,259	634	574	45,708	4 1 4
	Mynpoory	1,533	6,34,087	12	1,104	1,008	8,041	9,139	6,750	61	1,265	8,076	1,063	380	338	36,516	3 3 7
	Etawah	1,625	3,86,194	5	1,805	119	10,022	10,141	9,548	208	278	10,034	107	361	219	36,552	3 – 2
	Etah	1,442	4,61,532	16	1,415	949	8,381	9,330	7,911	359	285	8,555	775	428	342	24,576	3 6 5
	1859-60	9,765	44,28,702	66	8,529	5,301	54,890	60,191	51,947	1,189	2,525	55,661	4,530	2,593	2,362	2,72,132	3 10 5
	1858-59	9,714	43,96,612	66	8,531	1,786	56,066	57,852	47,934	1,776	2,937	52,647	5,205	3,190	3,069	2,86,851	3 15 9

Allahabad	Cawnpore	2,348·0	11,76,713	12	2,766	2,046	8,094	10,140	8,261	185	230	8,676	1,464	449	494	71,256	3 5 6
	Futtehpore	1,583·1	6,79,787	13	1,998	436	5,299	5,745	5,109	85	149	5,343	402	398	371	44,280	3 1 6
	Banda	3,009·6	7,43,872	9	1,442	3,844	11,603	15,447	11,127	185	498	11,810	3,637	818	636	78,684	5 3 7
	Allahabad	2,788·7	13,79,788	14	2,439	2,121	14,033	16,154	12,461	271	1,088	13,820	2,334	628	800	48,760	2 5 –
	1859-60	9,729·4	39,80,160	48	8,645	8,457	39,029	47,486	36,958	726	1,965	39,649	7,837	2,293	2,301	2,42,980	3 5 6
	1858-59	9,729·4	39,80,160	48	8,485	2,682	33,383	36,065	26,185	524	809	27,608	8,457	1,829	1,524	2,32,756	3 6 9
Benares	Goruckpore	7,342·0	30,54,086	19	9,237	1,559	14,161	15,660	12,010	119	1,779	13,908	1,752	655	753	51,444	2 6·3
	Azimgurh	2,516·4	6,53,251	16	6,276	1,279	6,572	7,851	5,257	113	1,311	6,681	1,170	500	401	47,124	3 2 7
	Jounpore	1,552·2	11,43,749	18	4,074	531	7,265	7,796	6,337	124	828	7,289	507	501	507	20,004	1 0 6
	Mirzapore	5,152·3	11,04,315	13	1,651	894	5,195	6,089	4,981	110	79	5,170	919	420	228	11,220	1 5 4
	Benares	995·5	8,51,757	17	1,318	2,729	6,606	9,335	5,091	244	850	6,185	3,190	446	332	11,016	1 3 6
	Ghazeepore	2,181·0	15,96,324	18	3,037	859	11,174	12,033	10,322	253	732	11,307	726	596	362	29,424	1 15 3
	1859-60	19,739·4	94,03,482	101	25,593	7,851	50,913	58,764	43,998	963	5,579	50,540	8,224	3,118	2,588	1,70,232	2 1 5
	1858-59	19,737·6	94,37,270	101	31,971	5,320	50,403	55,723	41,322	1,506	5,013	47,841	7,857	2,538	2,064	1,71,432	2 2 8
Jubbulpore	Saugor	3,656	4,54,390	21	1,175	844	6,819	7,663	5,950	87	825	6,862	801	292	500	23,676	4 2 5
	Dumoh	2,436	1,82,461	12	1,104	391	2,874	3,265	2,961	79	40	3,080	185	159	337	9,456	3 – 8
	Jubbulpore	4,569	- - -	11	1,572	163	2,960	3,123	2,887	57	29	2,973	150	208	331	19,200	3 15 5
	Seonee	3,981	1,82,687	2	834	45	1,418	1,463	1,376	35	26	1,437	26	104	102	9,096	6 13 9
	Mundla	5,500	1,50,000	2	159	56	1,407	1,463	1,396	34	1	1,431	32	81	101	9,501	25 9 10
	Hoshungabad	5,000	2,38,114	4	2,090	858	4,969	5,827	4,547	179	309	5,035	792	97	116	19,416	5 10 –
	Baitool	3,884	2,27,100	3	1,137	61	1,694	1,755	1,643	36	38	1,717	38	61	57	10,764	7 14 –
	Nursingpore	2,003	2,14,205	5	949	253	4,183	4,436	4,062	51	144	4,257	179	124	169	11,524	3 7 7
	1859-60	31,029	16,48,957	60	9,020	2,671	26,324	28,995	24,822	558	1,412	26,792	2,203	1,126	1,707	1,12,633	4 12 9
	1858-59	33,727	17,24,969	97	9,451	3,227	24,704	27,931	22,974	594	1,692	25,260	2,671	1,696	1,992	1,15,902	5 6 5
Jhansie	Jaloun	2,328	2,86,080	8	1,155	1,025	9,229	10,254	7,441	39	74	7,554	2,700	227	161	49,248	4 4 11
	Jhansie	3,175	5,50,736	8	1,224	2,190	12,062	14,252	10,390	123	8	10,521	3,731	97	218	44,580	6 – 10
	Chundeyree	2,338	1,80,000	8	814	197	5,214	5,411	4,237	- -	129	4,366	1,045	111	205	12,348	5 12 11
	Humeerpore	2,360	4,84,259	8	1,158	888	4,644	5,532	3,860	127	751	4,738	794	253	136	40,224	4 6 3
	1859-60	10,201	15,01,075	32	4,351	4,300	31,149	35,449	25,928	289	962	27,179	8,270	688	720	1,55,400	4 13 4
	1858-59	8,146	14,62,685	30	4,338	86	24,710	24,796	18,382	220	1,894	20,496	4,300	725	741	1,32,168	26 1 1
Grand Total	1859-60	1,14,582	3,08,40,447	477	87,781	38,006	3,09,724	3,47,730	2,82,102	6,470	18,369	3,06,941	40,789	14,737	13,404	13,54,057	3 3 9
	1858-59	1,14,982	3,09,77,258	511	89,902	18,791	2,82,665	3,01,456	2,40,038	7,596	15,861	2,63,515	38,316	13,430	12,468	13,38,192	3 6 5

Appendix, No. X.

STATEMENT showing briefly the Progress made in constructing Barracks and their subsidiary Buildings during 1859-60.

STATION.	Number of Barracks ordered to be constructed.	Number of Barracks completed up to 1st May 1859.	Total Number of Barracks completed up to 30th April 1860.	Remarks as to the Number of Subsidiary Buildings which have to be constructed to complete the Accommodation.
Bareilly	25 C. Barracks 6 married ditto	None None	10 None	89 required, of which 16 have been completed, including the hospital.
Futtehgurh	19 barracks	19	Alterations made	All completed.
Shahjehanpore	12½ C. ditto	None	8 entirely finished, 2 nearly complete.	49 required, of which 12 have been completed, and four are in progress.
Ghazeepore	10 barracks, of which 6 were stud stables.	-	All completed	All completed.
Ooraie	5 full company barracks.	None	4 barracks and 2 hospitals.	The fifth barrack and the barrack for married men are in course of construction. Quarter guard, serjeants' mess and library have to be constructed.
Gwalior (Morar)	18 C. barracks	None	In progress—none completed.	Cook-house, watch-houses, privies, solitary cells, &c.
Ditto (Fortress)	6 ditto	None	2 barracks	Guard-house, cells, &c.
Lullutpore	5½ C. ditto	4	4	—
Jhansie	10½ C. ditto for E. Infantry. 2 ditto for artillery 6 iron frame barracks	7 None None	7 None In progress	Hospitals, married men's quarters, cook-rooms, privies, wash-houses, guard-rooms, serjeants' mess and school-room.

(signed) *A. Cunningham*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces.

Appendix, No. XI.

NOTE on the REVENUE ACCOUNT-CURRENT of the East India Railway in the North-Western Provinces, for the half-year ending 30th December 1859.

THE length of line open for this half year has been 123 miles.

No account-current for any previous half-year has been submitted to this office. Several references have had to be made to the deputy agent's office with regard to items in this account, and a good deal of delay has been caused thereby in the preparation of this note.

All the entries have now been checked, and found to agree with the accounts of expenditure and of receipts which have been submitted to this office. A deduction of *Rs.* 4,620. 8. is made from the earnings, on account of compensation for losses by fires, which should more properly have been on the other side of the account-current as an item of working expenses; and another entry is also made erroneously on the same side, namely, *Rs.* 699. 14. 1. on account of fines, which should have been deducted from working expenses. These sums cannot now, however, be rightly distributed, and they are, therefore, left to stand as they are.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
The gross earnings then amounted to	3,99,414	15	6
„ working expenses „	2,03,765	12	11
The profits amounted to	*Rs.* 1,95,649	2	7

The expenses and profits, therefore, were respectively 50·91 and 49·09 per cent. of the earnings.

The cost of this section of the line of 123 miles in length, may probably be assumed to have been about *Rs.* 60,000 per mile, the total cost consequently about *Rs.* 7,380,000; and the profits of the half year, *Rs.* 1,95,649, amount to 2 65 per cent. on that sum, or to 5·3 per cent. per annum, covering therefore the guarantee.

This will probably be considered satisfactory within the first year of the line being open to the public.

There

Appendix, No. XI.—*continued.*

There are no comparisons with previous results to be made, but the following Table presents an analysis of the receipts and expenses.

TABLE 1.

Total earnings - -	*Rs.* 3,99,415	Profits - - -	*Rs.* 1,95,649
,, working expenses	2,03,766	Per cent. of earnings -	49·09

TRAIN MILEAGE.

	Miles.
Passenger trains, ordinary - - - - - - - - -	40,357
Goods ,, ,, - - - - - - - - -	55,322
Trains, special - - - - - - - - - -	7,745
Total - - -	*Miles* 103,424

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Gross earnings per train mile - - - - - - -	3	13	9½
Working expenses per train mile - - - - - -	1	15	8
Profits per train mile - - - - - - - -	*Rs.* 1	14	1½

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	No.	Receipts.	Receipts per Head.
		Rs.	*Rs. a. p.*
1st Class - - -	1,508	14,635	9 11 3
2d ,, - - -	3,596	16,472	4 9 3
3d ,, - - -	84,564	116,433	1 5 10
Parcels, luggage, &c. - -	- -	32,877	—
Total - - -	89,668	179,101	

GOODS TRAFFIC.

	Quantity.	Receipts.	Receipts per Maund.
		Rs.	*Rs. a. p.*
Ordinary merchandise -	892,965	203,133	- 3 8
Coals - - - -	22,920	1,428	—

. The earnings, shown to be *Rs.* 3. 13. 10 per train mile have, for the limited amount of traffic, been very favourable; this is owing to by far the greater portion of the traffic, both passenger and goods, being from end to end of the line, in contrast to that (for passengers at least) on the Bengal section.

The receipts per head of all passengers in the last printed Half-yearly Return for the Bengal Section (30th June 1859) were for first class *Rs.* 3. 15. 2.; for second class *Rs.* 1. 4. 4.; and for third class *Rs.* 0. 8. 2., being for first and third class about 2-5ths the amounts shown in the above Table, and for second class less than one-third, and as the rates of charge were the same, average distances travelled were in the same proportions.

Of ordinary merchandise, or rather of goods, other than coals, the quantities carried and earnings were rather greater on this section than on the Bengal section, as shown in the same return, being therein 8,75,280 maunds and 2,02,492 rupees, against 892,965 maunds and 2,03,133 rupees, as in the Table above.

But the quantity of this traffic here has been swelled by the inclusion of large quantities of firewood for the locomotives which have been carried short distances for distribution to the different stations. Of all railway materials the quantity carried was 601,141 maunds (more than two-thirds of the whole quantity returned), and greater part of this was the firewood mentioned; the receipts were 66,663 rupees, leaving 1,36,470 rupees received for carriage of other goods, in quantity 2,91,824 maunds; of these a great portion were Government stores (the quantity of these has not been returned), and much of these stores there is reason to believe were carried at a greater cost than they might have been if carted up the Grand Trunk Road.

The receipts amounted to *Rs.* 0. 7. 4. per maund; and supposing the whole of the goods were carried the entire distance between Allahabad and Cawnpore, that rate is, I think, certainly higher than the charge would be by hackery, though far lower than bullock train charges.

Appendix, No. XI.—*continued.*

TABLE 2.—The following TABLE furnishes an Analysis of the Expenses.

	Amount.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Cost per Train Mile.	Cost per Mile open.
Maintenance of Way.	*Rs.*		*Rs. a. p.*	
Engineers' salaries, office establishment, ditto	10,198	2·55	– 1 7	83
Inspectors' and plate-layers' wages	8,114	2·03	– 1 3	66
Travelling expenses	1,282	0·32	– – 2	10
Wages and materials for repairs	35,069	8·00	– 5 7	293
Permanent-way materials renewed	6,760	1·69	– 1 –	55
Total	62,233	15·58	– 9 7	507
Locomotive Department.				
Foremen, enginemen and firemen	29,289	7·35	– 4 6	
Cleaner's wages and watering engine	4,377	1·09	– – 8	
Fuel	23,399	5 85	– 3 7	
Oil, tallow, waste and cleaning materials	3,761	0·94	– – 7	
Total expenses of running	60,826	15·23	– 9 4	
Repairs of engine and tenders	8,738	2·15	– 1 4	
Salary of superintendent and assistant	1,470	0·36	– – 3	
Office expenses	1,885	0·44	– – 4	
Total	72,919	18·22	– 11 3	593
Coaching Expenses.				
Salaries of station masters, clerks and guards	7,371	1·84	– 1 2	
Ditto of ticket superintendent	1,140	0·30	– – 2	
Office expenses	553	0·13	– – 1	
Wages of porters, greasers, &c.	1,330	0·34	– – 2	
Clothing	219	0·04	– – –½	
Oil, grease, waste, &c.	789	0·19	– – 1½	
Total	11,402	2·84	– 1 9	
Repairs to vehicles	2,313	0·58	– – 4	
Total	13,715	3·42	– 2 1	111
Merchandise, Traffic, Expenses.				
Salaries of clerks, guards, &c.	7,013	1·74	– 1 2	
Office expenses	553	0·13	– – 1	
Wages of porters, greasers, &c.	3,586	0·92	– – 6½	
Clothing	219	0·04	– – –½	
Oil, grease, waste, &c.	1,211	0·32	– – 2	
Total	12,582	3·15	– 2 –	
Repairs to vehicles	4,526	1·12	– – 8	
Total	17,108	4·27	– 2 8	139
General Charges.				
Agency and offices expenses	2,202	0·56	– – 4	
Stationery and printing	2,309	0 58	– – 4	
Traffic manager's and assistant's salary	5,259	1·28	– – 10	
Ditto ditto office establishment	7.009	1·74	– 1 2	
Ditto ditto department travelling expenses	1,344	0·35	– – 2½	
Lighting stations	1,346	0·35	– – 2½	
Petty charges	52	0·01	—	
Police, pointsmen, gatekeepers	6,465	1 62	– 1 –	
Electric telegraph	11,714	2·93	– 1 10	
Total	37,700	9·42	– 5 11	

Appendix, No. XI.—*continued.*

The expenses of maintenance of way and works must be considered high, those for the locomotive department satisfactorily low, when the high price of fuel is considered; the general charges unavoidably amount to a high per-centage with a limited traffic.

The following were the permanent way materials renewed during the half year:—

Rails	2
Chairs	808
Fish bolts	138
Pins	16,700
Keys	12,515
Sleepers	393
Iron spikes	1,650

Table 3 exhibits the expenditure on working and upholding locomotive engine and tenders for each half year of 1859 separately, and shows superior economy in the second half year in almost every item.

The subsequent Tables A. and B. are those of the last printed note on the Revenue Account of the Bengal Line, with the results of this line during the half year under review added.

C. J. Hodgson, Captain,
Consulting Engineer to Govt., N. W. Provinces,
Railway Department.

20 June 1860.

Appendix, No. XI.—*continued.*

TABLE 3.—ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE in Working and Upholding Locomotive Engines and Tenders for each Half of the Year 1859.

	Half Year ending 30th June 1859.		Half Year ending 31st Dec. 1859.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*
Total Miles run by Engines	117,610	—	156,381	—
Foremen, Enginemen and Firemen's Wages — Amount	—	24,958 15 10	—	28,274 7 3
Foremen, Enginemen and Firemen's Wages — Per engine mile	—	— 3 4·72	—	— 2 10·71
Cleaners, Cokemen and Watermen's Wages — Amount	—	2,108 10 11	—	2,689 4 5
Cleaners, Cokemen and Watermen's Wages — Per engine mile	—	— — 3·44	—	— — 3·30
Coke consumed	nil	—	nil	—
Coal consumed — Amount	cwt. 325½	397 12 —	cwt. 1,279½	1,564 5 9
Coal consumed — Per engine mile	lbs. 0·3	— — 0·65	lbs. 0·91	— — 1·92
Wood consumed — Amount	cwt. 82,282	19,074 6 5	cwt. 94,187	21,834 9 9
Wood consumed — Per engine mile	lbs. 78·30	— 2 7·12	lbs. 67·45	— 2 2·80
Total Cost of Fuel — Amount	—	19,472 2 5	—	23,398 15 6
Total Cost of Fuel — Per engine mile	—	— 2 7·77	—	— 2 4·72
Oil, Tallow, Waste Wood, for Lighting &c. — Amount	—	3,915 11 4	—	3,761 2 2
Oil, Tallow, Waste Wood, for Lighting &c. — Per engine mile	—	— — 6·30	—	— — 4·61
Total Cost of Working — Amount	—	50,455 8 6	—	58,123 13 5
Total Cost of Working — Per engine mile	—	— 6 10·32	—	— 5 11·36
Repairs to Engines and Tenders:				
Materials — Amount	—	2,993 10 9	—	4,214 4 3
Wages — ditto	—	6,372 11 7	—	4,909 10 4
Total — Amount	—	9,366 6 4	—	9,123 14 7
Total — Per engine mile	—	— 1 3·28	—	— — 11·20
Superintendent's Salary and Office Expenses — Amount	—	2,777 11 9	—	2,846 — —
Superintendent's Salary and Office Expenses — Per engine mile	—	— — 4·53	—	— — 3·49
Total Cost of Working and upholding Engine and Tenders — Amount	—	62,599 11 7	—	70,093 12 —
Total Cost of Working and upholding Engine and Tenders — Per engine mile	—	— 8 6·13	—	— 7 2·05
Repairs to Carriages and Waggons:				
Wages — Amount	—	3,248 4 3·0	—	3,742 3 10
Materials — ditto	—	2,094 15 8	—	1,369 9 5
Stores — ditto	—	359 2 9	—	3,289 8 8
Superintendent's Salary and Office Expenses — Amount	—	660 15 —	—	700 2 —
Total — Amount	—	6,363 5 3	—	9,101 3 11
Total — Per engine mile	—	— — 10·38	—	— — 11·17
Abstract:				
Cost of Working and upholding Engine and Tenders, inclusive of Fuel — Per engine mile	—	— 5 10·36	—	— 4 9·33
Ditto ditto ditto, inclusive of ditto — ditto	—	— 8 6·13	—	— 7 2·05
Ditto of Repairs to Carriages and Waggons — ditto	—	— — 10·38	—	— — 11·17
Total Expense of Locomotive and Carriage Department — ditto	—	— 9 4·51	—	— 8 1·22

Appendix, No. XI.—*continued.*

EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—North Western Provinces Line 123 Miles, from Allahabad to Cawnpore.

Dr. REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Half-Year ending 31st December 1859. *Cr.*

PAYMENTS.						Cost per Mile.			Proportion per Cent. of Working Expenses.	Per-Centage of Revenue.	RECEIPTS.					
To Maintenance of Way and Works:	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			*By Coaching:*		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wages of Inspectors and Assistant Platelayers paid in India	8,114	2	9									First class passengers	1,508	14,635	5	6			
Wages of Inspectors and Assistant Platelayers paid in England	—											Second class passengers	3,596	16,471	10	–			
Travelling expenses	1,282	2	3									Third class passengers	84,564	1,16,433	7	10			
Wages of Sircars, Durwans, Coolies, &c., employed in repairs	34,042	8	7											1,47,540	7	4			
Materials used in repairs of road	1,695	6	9																
Materials used for bridges and stations	231	4	–																
Permanent way materials used for repairs	6,759	12	–																
Freight on articles conveyed for Engineers' Department	—											Parcels and passengers' luggage		23,665	11	9			
Salaries of Engineers, &c.	10,197	9	2½									Live stock		6,733	7	–			
				62,322	13	6½	506	11	–	30·57	15·58	Carriages		2,043	2	6			
To Locomotive Department:												Excess fares		433	12	3			
Salary of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent	1,470	2	7½									Special trains		12,390	8	9			
Office Expenses	1,885	7	5½											1,92,807	1	7			
Enginemen and Firemen's wages paid in India	23,271	13	7½									Deduct:—							
Enginemen and Firemen's wages paid in England	6,016	15	5½										Rs. a. p.						
Wages of Labourers, Cleaners, &c., watering engines, &c.	4,377	4	11									Less overcharges returned	1,306 2 –						
Coal, coke and firewood consumed	23,398	15	6									Compensation for loss of property by fire, &c.	4,620 8 –						
Oil, tallow, waste and cleaning materials	3,761	2	2											5,926	10	–			
Materials for repairs of engines and tenders	4,214	4	3½														1,86,880	7	7
Wages for repairs of engines and tenders	4,523	5	9½																
Stores	—																		
Freight for conveying materials	—																		
Passage for one engine driver to England	—																		
				72,919	2	10¼	592	13	5	35·80	18·22								
Carried forward				1,35,242	–	4¾					33·80						1,86,880	7	7

Appendix, No. XI.—East India Railway Company.—Revenue Account for the Half-year ending 31st December 1859—*continued.*

PAYMENTS.						Cost per Mile.			Proportion per Cent. of Working Expenses.	Per-Centage of Revenue.	RECEIPTS.					
					Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*						
Brought forward - - -					1,35,242	–	4¾	-	-		-	33·80	- - - - - - - - -	- - -	1,86,880	7 7
To Coaching Expenses:	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*										*By Merchandise:*			
Salaries of Station Masters, Clerks and Guards -	7,371	4	10½													
Office expenses - - - - - - -	439	11	5										For 8,92,965 maunds of goods conveyed - - - -	2,03,132 9 –	2,03,132	9 –
Salary of Ticket Superintendent - - -	1,140	–	–													
Wages of Porters, Bearers, Greasers, &c. - -	1,330	8	–													
Clothing - - - - - - - -	219	–	3													
Delivery of parcels - - - - - - -	—															
Oil, grease, waste, &c. - - - - - -	788	12	–													
Stores - - - - - - - - -	113	6	2 8/10													
Repairs of carriages and waggons - - -	1,552	15	4¼													
Wages for repairs of carriages and waggons -	759	12	7													
					13,715	6	8 11/20	111	8	1	6·73	3·42	*By Minerals:*			
To Merchandise Traffic Expenses:																
Salaries of Clerks, Guards, &c. - - -	7,013	3	11½										For 22,920 maunds of coal conveyed - - - - -	1,428 5 4	1,428	5 4
Office expenses - - - - - - -	439	11	5													
Wages of Porters, Greasers, &c. - - -	6,586	1	6													
Clothing - - - - - - - -	219	–	3													
Oil, grease, waste, &c. - - - - - -	1,211	4	–													
Stores - - - - - - - - -	113	6	2 8/10													
Repairs of waggons - - - - - -	3,105	14	8½													
Wages for repairs of waggons - - - -	1,519	9	2¼													
					17,208	3	3 1/20	139	1	5	8·40	4·27				
To General Charges:																
Agent's office expenses - - - - - -	2,201	11	4										By rent of refreshment rooms, and Engine Drivers' bungalows -	—		
Salary of Traffic Manager and Assistant Traffic Manager - - - - - - - -	5,259	–	–													
Salaries of Clerks, &c., in Traffic Manager's office	7,009	–	–													
Travelling expenses, in Traffic Department -	1,343	11	5										Demurrage, and hire of trucks -	6,920 1 6		
Oil for lighting stations, &c. - - - - -	1,346	6	7 6/13													
Petty Miscellaneous Charges - - - -	52	3	1													
Advertisements, printing and stationery, including English tickets - - - - - - -	2,309	1	4										Profit and loss account, understated in Traffic Returns	*Rs.* *a.* *p.* 353 10 –		
Electric telegraph - - - - - - -	11,713	13	7½													
Police { Salaries of Inspectors - *Rs.* 300 – –													And fines and forfeits of wages in Traffic Department -	699 14 1		
Police { Wages, Police, Pointsmen and Gate-keepers - 6,165 3 1																
	6,465	3	1											1,053 8 1		
					37,700	2	6 6/20	306	8	1	18·50	9·42	Transfer fee. - - - -	—	7,973	9 7
					2,03,765	12	10 13/20					50·91				
Balance - - - *Rs.*					1,95,649	2	7 7/20					49·09			3,99,414	15 6

P. K. Sutherland, Chief Accountant.

Cecil Stephenson, Deputy Agent.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Appendix, No. XI.—*continued.*

TABLE A.—DISTRIBUTION of Working Expenses BENGAL SECTION East Indian Railway, showing the relative proportions of each item of Charge, and the ratio of each to the Gross Revenue.

Half-Year ending	Maintenance of Way and Works.		Locomotive Expenses.		Coaching Expenses.		Merchandize Expenses.		General and Sundry Charges.		Totals of Working Expenses.	Totals of Gross Revenue.	Train Mileage.	Gross Earnings per Train Mile.	Ratio of Working Expenses to Revenue.
	Per Cent. of		Per Cent. of		Per Cent. of		Per Cent. of		Per Cent. of						
	Working Expenses.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Revenue.					
											Rs.	*Rs.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Per Cent.*
31st December 1854	11	6	48	30	17	11	- -	- -	24	15	58,005	93,280	- - -	- - -	62
30th June 1855 -	12	9	48	32	22	15	- -	- -	18	12	1,69,143	2,49,842	51,260	4 14 –	68
31st December 1855	14	6	49	20	12	5	5	2	20	9	1,61,405	3,86,367	80,991	5 – 7	42
30th June 1856 -	30	12	42	17	8	3	4	2	16	6	2,06,952	5,10,128	1,13,011	4 10 3	41
31st December 1856	28	12	42	17	9	4	5	2	16	7	2,18,944	5,38,241	1,10,724	4 15 10	41
30th June 1857 -	27	10	44	16	8	3	5	2	16	6	2,63,241	7,01,953	1,61,694	4 10 10	37
31st December 1857	27	10	47	18	10	4	5	2	12	5	2,93,113	7,57,352	1,78,858	4 3 9	38
30th June 1858 -	22	10	40	18	14	6	12	5	13	6	3,91,610	8,84,370	2,38,999	3 11 3	44
31st December 1858	22	10·9	38	19	13	7	15	8	13	7	4,70,693	9,39,549	2,42,158	3 14 1	50
30th June 1859 -	21	·9	40	18	8	4	12	5	13	6	5,89,799	13,14,440	2,92,658	4 7 10	45
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES SECTION, East Indian Railway.															
31st December 1859	30·57	15·58	35·80	18·22	6·73	3·42	8·40	4·27	18·5	9·42	2,03,766	3,99,415	1,03,424	3 13 10	50·91

Appendix, No. XI.—*continued.*

TABLE B.—WORKING RESULTS on the BENGAL SECTION of the East Indian Railway for the Years 1856, 1857, and 1858, and the First Half of 1859 (in English Money).

PERIODS.	Length of Railway open.	Receipts per Mile for			Expenditure per Mile of Railway Open for							Expenditure per Train Mile for						Receipts per Train Mile.
		Passengers.	Goods.	Total.	Maintenance of Way.	Locomotive Carriages.		Traffic Charges.		Police, Pointsmen, Printing, Miscellaneous.	Total.	Maintenance of Way.	Locomotive and Rolling Stock.	Traffic.	Miscellaneous.	Rates and Government Duty.	Total.	On Total Revenue.
						Engines.	Carriages and Waggons.	Coaching.	Merchandize.									
	Miles.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Half-year ending June 1856 - -	121	240	181	421	51	73	4	9	7	27	171	13·29	20·19	4·33	7·09	–	44·90	111·37
Half-year ending December 1856 -	121	240	205	445	51	76	5	11	8	29	180	13·85	21·67	5·32	7·94	–	48·78	119·95
Half-year ending June 1857 - -	121	275	297	572	59	95		10	11	32	207	10·94	17·63	3·92	6·05	–	38·54	106·61
Half-year ending December 1857 -	121	323	295	618	65	114		24	12	29	244	10·4	19·4	5·85	4·60	–	40·25	133·625
Half-year ending June 1858 - -	121	325	384	709	70	130		43	40	4	324	8·40	15·84	10·08	5·04	–	39·36	91·87
Half-year ending December 1858 -	131	323	383	709	78	135		47	52	46	359	10·1	17·6	12·8	7·6	–	46·6	93·1
Half-year ending June 1859 - -	142	359	543	902	87	167		34	49	52	389	10·17	19·47	9·64	6·0	–	45·35	107·79

WORKING RESULTS on the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES SECTION of the East Indian Railway, for the Half-Year ending 31st December 1859.

Half-year ending 31st December 1859 -	123	152	166	318	51	59		11	14	30	165	14·4	16·8	71·3	8·88	–	47·21	92·75

Appendix, No. XII.

STATEMENT showing the Works of Public Utility constructed by Individuals at their own Private Cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces for the Year 1859.

Division.	District.	Name of Individual by whom Constructed.	Description of the Work.	Place where Constructed.	Cost.	Remarks.
					Rs. *a.* *p.*	
Agra - -	Muttra - -	Hossein Ally, Karinda of Raja Pirthee Sing.	Pucca well - -	Mouzah Konae, Pergunnah Areeng - -	150 – –	For the convenience of travellers and others.
		Sister of Sabho, Cloth Merchant -	Ditto - -	Mouzah Junmowtee, Pergunnah Areeng -	200 – –	
		Khoob Chund, Canoongoe of Tehseelee Maat.	Ditto - -	Mouzah Dangolee, Pergunnah Maat - -	400 – –	
		Pundit Motee Lall, Tehseeldar and other subscribers.	Ditto - -	Qusbeh Jutlesur - - - - - - -	300 – –	For the benefit of the public and scholars of the Government schools.
				Total - - - *Rs.*	1,050 – –	
	Agra - -	Gunput Roy, Zemindar - - -	Ditto - -	Nugla Sathul - - - - - - -	150 – –	
		Foujdar Brahmin - - - -	Ditto - -	Samree Mow - - - - - - -	100 – –	
		Sheik Moozuffur Ally - - -	Ditto - -	Mouzah Kukralee - - - - - -	150 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	400 – –	
	Furruckabad -	Doola Roy - - - - - -	Ditto - -	Bhybulpore - - - - - - -	2,000 – –	
		Kooshal Chund and Bujjun Loll -	Ditto - -	Tokah Ghat - - - - - - -	2,000 – –	
		Hazaree Loll - - - - -	Bisrat - -	Ditto - - - - - - - -	25,000 – –	
		Bunsee Loll Sadh - - - -	Pucca well - -	Amaithee - - - - - - - -	50 – –	
		Gopal Sing - - - - - -	Mundur - -	Mouzah Rohala, Pergunnah Mohumdabad -	100 – –	Repaired the Mundur.
		Sada Nund Tewaree - - -	Ditto - -	Mouzah Putree - - - - ditto - -	7,000 – –	
		Mussamut Moonda, wife of Bhowanee Pershaud.	Pucca well - -	Seraee Ghag - - - - - - -	750 – –	
		Harmund Rae Chooreewalla - -	Pucca road - -	From Gunga Durwaza to Bagh Kunnoo Loll -	4,500 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	41,400 – –	
	Mynpoory -	Mussamut Meeree - - - -	Pucca well - -	On the road to Etawah - - - -	60 – –	
		Chowdree Luchmun Sing and Utaf Hosein.	A bridge - -	Kurraslee - - - - - - -	200 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	260 – –	
	Etawah - -	Imam Bux, Glass Maker - -	Pucca well - -	Juswuntnuggur - - - - - -	300 – –	
	Etah - -	- - - - - - - - -	None - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	—	
				Grand Total - - - *Rs.*	43,410 – –	

Appendix, No. XII.—STATEMENT showing the Works of Public Utility constructed by Individuals at their own Private Cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Name of Individual by whom Constructed.	Description of the Work.	Place where Constructed.	Cost.	REMARKS.
					Rs. *a.* *p.*	
ALLAHABAD -	Cawnpore -	Nazuf Allee - - - - - -	Pucca well - -	On the Calpee and Etawah road - - -	1,050 – –	
		Thakoor - - - - - -	Ditto - -	At Mouzah Bagpore, on the Russoolabad road	150 – –	
		Mussamut Garib Faqueerun - -	Ditto - -	At Russoolabad - - - - - -	100 – –	
		Parag Chowdree - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - - - -	125 – –	
		Jussa - - - - - -	Ditto - -	At Mouzah Rujjoo - - - - -	100 – –	
		Mohar Mull - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - Galoo - - - - -	125 – –	
		Kooman Sing - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - Alipore - - - - -	100 – –	
		Badhee Lall - - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - Sheorajpore - - - -	250 – –	
		Buldeen Missir - - - -	Pucca tank - -	Ditto - Sebussoo - - - - -	Not completed.	
		Bhowani Sing - - - - -	Kucha tank - -	At Husnapore - - - - - -	25 – –	
		Budloo - - - - - -	Ditto - -	At Mouzah Jewlee - - - - -	500 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	2,525 – –	
Futtehpore -		Dabee Deen Sonar - - -	Pucca well - -	Mohulla Chundrana, City Futtehpore - -	200 – –	
		Lalla Malee - - - - -	Ditto - -	Mohulla Peerumpore - ditto - - -	150 – –	
		Goorwa Aheer - - - -	Ditto - -	Mouzah Daroopore, Pergunnah ditto - -	125 – –	
		Doodeh Brahmin - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Dhurrendaspore, Pergunnah Khaya -	200 – –	
		Mehurban Sing - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Dawadmae - - - - ditto - -	300 – –	
		Suktoo Looneea - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Taksara - - - - ditto - -	175 – –	
		Oomra Sing - - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Hussunpore Eckerera ditto - -	150 – –	
		Munnoo Aheer - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Eradutpore - - - ditto - -	100 – –	
		Bulram Dass - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Mujhtee Bagh - - *ditto* - -	100 – –	
		Gokool Brahmin - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Edabad, Pergunnah Hutgaon - -	50 – –	
		Sheikh Mukdoom Bux - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Gopaulpore Talubee - ditto - -	150 – –	
		Fyez Bux - - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Mukree Mow - - - ditto - -	225 – –	
		Chitna Aheer - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Edabad - - - - - ditto - -	60 – –	
		Hursuhaee Zemindar - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Hurreerampore Khentah, ditto - -	250 – –	
		Thakoordeen - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Doondroe Kullan - - ditto - -	100 – –	
		Mehee Moorai - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Kusraon - - - - - ditto - -	40 – –	
		Bhunwa Moorai - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Kusraon - - - - - ditto - -	40 – –	
		Boura Moorai - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Doolapore, Pergunnah Ghazeepore -	80 – –	
		Thakoordeen - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Hydabad - - - ditto - -	96 – –	
		Dabeedeen - - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Kurheea - - - ditto - -	50 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	2,641 – –	

	Banda	Chaabnauth, Lumberdar	Pucca well	In Mouzah Soonrehee, Pergunnah Simonee	200 – –	
		Bustee Brahmin	Ditto	In Mouzah Jumwara - - ditto	125 – –	
		Nundram	Ditto	In Mouzah Ulleeah - - - ditto	120 – –	
		Dhunnee	Ditto	Near Mouzah Kairee, Pergunnah Ongasee	60 – –	
		Matadeen	Ditto	In Mouzah Chukoom, Pergunnah Tirohan	225 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	730 – –	
	Allahabad	Moonshee Abdool Hakeem	A small bridge	Mouzah Rouza Syef Khan Choura Adil Khan, *alias* Gazeereeapore, Pergunnah Kurra	700 – –	
		Narain Sing	Pucca well	Soondurpore, Pergunnah Barra	100 – –	
		Debeedeen Bunyah	Ditto	Mouzah Malack Buttoo, Pergunnah Nawabgunge	400 – –	
		Ram Gholam Aheer	Ditto	Chuck Nundoo, Pergunnah Mah	75 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	1,275 – –	
				GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	7,171 – –	
N	BENARES	Azimghur — Ram Sahai Sing	Pucca well	Mouzah Pepree	75 – –	
		Bukkus Koeree	Ditto	Ditto Kazeepore	50 – –	
		Lalla Heera Loll	Ditto	Ditto Kazee	60 – –	
		Mirza Syfur Beg	Ditto	Ditto Telehra	50 – –	
		Sheikh Zuhoor	Ditto	Ditto Busuhee	50 – –	
		Jaipal Tewaree	Ditto	Ditto Jawar	60 – –	
		Soorsee Sing	Ditto	Ditto Sydpore	80 – –	
		Sheogum Doss Putwaree	Kutcha tank	Ditto Suleempore	500 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	925 – –	
	Jounpore	Saheb Ram and Chunder Ram Agurwalla.	Pucca well, with platform.	Ditto Puthar	563 11 3	On the direct road from this to Azimghur.
		Ram Churn Sonar	Ditto	Ditto Choorsur	225 – –	
		Zubbur Sing	Ditto	Ditto Sounda	125 – –	
		Dendyal Sing	Ditto	Ditto Sounda	125 – –	
		Banee Sing	Ditto	Ditto Sounda	50 – –	
		Munsa Kooree	Ditto	Ditto Amaeen Khoord	200 – –	
		Buddoo Kuhoar	Ditto	Ditto Amaeen Khoord	200 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	1,488 11 3	
	Mirzapore	Setaram Doss	Dhurmsala	Budlee Ghat	1,000 – –	
		Pursun Kuout	Well and temple	Mouzah Kutka	150 – –	
		Muhunt Jairam Ghur	One pond	Close to Ushtboja	10,000 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	11,150 – –	

Appendix, No. XII.—STATEMENT showing the Works of Public Utility constructed by Individuals at their own Private Cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Name of Individual by whom Constructed.	Description of the Work.	Place where Constructed.	Cost.	REMARKS.
					Rs. *a.* *p.*	
Benares—*continued*	Benares	Mussamut Boodhea	Pucca well	Bhudonee	200 – –	
		Nobinchunder Mookerjee	Ditto	Tilbhundessur	500 – –	
		Elahee Bux	Ditto	Mohulla Oudh	600 – –	
		Gujadhur Hulwaee	One Kutcha tank	Mirza Morad	800 – –	
		Bechoo Sing	Ditto	Khujoorie	500 – –	
		Chotoo Loll Koree	One Kutcha well	Sagoonha	35 – –	
		Punchum Loll Koree	Ditto	Putteeah	25 – –	
		Bissoondyal Koree	Ditto	Buboree	25 – –	
		Judhoo Koree	Ditto	Ditto	25 – –	
		Gurub Ghur Goshain	Pucca well	Bhunda	150 – –	
		Gunga Kulwar	Ditto	Nyar	500 – –	
		Shew Narain Kulwar	Ditto	Ditto	150 – –	
		Kewulpershaud	Ditto	Hurdassepoor	80 – –	
		Phoorwan Doobey	Ditto	Purajur	100 – –	
		Kaloo Goshain	Ditto	Bissain	100 – –	
		Jummenee Kulwarin	Ditto	Sheopore	400 – –	
		Salik Hulwaee	Ditto	Buboora	75 – –	
		Gunjum Missir	Ditto	Chemai	100 – –	
		Ajnoo Sonar	Ditto	Surai Bullova	100 – –	
		Choonee Loll	Ditto	Hussumpore	300 – –	
				Total Rs.	4,765 – –	
	Ghazeepore	Khakee Gooshain	Tank	Beyria	250 – –	Opposite the high road from Ghazeepore to Chupra.
				GRAND TOTAL Rs.	18,578 11 3	
MEERUT	Dehra Dhoon					
	Seharunpore					
	Mozuffernugger	Namnath, Mahajun of Kyrana	Pucca well	At Khyrana on the Jhinjam road, near the Seetha Temple	200 – –	
		Dewwuna, Mahajun of Mouzah Hungoo Kheree.	Ditto	At Hungoo Kheree, the village site	200 – –	
				Total Rs.	400 – –	

	Meerut - -	Nam Solvoy Brahmin - - -	Pucca well - -	Near the encamping ground at Mhow - -	200 – –	For the benefit of the public.
		Musst. Mookhia Bhutiaree - -	Pucca and Kutcha Serai.	At Ghurnmokhteesur - - - - -	200 – –	
		Tara Chund Buneea - - -	Pucca Dhurmsala -	Ditto - - - - - - - -	600 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	1,000 – –	
	Bolundshuhur -	Sookhanund - - - - - -	Pucca ghat - -	Khoorja in the Rajbeeha - - - -	100 – –	
	Ally Gurh -	Kaishee Loll, Khialee Ram, and Baseleo of Atrowlee.	A garden - -	On the road to Nam Ghat - - - -	60 – –	
		Kishen Loll of ditto - - -	Ditto - -	On the road from Furruckabad to Delhi -	25 – –	
		Gyram, Goldsmith of Rhye - -	A Pucca well, a Dhurmsala, and garden.	Khoorja to Muttra - - - - - -	700 – –	
		Purshadee Loll, Choroowala of Hattrass	A Pucca Dhurmsala	On the road from Hattrass to Muttra - -	700 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	1,485 – –	
				GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	2,985 – –	
N. 2	ROHILCUND - - Bijnour - -	Hunmuth - - - - - -	Pucca well - -	Mouzah Mohomedabad - - - -	300 – –	
		Mungel Sein Zemindar - - -	Ditto - -	Mouzah Rurzunpore - - - - -	300 – –	
		Laljee - - - - - - -	Ditto - -	Qusba Mugeena - - - - - -	127 – –	
		Nurput Mohur Sing - - -	Ditto - -	Mouzah Sundullapore - - - - -	400 – –	
		Dhurm Doss - - - -	Ditto - -	Mouzah Begumpore, Shadi - - - -	800 – –	
		Nithanund Ramanund - - -	Ditto and Shewala	Qusbah Bijnour - - - - - -	1,000 – –	
		Manoolla - - - - - -	Pucca well - -	Mouzah Moondea Dhunsi - - - -	150 – –	
		Collector's and magistrate's Amla Syud Ahmud Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Meer Torab Ally, Deputy Collector.	Bridge - - -	On road to Jubbulpore - - - -	150 – –	
		Gyanoo and Roop Chund - -	Well - - -	Roshunpore - - - - - - -	350 – –	
		Seeta Ram - - - - - -	Ditto - -	Tirssoon - - - - - - - -	250 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	3,827 – –	
	Mooradabad -	Mendhoo Khan - - - - -	Pucca well - -	Mohulla Chotee Numdi, in the town of Mooradabad - - - - - - -	150 – –	
		Widow of Kazee Ahmed Ally -	Ditto - -	Close to the Karwar Serai - ditto - -	125 – –	
		Luchmun - - - - - -	Ditto - -	Mohulla Asalutpore - - ditto - -	125 – –	
		Chumars - - - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - ditto - -	100 – –	
		Hursook - - - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto, Deendarpoora - - ditto - -	125 – –	
		Imamooddeen, watchmaker - -	Ditto - -	Ditto, Nai Bustee - - ditto - -	50 – –	
		Gokul and Golaher - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto, Kayerah - - ditto - -	125 – –	

Appendix, No. XII.—STATEMENT showing the Works of Public Utility constructed by Individuals at their own Private Cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Name of Individual by whom Constructed.	Description of the Work.	Place where Constructed.	Cost.	REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.	
Rohilcund—*cont^d.*	Mooradabad — *continued.*	Mohomed Tukee	Pucca well	Mohulla Faizgunge, in the town of Mooradabad	50 – –	
		Shaik Khoda Bux	Ditto	Ditto, Kazee Tolah - ditto	125 – –	
		Radha Kishen	Ditto	Ditto, Peer Serai - ditto	250 – –	
		A Brahmin's widow	Ditto	Ditto - - - ditto	200 – –	
		Koondun Loll	Ditto	Ditto - - - ditto	200 – –	
		Koosalee	A pucca building for the accommodation of travellers.	Ditto, Kanoongoe - ditto	200 – –	
				Pergunnah Amroha:		
		Ram Suhaie	Pucca well	In the town of Amroha	250 – –	
		Jowahir Loll	Ditto	- - Ditto	150 – –	
		Bishen Sing	Ditto	At Mouzah Jour Kerah	200 – –	
		Syud Nuzur Ally	Ditto	Ditto, Fazilpore	125 – –	
				Pergunnah Billaree:		
		Bhog Chund	Pucca well	At Qusbah Seondara	300 – –	
		Motee Ram	Ditto	At Mouzah Bulkunpore	325 – –	
		Murva Ram Putwaree	Ditto	Ditto, Reath	204 – –	
		Balkishen Akber	Ditto	At Kusbah Seondara	125 – –	
		Pursootum Zemindar	Shewala and Dhurmsala.	At Mouzah Hurourah	500 – –	
		Radhey and Kishen Loll	Pucca well	At Seharee Malah	200 – –	
		Chidda Loll Brahmin	Ditto	- - Ditto	100 – –	
		Bunseedhur	Ditto	At Mouzah Russoolpore, Kailee	200 – –	
				Pergunnah Hussunpore:		
		Koonj Beharee Loll	Dhurmsala	At Mouzah Russoolpore, Kailee	1,000 – –	
				Pergunnah Thacoordowara:		
		Munnoo Muar	Pucca well	At Mouzah Soorjun Nujjur	100 – –	
		A Female of the Chown Caste	Ditto	- - Ditto	200 – –	
		Raja Goorshai	Ditto	- - Ditto	250 – –	
		Gerdharee Loll Brahmin	Ditto	- - Ditto	200 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	6,254 – –	
Budaon			Nil.			

	Bareilly - -	Dal Chund - - - - -	Pucca well - -	Mouzah Dundeen, Pergunnah Beesulpore -	200	–	–
		Koonjbeharee Loll - - -	Ditto - -	Deoreeah - - - - - - -	200	–	–
		Gopal Ram - - - - -	Ditto - -	Roopapore - - - - - - -	300	–	–
		Nith Ram - - - - -	Ditto - -	Bahmrowlee - - - - - -	300	–	–
		Bindrabun - - - - -	Ditto - -	Pilleebheet - - - - - -	100	–	–
		Abdool Ruhman Khan - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - - - -	40	–	–
		Luchmun - - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - - - -	125	–	–
		Kunhya Loll - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - - - -	80	–	–
		Chote Loll - - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - - - -	200	–	–
		Pran Sookh - - - - -	Ditto - -	Mouza Aturchundi, Pergunnah Amlee - -	800	–	–
		Budroodeen (Tehseeldar) - -	Serai (Kutcha) -	Goorgaon - - - - - - -	100	–	–
		Choonnee - - - - -	Pucca well - -	Burhampore, Pergunnah Krore - - -	110	–	–
		Chida - - - - - -	Ditto - -	Toorkemah - - - - - -	50	–	–
		Neaz Ally - - - - -	Ditto - -	Beharpore - - - - - -	45	–	–
		Gunga Pershaud - - - -	Ditto - -	Tehseeldaree at Crore - - - - -	150	–	–
				Total - - - *Rs.*	2,800	–	–
	Shajehanpore -	Jowahir Brahman - - - -	Pucca well - -	Mouza Rowtapore Kullan - - - - -	50	–	–
		Gend Sing Thakoor - - -	Ditto - -	Mouza Tundolah - - - - - -	100	–	–
		Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - -	Mouza Goorgeea - - - - - -	100	–	–
		Amrith Lall Kaith - - -	Ditto - -	Qusbah Kholar - - - - - -	50	–	–
		Kureem Oollah Khan - - -	Serai (Kutcha) -	Qusbah Tilhar - - - - - - -	51	–	–
				Total - - - *Rs.*	351	–	–
				Grand Total - - - *Rs.*	13,232	–	–
Kumaon - -	Kumaon - -	Budri Dass Achari - - -	Dhurmsala - -	Bhud Kote - - - - - - -	130	–	–
		Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - -	Bowha Kedar - - - - - -	125	–	–
		Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - -	Bhikya Sain - - - - - -	150	–	–
		Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - -	Pina Kote - - - - - - -	145	–	–
		Lutchman Patty Joshee - -	Ditto - -	Mohan - - - - - - - -	150	–	–
		Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - -	Kunteeah Ghat - - - - - -	96	8	–
		Goojanund Dhunkhola - - -	Ditto - -	Munurs - - - - - - - -	96	8	–
		Permanund - - - - -	Road - - -	Near Aina Utkoolee - - - - -	30	–	–
		Oodusee - - - - -	Dhurmsala - -	Pal Bilon - - - - - - -	300	–	–
				Toonyas - - - - - - -	300	–	–
				Total - - - *Rs.*	1,523	–	–

Appendix, No. XII.—STATEMENT showing the Works of Public Utility constructed by Individuals at their own Private Cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

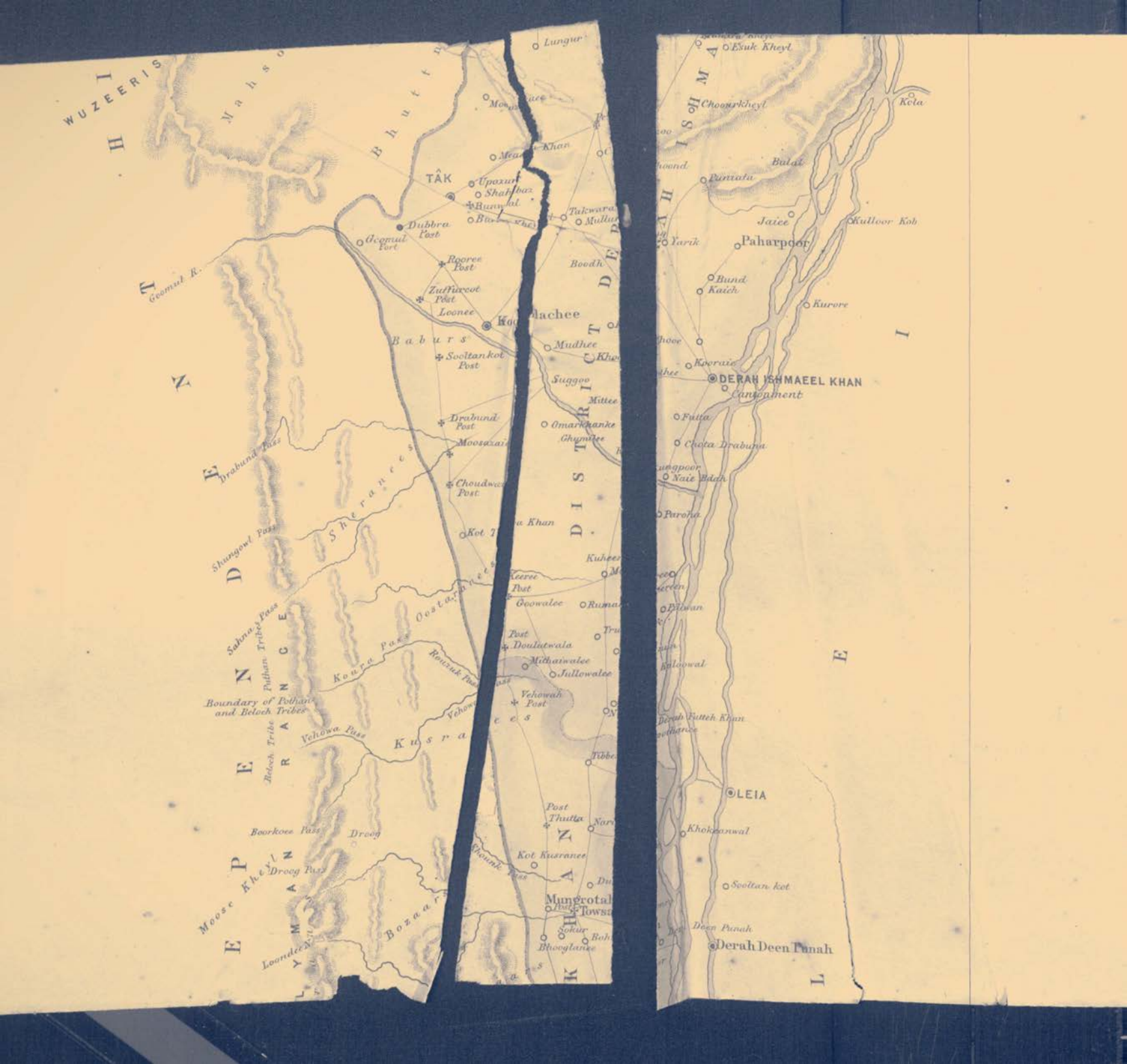
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Name of Individual by whom Constructed.	Description of the Work.	Place where Constructed.	Cost.	REMARKS.
					s. *a.* *p.*	
Kumaon—*cont*^{d} -	Gurhwal - -	Umba Dutt, Sudder Ameen - -	A pucca well and fountain.	Sreenuggur - - - - - - -	250 – –	
		Reejuk Rawul - - - -	Dhurmsala - -	Ditto - - - - - - - -	125 – –	
		Jowla, &c. - - - - -	A small house -	Dophulda, on the road to Hurdwar - -	20 – –	
		Umba Dutt Ghildyal - - -	Ditto - -	Above Aylana village, on the road to Sreenuggur - - - - - - - -	20 – –	
		Jyanund Canoongoe - - -	Dhurmsala - -	Near the Khunda bridge, on the road to Sreenuggur - - - - - - - -	20 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	435 – –	
				GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,958 – –	
GORUCKPORE -	Goruckpore -	Doorga Pershaud - - - - -	Pucca well - -	Kusbah Bansee Khas - - - - - -	125 – –	
		Khatree Goshain - - - - -	Ditto - -	Putree Third - - - - - -	40 – –	
		Sheo Lall Ojha - - - - -	Ditto - -	Nundhooah Munpee - - - - -	40 – –	
		Beshashur and others - - -	Ditto - -	Doolheepore - - - - - -	25 – –	
		Shah Mohomed Ushruf - - -	Ditto - -	Peepra - - - - - - -	35 – –	
		Jehangeer Buksh - - - -	Ditto - -	Hushoureeah - - - - - -	40 – –	
		Purog Pardey - - - - -	Ditto - -	Osra Shahid - - - - - -	40 – –	
		Murubuksh - - - - -	Ditto - -	Mujuhnee Mujaha - - - - -	35 – –	
		Chutturdaree Roy - - - -	Ditto - -	Sunda - - - - - - -	20 – –	
		Seodial - - - - -	Ditto - -	Bowdeh - - - - - - -	40 – –	
		Sheikh Khodabux - - - -	Ditto - -	Sukra Khas - - - - - -	35 – –	
		Marhaee Koormee - - - -	Ditto - -	Jhoongeah - - - - - - -	35 – –	
		Gyapershaud - - - - -	Ditto - -	Shewa Kutoie - - - - - -	50 – –	
		Beshashur Opudhya - - - -	Ditto - -	Pursohna Khoord - - - - -	50 – –	
		Rughoobur Sing - - - -	Ditto - -	Pooneeah - - - - - - -	34 – –	
		Fukeeray Misr - - - - -	Kutcha well - -	Pyna Khoord - - - - - -	15 – –	
		Purbhoodeen Pandey - - -	Ditto - -	Peswa - - - - - - -	18 – –	
		Widow of Dabee Suhoy - -	Pucka well - -	Dhobooa Khorie - - - - -	40 – –	
		Dhunput Roy - - - - -	Ditto - -	Bansgaon Khas - - - - -	150 – –	
		Jokhun Kandoo - - - - -	Ditto - -	Kotha - - - - - - -	50 – –	
		Omrao Naik - - - - -	Ditto - -	Bhulooan - - - - - - -	50 – –	
		Ditto - - - - -	Kutcha tank -	Ditto - - - - - - -	200 – –	
		Sheodial Pandey - - - -	Pucka well - -	Ossopar - - - - - - -	50 – –	
		Purshun Aheer - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - - - -	50 – –	
		Bowhaneedeen Aheer - - -	Kutcha tank -	Jalouna - - - - - - -	200 – –	
		Ghoomur Loll - - - - -	Pucka well - -	Hoondra - - - - - - -	60 – –	
		Shewnundun Roy - - - -	Ditto - -	Gola Bazaar - - - - - -	50 – –	
		Bhugta Kulwar - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - - - -	80 – –	

		Sheololl Sing	Two kutcha tanks	Tola Sahruhree	1,000 – –	
		Ramnawaz Loll	One kutcha tank	Shekarpore	300 – –	
		Nund Loll Doobey	Pucka well	Dhalighur	70 14 3	
		Buchoo Sing	Ditto	Suraya	75 8 –	
		Rujaee Ram	Ditto	Bampore	50 8 –	
		Ditto	Ditto	Demree	49 12 –	
		Ramsurun Ram	Ditto	Ditto	59 – –	
		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	49 8 –	
		Ubheman Roy	Ditto	Khurungpore	40 – –	
		Dahree Khan	Ditto	Kuberpore	40 8 –	
		Muhung Hulwaee	Ditto	Belwa	40 4 –	
		Dooneea Aheer	Ditto	Tawukulpore	31 8 –	
		Loontoo Doss	Ditto	Surseea	40 4 –	
		Jugdeep Tewaree	Ditto	Poomeea	75 12 –	
		Sudophul	Ditto	Deoria Ramnath	25 8 –	
		Oochal Randoo	Ditto	Surput	30 – –	
		Masay Dobey	Ditto	Koona	30 – –	
				Grand Total Rs.	3,665 14 3	
Jubbulpore	Dumoh	Zalim Sing	Baoli or well	Khoja Kheree	225 – –	Made near the Dumoh road, for travellers.
		Permanund Lumberdar	Pucca baoli	Murriah Nursingpore	150 – –	- - ditto.
		Thakoor Bahadoor Sing	Pucca well	Pathoria	100 – –	Outside the village of Pathoria, near the road.
		Thakoor Sookloll	Pucca ghat, made of stone.	Bansah	80 – –	Outside the village of Bansah, near the road.
		Thakoor Maun Sing	Pucca ghat, made in old well.	Ditto	60 – –	Outside the village of Bansah, for the use of travellers.
		Dewan Oomrao Sing	Well, made of stone	Mowar	80 – –	Near the road.
		Subsook Kachee	Ditto	Bhat Khamooreeah	40 – –	Near the village of Bhut Khamooreeah.
		Kooer Umroop Sing	Baoli, made of stone	Bhujjeah	80 – –	Near the village of Bhujjeah.
		Lutchmun Lodhee	Well, made of stone	Majgoawna	30 – –	Near the village of Majgoawna.
				Total Rs.	845 – –	
	Jubbulpore		None.	—	—	
	Mundla		Ditto.	—	—	
	Seonee	Gunnoo Malgoozar	Pucca well	Jam Pergunnah Kuttinggie	80 – –	
		Sago Malgoozar	Ditto	Wara Pergunnah Kuttinggie	65 – –	
				Total Rs.	145 – –	

Appendix, No. XII.—STATEMENT showing the Works of Public Utility constructed by Individuals at their own Private Cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Name of Individual by whom Constructed.	Description of the Work.	Place where Constructed.	Cost.	REMARKS.
					Rs. *a.* *p.*	
Jubbulpore—*contd.*	Hoshungabad -	Alumchund Dewan - - -	Pucca well - -	Mouza Gunera - - - - - - -	500 – –	
		Deojee Malgoozar - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Chouraluet - - - - -	200 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	700 – –	
	Baitool - -	- - - - - - - -	None.	—	—	
	Nursingpore -	- - - - - - - -	*Ditto.*	—	—	
				GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,690 – –	
JHANSIE - -	Hameerpore -	Ishoree Doss Lodhee - - -	A well - - -	Pergunnah Roat Barolee - - - -	16 – –	
		Koonbeharee Brahmin - - -	Ditto - -	- - Ditto - - - - - -	275 – –	
		Buldeo Marwaree - - - -	Ditto - -	Pergunnah Soomainpore, Mouzah Bobltine -	250 – –	
		Alum Sing Pachourie - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - Mohoba - ditto - Contia -	125 – –	
		Kulloo Lumberdar - - -	Ditto - -	- - Ditto - - ditto - Chanpoora -	125 – –	
		Chutarey Lodhey - - - -	Ditto - -	- - Ditto - - - ditto - -	150 – –	
		Kunhye Pulleedar - - -	Ditto - -	Pergunnah Mohoba, Mouzah Chundpoora -	125 – –	
		Purmola - - - - -	Ditto - -	- - Ditto - - - Chickpoice -	15 – –	
		Bhugwandas - - - -	Ditto - -	- - Ditto - - - Mohoba - -	150 – –	
		Saduria Rungrez - - - -	Ditto - -	- - Ditto - - - ditto - -	50 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	1,281 – –	
	Jhansie - -	Subdul - - - - - -	A pucca well -	Burpoor - - - - - - -	400 – –	
		Pershadee - - - - -	Ditto - -	In the centre of the village of Jaloun - -	214 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	614 – –	
	Jaloun - -	Sheeachurn - - - - -	A well - - -	About half way between Oorgaon and Jaloun on the side of the main road - - -	100 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	100 – –	
				GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,995 – –	

RETURN.—EAST INDIA. (MORAL PROGRESS &c.)
Latitude of Peshawur Fort 34° 0' 47"
Longitude of Peshawur Fort 71° 30' 42"
JULLALAB
ZOORMUT
KOOR
BAJOUR
UPPER MOMUND
SWAT
Bunei
Chumla
YOOSUFZIES
HUSTNUGOUR
HOTI
Murdan
DISTRICT PESHAWUR
Nuwsherah
PESHAWUR
LOWER MOMUNU
ATTOCK
Hazro
Campbellpoor
KOHAT
AKORE
DISTRICT KOHAT
Sagree
KALABACH
NIAZIS AND MINKIS
Eze Kheyl
BUNNOO
KHOST
Kabul Kheyl
Kamgooram
LL TRIBES
RAWUL PINDEE
RAWUL PINDEE
Murree
Abbottabad
KURREEPOOR
Mozufferabad
KACHAR KHAS
HAZARA
KASHMEER
JHELUM
JHELUM RIVER



WUZEERIS
Mahso
Bhutt
Lungur
Esuk Kheyl
Choourkheyl
Kola
Bulal
Punjafa
Jaiee
Kulloor Kob
Paharpoor
Yarik
Bund Kaich
Kurore
Kooraie
DERAH ISHMAEEL KHAN
Cantonment
Futta
Chota Drabuna
Naie Edah
Paroha
Kaloowal
Derah Futteh Khan
LEIA
Khokeanwal
Sooltan kot
Deen Punah
Derah Deen Punah
TÂK
Upazur
Shahbaz
Dubbra Post
Goomul Port
Rooree Post
Zuffurcot Post
Loonee
Goomul R.
Babur s
Sooltankot Post
Drabund Post
Moosazai
Choudwa Post
Drabund Pass
Shungowl Pass
Sheranees
Kot T
Sahna Pass
Pathan Tribes
Koura Pass
Oostaranees
Boundary of Pothan and Beloch Tribes
Beloch Tribe
Vehowa Pass
Kusranees
Boorkoee Pass
Droog
Droog Pass
Moose Kheyl
Loondee
Bozaars
Takwara
Mullur
Boodh
Mudhee
Suggoo
Mittee
Omarkhanke
Ghumilee
Kuheer
Keeree Post
Goowalee
Post Doulutwala
Mithaiwalee
Jullowalee
Vehowah Post
Post Thutta
Kot Kusranee
Shounk Pass
Mungrotal
Towsa
Sokur
Bhooglanee
DISTRICT DEP
KHAN
ISHMA
EPENDENT
LYMAN RANGE

MOOLTAN
MOZUFFURGURH
DERAH GHAZEE KHAN
Khangurh
CHENAB Rs
SUTLUJ Rs
BAHAWULPOOR
BHAWULPOOR
MOZUFFURGHUR
DISTRICT DERAH GHAZEE
Jampoor
Kotlah Mooglan
Hurrund Fort
Kohu Pass
Dragul Mt
Marree Mountain
Chachur Pass
Lisharee
Loonds
Drigree Post
Hajeepoor
Futtehpoor Post
Mahommedpoor Post
Rajunpoor
Drishuks
ASNEE
MITHUN KOTE
Moorghall
Post
Bhundowallee Fort
Pojhan
Kin or Kurrun
Shum Plain
Gehundaree Mountain
Boogtees
Murees
Lehree Fort
Keewalee ka Kote
Shahwallee
Mithre
Kushmor
Kushmor B.P.
Lehree Boundary Pillar
Boundary Pillar
To Kaumea Post
INDUS R.
Lugarees
Khosahs
Qadur
Yaroo
Pir Adil
Vuddere
Cantonment
Guggoo
Paiga
Kot Chootah
Manah
Lungrawn
Sheroo
Hussan
Gunge Post
Kotlah Mooglan
Faxulpoor
Besunka Kottah
Shikapoor
Agulpoor
Goorehane
Muzarees

SKETCH MAP

OF THE

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

OF THE

PUNJAB

SCALE OF 16 MILES TO THE INCH.

This Sketch Map has been prepared by the undersigned at the request of the Lieut.' Governor of the Punjab, and compiled from Captain D.G. Robinson's Survey of Huzara. Major J.T. Walker's Surveys of the Peshawar and Kohat Districts.— Captain H.C. Johnstone's Surveys of the Derah Ghazee Khan and Derah Ishmaeel Khan Districts,— and on the Kabul Kheyl Wuzeeree Expedition,— and the published Map of the Punjab

(Signed) H.C. Johnstone Captain
Surveyor of the Derajat.

CHAPTER XII.

PUNJAB.

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CHAPTER XII.

ANNUAL REPORT on the Administration of the PUNJAB TERRITORIES, for the year 1859-60.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. DURING 1859, peace and order reigned unbroken throughout the Punjab and its dependencies, and the action of the civil courts was uninterrupted.

2. For the whole territory no less than 138,821 original suits were instituted; and of these 14,327 remained undecided at the end of the year. Excluding from the comparison the divisions of Delhi and Hissar, the returns for which were, in 1858, incomplete, 59,043 additional suits were instituted in 1859. It was very well known that the new rule of limitation, reducing the term from six to three years, would come into play in November, and that the creditor must previously sue his debtor or be silent for ever: hence this grand battue of litigation. Moreover, by the proportionate graduation of the cost of law processes, justice—particularly as regards small suits, which form the bulk—had been made much cheaper. And cases of dispossession, more generally excluded than formerly from criminal jurisdiction, had become more numerous in the civil courts.. Much despatch has been used in disposing of this large mass of work. The trials, on an average, were over in 23 days. About one-third of the cases were got rid of by confession of judgment by defendants. About 40 per cent. were decreed in full: 14 per cent. given in favour of defendants: 19 per cent. arranged by razeenamah: seven per cent. dismissed in default and nonsuited. The tehseeldars tried about two-fifths of the cases decided. The average value of each suit was nearly 61 rupees. It is remarkable that the value of suits is less by one-half than in 1858. The per-centage of costs, *Rs.* 5. 3. 5. About eight per cent. of the decisions were given by arbitrators. The new rule regarding the compulsory registration of certain descriptions of bonds has increased the number annually registered from 225 to 1,845; but these are still deeds connected with real property, and no disposition is shown to register simple contracts.

Amount of litigation.

Increased by new rule of limitation.

Duration of suits.

Registration of bonds.

3. It is noticeable, that of decrees given only one-third are executed by means of the courts; the remainder are carried out by the parties themselves. This is considered advantageous, and is employed as an argument against abolishing process fees in the execution of decrees.

4. The reforms introduced by Mr. Thornton during the year were these:

Reforms in law and procedure.

1st. *Reduction of the period of limitation.*—This did not come into operation until late in the year, and its effects are not yet developed; but, judging from past experience, the tendency will be beneficial. Previous to 1856, suits were heard within 12 years, but the period was then reduced to six years in the cases claimed on bonds and accounts. The result was this: it became much easier to judge of the truth of such accounts: many more were discovered to be fabricated or exaggerated, and a larger proportion of the suits founded on them came to be dismissed. Still, it has been thought that the debtor is held at a disadvantage under the six years' rule, and in certain cases the term has been reduced to three years. Such cases include cases relating to debts and accounts, not being partnership accounts, except those arising out of bond or partnership, disputes between master and servant, employer and agent; and in cases relating to marriage betrothal and maintenance; all actions on simple contract not otherwise provided for; and in claims to hereditary fees, and the management of religious institutions. Again, in all cases relating to trespass, nuisance, personal grievance, pre-emption, and caste, the limit has been fixed at three months.

Reduction of the period of limitation.

2d. *The regulation of documentary evidence.*—Nothing certainly can be worse than such evidence is at present; the bonds are of the rudest sort, containing no specific admission of obligation, and often unattested; and the books kept at the pleasure of the creditor, without any check in themselves. Bonds for sums above 50 rupees are therefore now required to be registered, either at the tehseel or zillah courts, and accounts to comprehend both a ledger and day book, models of which have been circulated. The people are very illiterate, and the innovation is rather a bold one. "These new rules," says Mr. Thornton, "though every means has been taken to promulgate them, can hardly yet be said to be realised by the people, and some little difficulty will be found in getting people to make use of registration, and it may be advisable to make endeavour to increase the number of

Regulation of documentary evidence.

registry officers; and a change so important cannot be expected to be introduced without considerable passive resistance; but if persevered in it will, I have no doubt, lead to a decrease of litigation and a greater certainty of decrees." If the measure is successful, it will act as an incentive to education, which will be probably taken advantage of in our rural schools, now under the control of the district officers.

Graduation of the cost of serving processes.

3d. *Graduation of the cost of serving processes.*—This change was suggested by the severity with which costs fell proportionately on suits for small sums. The charge was an average one, viz., 12 annas per process in the district courts, and eight in those of the tehseeldars. The new scale creates an *ad valorem* tax on the amount in litigation, at the rate of 2 ½ per cent., the same as the institution fee. Under this scheme a surplus of about one lakh of rupees has accrued to Government. It was proposed, consequently, that all process fees chargeable for the execution of decrees should be abolished. But it was feared that the abolition might have the effect of discouraging the adjustment of decrees out of court, which at present takes place to a large extent. It was preferred, therefore, to commute these fees to an *ad valorem* tax of one per cent. As an experiment, the surplus which has already accrued will be devoted to the payment for additional assistance to the tehseeldars in places where the civil work is very heavy.

Sale of hereditary land in execution of decrees.

5. During 1859 only twenty-seven applications were made to the courts for the sale of ancestral land in execution of decrees of court. Of these nine only were sanctioned. In sixteen cases the land was made over for a fixed period to the creditor with ultimate reversion to the debtor. This process (suggested originally by his Excellency the Viceroy) appears to be very much in unison with native custom; mortgages being as frequent as sales are rare. The Commissioner of Delhi (Mr. Brandreth) attributes the rarity of applications for the sale of land in satisfaction of decrees to the operation of the Punjab pre-emption rules, which he thinks depreciate the selling price, and render it more profitable to the money-lender to retain the land under mortgage until it is redeemed by the debtor. He would wish to see agricultural debtors put in a position to escape from their embarrassments by means of insolvency laws.

Record of proceedings in English by the presiding officers.

6. Proceedings continue to be recorded in English by the presiding officers; and the general opinion appears to be that, with practice, the labour is by no means so excessive as to outweigh the many acknowledged advantages of this method of record.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Reported crime.

7. The year 1859 is the first for which statistics of crime, embracing the Punjab and its dependencies, are forthcoming. They show that, in all, 46,918 crimes were reported, being one offence to 324 persons. Of these, 23,692, or one to 641 persons, are classed as heinous, and 23,226 as minor. Leaving out the Delhi and Hissar divisions (the returns

Increase of crime.

for which, for 1858, were not complete), it is shown that there was an increase of 658 heinous, and a decrease of 303 minor offences. Murders were more numerous by 11; in the Peshawur district alone, 43 were committed. No case of thuggee was reported; and robberies of all kinds, attended with murder, decreased. But cases of wounding, with intent to murder, rose by 17, principally in the Peshawur district. Crimes of the second degree of atrocity also somewhat increased. Culpable homicides were more frequent by 11 cases. Aggravated robberies rose in number, though in a less degree. There were 38 additional cases of aggravated assault; 10 of administering poisonous drugs; 41 of rape; 5 of incest; and 26 of unnatural crime. Amongst crimes of the third degree of atrocity, arson increased by 30 cases; simple dacoities by 7; simple thefts were about the same as in 1858; the ratio of cattle thefts to other crimes increased; highway robberies diminished by 10, and burglaries by 196. In the fourth class of heinous crimes there was an addition of 390 cases under the head of "adultery;" but formerly many of these cases were classed under the denomination of "abduction." Now, owing to a change in the law, which admits of their prosecution in the District Criminal Courts, charges of adultery are more frequent. Cases of coining and forgery have considerably fallen off. Minor offences call for no remark; there is no noticeable variation in number.

Comparative amount of crime.

8. The subjoined Statement shows the comparative amount of crime for four years, commencing with 1856:—

1. Year.	2. 1st Class of Atrocity.	3. 2d Class of Atrocity.	4. 3d Class of Atrocity.	5. 4th Class of Atrocity.	6. Total of heinous Offences.	7. Minor Offences.	8. Grand Total.	
1856 -	199	542	18,220	2,425	21,384	19,020	40,404	
1857 -	195	560	17,876	2,258	20,889	17,512	38,401	
1858 -	230	541	17,457	1,503	19,731	20,328	40,059	
1859 -	238	681	17,555	1,915	20,389	20,025	40,414	Exclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions.
1859 -	265	792	20,273	2,362	23,692	23,226	46,918	Inclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions.

9. Out

9. Out of 46,918 cases reported, 35,694 were brought to trial; and of these 12,905, or rather more than half the number reported, involved heinous charges, on account of which 22,364 persons were apprehended, 13,263 convicted, and 7,879 acquitted. Including minor offences, altogether 47,580 persons were convicted, and 7,879 acquitted. In the following table some of the ordinary comparative tests are applied:— Its detection.

	1859.	1858.
Proportion of cases brought to trial to cases reported - -	75·86	74·54
Proportion of persons acquitted to the number tried - -	25·91	31·08
Proportion of stolen property recovered - - - -	27·50	29·39

10. On the whole, 1859 shows a fair degree of success. It may be added that the sentences of the district courts have less frequently been reversed in appeal.

11. There were 56 capital punishments; 83 persons were imprisoned for life; 24 for periods exceeding 12 years. Only 1,225 were committed to the sessions courts—a remarkably small number compared with former years, and attributable to the extended powers of the magisterial tribunals. Its punishment.

12. Illustrative of the practical effect of the changes in the law on punishments ordered by the district courts, the following statement is subjoined:— Effect of changes in penal law on punishments ordered by district courts.

	Actual Punishments Inflicted.										Detail of Columns 1 to 4.				
Year.	1. Imprisoned simple.	2. Ditto with fine.	3. Ditto with flogging.	4. Ditto with fine and flogging.	5. Fined simple.	6. Flogged simple.	7. Fined and flogged.	8. Suspended or dismissed.	9. Security or recognisance.	10. Total.	11. Imprisoned above two years.	12. Ditto one to two years.	13. Ditto from six months to one year.	14. Ditto six months and under.	15. Total.
Exclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions:—															
1858 - -	6,902	496	339	30	22,134	3,455	26	1,072	2,761	37,215	1,365	1,212	1,699	3,491	7,767
1859 - -	2,355	1,233	1,009	1,706	25,183	2,832	686	791	5,709	41,504	275	1,038	1,330	3,660	6,303
Difference -	minus 4,547	plus 737	plus 670	plus 1,676	plus 3,049	minus 623	plus 660	minus 281	plus 2,948	plus 4,289	minus 1,090	minus 174	minus 369	plus 169	minus 1,464

The number of persons acquitted was about one-fourth of those put on their trial.

13. Original trials occupied, on an average, nine days in cases in which the police were employed, and seven days otherwise. Sessions trials averaged 17 days. Duration of trials.

14. Out of 90,975 witnesses, 81,224 were detained only one day. Detention of witnesses.

15. On the whole, therefore, it may be asserted that the penal law has been efficiently administered. If there has been a slight comparative increase of crime, yet a larger proportion has been detected: more cases relatively were brought to trial, and it is shown that, of persons tried, a larger proportion has been convicted. General results.

16. Allusion was made last year to the changes in the criminal law and procedure introduced at the suggestion of Mr. Thornton, the Judicial Commissioner, and some proofs of their actual operation have already been given. The nature of these changes is thus sketched in Mr. Thornton's report for 1859. Changes in law and procedure.

17. "Fine was rendered a universal punishment, and the courts were given a right to recover by distraint and sale. The Deputy Commissioner's power was fixed at 500 rupees on each person, the power of his subordinates being smaller. The Commissioner could fine to the amount of 2,000 rupees, and the Judicial Commissioner to 10,000 rupees on his own authority; whilst larger mulcts required sanction by the local Government. Their nature.

"Offences were divided into three classes; those in which imprisonment was a necessary part of the punishment; secondly, those in which imprisonment might or might not be imposed at the discretion of the court; and, thirdly, those in which this punishment was entirely prohibited, unless as an alternative measure, when fine had not been realised.

"Flogging was legalised for certain offences in classes one and two, under certain limitations. To increase the rigor of punishment, and thus empower us to curtail the duration of sentences, labour was made imperative on all convicts. The permission to commute it for fine was abrogated entirely."

Their effects.

18. The effects of these reforms are very perceptible in the returns for 1859. The diminution in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment; the abridgment of the terms of imprisonment; the more frequent resort to flogging, and fine, are all strongly marked. The number of convicts in gaol at the end of the year has also declined from 11,862 in 1858 to 10,000 in 1859.

Question regarding the increase of crime.

19. It has been questioned if the new scale of penalties has tended to augment crime, and if it may not have been too leniently applied. Co-incidentally there has certainly been a slight increase of heinous offences. But the Commissioner of Mooltan alone has attributed it to the mitigation of the period of imprisonment. The Judicial Commissioner does not admit this conclusion; still he has pointed out the necessity of a just discrimination of making punishments really exemplary, and of superadding—as may be done under the new laws wherever stripes and fine are inapplicable—an adequate term of imprisonment.

New jurisdictions of Deputy Commissioners.

20. The Deputy Commissioners have now authority to dispose finally of charges relating to the following offences, formerly cognizable by the sessions courts only:—

Manslaughter.	Adultery.
Affray, attended with homicide or severe wounding.	Forgery.
	Counterfeiting coin.
Rape.	Procuring abortion.
Unnatural crime.	Perjury.

The Commissioners have, in consequence, been relieved of much labour, and the number of persons committed fell from 1,736 to 1,029.

Rescue of young girls from prostitution.

21. It has also been made penal to introduce girls of tender age into brothels, in which it has been customary to bring them up to prostitution. Under this regulation, 69 girls have been rescued and withdrawn, 36 have been restored to their parents, and 33 made over to other parties. It has been ascertained that 1,034 girls, who are alleged to have been born in brothels, still remain in them. It has not yet been deemed advisable to interfere between parent and child, but Mr. Thornton has given his opinion that "interference is justifiable and called for."

Great diminution of charges of dispossession in criminal courts.

22. The result of the measure, by which cases of dispossession or wrongful innovation have been, as far as possible, excluded from the criminal courts, is, that the number of such cases before the magisterial courts has declined from 4,053, in 1858, to 79, in 1859, without any apparent disadvantage.

Treatise of criminal law prepared.

23. A classified epitome of offences, defining the jurisdiction of the several courts, the punishments due to offences, and the law under which they may be applied, has been published for the guidance of officers; and a Manual of Punjab Criminal Law, compiled by Mr. C. U. Aitchison, is in the press, and will in future form a text-book for examination and general reference.

Reduction of forms and statements.

24. A committee appointed to review, under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Cust, the periodical returns required in the criminal and other departments, have very materially diminished their bulk and frequency, without reducing the statistical information which they afford.

Mr. Thornton's improvement of the local law.

25. Mr. Thornton's judicial reforms, both criminal and civil, intelligently conceived, thoroughly matured, and lucidly promulgated, have contributed much to the amelioration of Punjab law.

Extraordinary crimes.

26. This section may be concluded with a notice of some extraordinary crimes committed during the year.

Suttee in Hissar.

27. The occurrence of a suttee at Koongurh, in the Hissar District, led to the dismissal, by order of the Lieutenant Governor, of the entire body of police, through whose negligence it was permitted to take place.

Mahomedan agitation regarding the "Imam Mehndee."

28. During the summer an ostentatious account of the appearance, in Arabia, of an imam, commonly identified with the "Imam Mehndee," a prophet, expected by the Mahomedans at the end of the world, appeared in several native newspapers, published in different parts of India. The subject was much discussed by the Mahomedans of Lahore, and several parties were convicted of publicly uttering sedition, and sentenced to various slight punishments, which had the effect of putting an end to the temporary excitement. It came out, also, that there had been a discussion amongst certain Mahomedans employed in the Educational Department, concerning the legality, in reference to their faith, of serving the British Government. About the same time, a fakeer, named Hubeeb Shah, was convicted of distributing seditious papers in the Sealkote District, and making overt proposals for rebellion and the murder of Europeans: this man was executed. The sensation soon ceased; but it served to show the ease with which the people, owing to their ignorance and superstition, can be imposed upon by designing characters.

29. During

29. During the year the officers of the Customs Department were invested with the criminal jurisdiction of an assistant magistrate over members of their own establishments.

Customs officers invested with criminal jurisdiction over their own establishments.

PART III.—POLICE.

30. It is satisfactory to observe that the local reports are more than usually emphatic in asserting the gradual extinction of infanticide. Amongst the Bedees (the hereditary priesthood descended from Baba Nanuk), resident at Dehra, in the Goordaspoor District, there are now 172 girls. None of these is more than 11 years of age, a fact sufficiently demonstrating that their preservation is entirely owing to British interference. In the Kangra District, formerly so notorious for the commission of infanticide in Rajpoot families, a careful register of female births is also kept. In 1859 such births were reported as being considerably in excess of male births. This error is attributed to the fear of the penalties under which female births are registered. The record of male births not being made under penalties is less attended to. It has been ascertained that, of 1,923 girls born during the year, rather more than one-fourth died, a proportion not greater than can be accounted for by ordinary causes. It appears certain that this unnatural crime is on the decrease amongst the tribes formerly addicted to its commission, and the result justifies the cautious measures which have been used for its suppression and their future continuance.

Suppression of infanticide.

31. The separate office for the detection of thugs, dacoits, and poisoners, has persisted in its operations, under the direction of Captain McAndrew. The extinction of thuggee is only prevented by the number of old hardened practitioners at large. Altogether 30 persons were arrested during the year, of whom 11 were committed to the Sessions Court. One man, a descendant of Wuzeer, who first introduced the crime into the Punjab, was executed at Lahore, three murders being proved against him. Two cases of thuggee have been reported in the Sirsa District.

Detection of thugs, dacoits, &c.

The Lieutenant Governor is strongly in favour of maintaining this special agency. He believes that, were it abolished, murder and robbery would increase.

32. No case of dacoity has been reported.

Absence of dacoity.

33. Attention has been drawn to the practice of poisoning by giving dutoora. A Punjabee Mussulman confessed to 17 murders effected by these means. A pretended Syud, who had long travelled about the country as a religious impostor, was hung at Lahore in November, six cases of administering dutoora, two of which were fatal, being proved against him. No less than 12 deaths, resulting from the administration of dutoora, have been verified. The detection of this crime is difficult. Its commission is peculiar to no class. No organised gangs practise it. Dutoora grows in many parts of the Punjab, and its acquisition cannot be prevented like that of mineral poisons. Now it is given in the form of a sweetmeat to a traveller, then mixed up in a family dinner by the poisoner disguised as a fakeer or a Brahmin; or administered to a dancing girl, in order to plunder her ornaments; or to a cart-man for the sake of his bullocks. The accomplices hang back until the drug has taken effect, and consequently are seldom identified. It will probably be necessary to make the possession of concealed dutoora a criminal offence, and punish it accordingly. The apprehension and conviction of the poisoners is mainly attributable to the special thuggee agency.

Increase of poisoning.

34. In the Lahore district a plan has been tried of working the bad characters confined in gaol on the roads. Task work is measured out to them, for which they receive wages. Any attempt to escape is punished. Their presence is ensured by constant roll-calls. This plan is favourably spoken of. Attempts at escape have been few. The men soon get accustomed to the labour; they see their friends, and begin to save a little money. If withdrawn from surveillance, they would certainly return to their old habits of theft. If replaced in prison, they not only choke up the gaols, but they have not the same chance of reformation. But being forced to labour, yet getting fair wages, they are saved from their old temptations, and habituated to the sweets of rewarded industry.

Bad characters, not convicted of crime, but imprisoned in default of giving security, forced to labour.

35. In the Sealkote District an experiment is being made with the view of training the gipsy tribe of Sansees to agriculture. Their habits of theft are notorious, and it is good evidence of the justice of enforcing the responsibility of village land-holders, that a Sansee can always obtain security for his good behaviour by feeing the head men according to a well understood tariff. During the last year the Sansees resident in Pergunnah Duska have been collected together, and kept under surveillance. Some uncultivated land has been made over to them, in which wells have been dug. Cattle and ploughs were recently given to the Sansees by the Deputy Commissioner. Their hereditary prejudices are much against ploughing or any fixed occupation; nevertheless, they commenced breaking up the soil, with a good deal of publicity, in the presence of the district officials; and it is considered by Captain Urmston, that a step towards their permanent settlement has been taken. They are bound to repay the advances of money made to them by Government. This experiment was started by Mr. E. A. Prinsep, who was struck by the amount of undetected crime committed by the Sansees and other wandering tribes.

Sansees made to plough.

Neglect of village landholders to report disloyalty.

36. The omission to report the open propagation of sedition so long practised by the Fakeer Hubeeb Shah, who was hung at Lahore, has led to two villages being heavily fined. This impostor prophesied the immediate advent of the "Imam Mehndee" for about a year in the Sealkote District, without any information being given to the authorities. "He dressed in a conical peaked hat, long robe, green scarf, and loose trowsers. Standing at the Tukyà (which is a public place at one end of the village), he would call in a loud voice upon God. Then he would proclaim in a similar manner the coming reign of the 'Imam Mehndee.' He was the precursor and deputy of the Imam, who would appear that very year. He called on the Mahomedans to assemble under the flag of the Imam, and Hindoos under the standard of their goddess—those who should fail herein would be punished by the Imam. He would lay a small praying cloth on the ground, put rupees on it, look up to Heaven, and say, 'I see the Imam coming; to horse, to horse!' This kind of preaching went on for at least four days. One head man is a Chowdree of some influence in the neighbourhood; he was present at the preaching, so was the other head man, so were the two village watchmen, so were many others of the village. The village accountant and the money lender were also aware of it. All this is admitted by these people."

"Here" (continues the Commissioner, Mr. Temple) "we see a man, probably from the dregs of the population, assuming the garb of religion, a disguise so flimsy as to deceive only the rustic or the vulgar, going about for 12 months (perhaps for years) through one of the most prosperous and contented districts of the Punjab, preaching sedition and extorting alms, never hindered or informed against by the people, and only arrested when at last he proceeded to a palpably overt act. It is painful to think how easily impostures of this kind are arranged, how much the impostor is favoured by the people; if not from disaffection, at all events from indifference and unwillingness to come forward."

Return of civil police.

37. The following is a comparative return of the strength and cost of the civil police:—

	Strength.	Cost per Mensem.
On 1st January 1859 - - - - - - - -	11,183	77,226
On 1st January 1860 - - - - - - - -	11,292	80,125
Difference - - -	+ 109	+ 2,899

PART IV.—GAOLS.

Decrease in the number of prisoners effected by changes in the penal law.

Rate of mortality low.

Reduction of expenditure.

Cost of each prisoner.

Proceeds from gaol manufactures.

Convicts made to perform menial duties in place of paid servants.

Selected prisoners appointed as monitors and guards, instead of paid burkundauzes.

38. The alterations in the penal law sensibly affected the number of persons imprisoned. The admissions in 1858 amounted to 33,656, and in 1859 declined to 22,117. The number of convicts in gaol at the end of the year decreased from 11,862 to 10,000. The great healthiness which has prevailed in the prisons generally is attributed by the inspector to the reduction in the number of inmates. There have, however, been some cases of scurvy. The average rate of mortality was so low as 2·35 per cent. The actual disbursements have been reduced to four lakhs of rupees per annum, being a saving of nearly 40,000 rupees on the previous year; but deducting the cost of the permanent guard, the real expenditure has been only two and a half lakhs of rupees. The cost of each prisoner has been *Rs.* 16. 14 *a.* 4 *p.*, and is as low as it can be brought; but the inspector has shown that economy is not equally practised in all the gaols. The number of juvenile convicts has somewhat increased. No great progress has been made in the instruction of the prisoners. It is shown that each prisoner employed on manufactures earns about 8 rupees; and half a lakh of rupees has thus accrued to Government. The inspector considers that a much larger sum ought to be raised. The earnings vary unaccountably in different gaols. At Umritsur each prisoner earns nearly 24 rupees; in the central gaol at Lahore only 2 rupees. It is obvious that much must depend on management, and that there is room for improvement. The buildings have been kept in repair entirely by prison labour. Fifteen in every hundred are told off for the menial duties formerly performed by paid blacksmiths, barbers, sweepers, &c., and a saving of nearly 6,000 rupees has thus been effected; but the inspector appears to doubt if the remainder are compelled to labour as severely or as profitably as they ought to be. Escapes from gaol have really been reduced to a minimum, or to 0·08 per cent.; out of 10 who got away, seven were recaptured. Solitary confinement is limited to 15 days at a time, and to four occasions during the year; no mental injury has resulted. An experiment is in progress in the central gaol (Lahore), whereby monitors, selected from the prisoners, undertake the duty of guarding the convicts within the wards, heretofore performed by paid burkundauzes, who are said to be less trustworthy than the prisoners themselves, particularly when the latter are exempted from labour and irons, and otherwise favoured. This experiment has not yet had a sufficient trial, but is being carefully tested. Dr. Hathaway has continued to inspect the Punjab gaols during the year with the same minute attention which has tended so much to their improvement, and won for him the confidence of Government.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

39. There has been a slight decline in the land revenue, as will be seen from the following figures:— Decline in the land revenue.

YEAR.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	In Train of Liquidation.	Doubtful or Undetermined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.
1858-59 - -	1,87,79,783	1,82,26,791	5,52,992	43,398	76,590	2,00,263	2,29,420
1859-60 - -	1,86,13,196	1,81,68,735	4,44,465	33,072	53,787	1,59,776	1,97,830

40. Considerable reductions have been granted in different localities on account of over-assessment, both in the past and present years. As the revised assessments now approach completion, the necessity for further reductions will cease. The assessment will then be a light one, spread over a large area, as the jagheers will gradually fall in, owing to the demise of the present holders. The recent grants in reward for services have, to a certain extent, caused reductions. Reductions of assessment. Grants in reward for services during the rebellion.

41. Coercive measures, whether against person or property, have been exceedingly rare; and whenever the revenue is moderately assessed, its collection is easy. Coercive processes very rare.

42. Settlements or revisions of settlements have been in progress during the year in most of the districts; but the great bulk of the work has been completed. Settlement work nearly completed.

43. The jageerdars have been freed from the charge which has hitherto been made upon them when they resorted to the assistance of the Government revenue officials in the realisation of their rents. Jageerdars exempted from payment for assistance of Government revenue officers.

44. Attention has been paid by the officiating financial commissioner, Mr. R. Cust, to the abridgment of useless forms, both English and vernacular. Business has newly been distributed into departments, and unnecessary returns and reports dispensed with. In this way, as the work is on the increase, any call for additional establishments has been prevented. Revision and abridgment of forms.

45. The fall of rain was below the average; but the wheat harvest in the Punjab was unusually fine, and the price of agricultural produce slightly improved.

46. Tenant right has been a good deal discussed. Mr. R. N. Cust makes the following remarks on this subject in his Annual Report:—"We are gradually working out an equitable tenant-right code. We have ruled that the tenant, with right of occupation, can sub-let, or, in other words, maintain a constructive occupancy; that the right of transfer may be an incident of his tenure, though not ordinarily so. He is entitled, moreover, to pay at certain rates, not absolutely fixed rates, but capable of judicial fixation, and varying with the prosperity of the neighbourhood. And where the tenant pays the revenue rate of the village, the non-record of malikana at settlement does not bar (whatever period may have elapsed) the trial of that matter on its own merits; his rent cannot be converted from grain to cash without his consent, or his fault. On the other hand, we have ruled that no new customary rights of occupancy are now forming; that no period of tenancy will give any right to tenants-at-will, as so recorded." Tenant rights.

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND OPIUM.

47. This branch has somewhat recovered from the depression noted on dissolution of the sepoy regiments. The increase amounts to 71,001 rupees.

PART III.—SALT.

48. Since the incorporation of the Delhi territory with these Provinces, the salt revenue has become an important source of income, with the following distinct avenues of supply:— Increase of revenue, consequent on incorporation of the Delhi territory with Punjab, and enhancement of duty.

1st. The Delhi and Hissar Customs line, with a duty of *Rs.* 2. 8. per maund on the produce of the Great Salt Lakes, near the Desert.

2d. The Sutlej Preventive line, which brings in no direct revenue,

3d. The Sind Saugor, or Cis-Indus mines, which are the property of Government, and the produce of which is now sold at the rate of *Rs.* 2. 2. per maund.

4th. The Trans-Indus or Kohat Mines. Compared with the preceding year, there has been an increase of 64,099 rupees. This is mainly attributable to purchases made in anticipation of the late increase in the price of the Cis-Indus salt. It is not expected that the present high figure will be annually maintained.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

Augmented by accession of the Western Jumna Canal to the Punjab.

49. This branch has been materially augmented by the accession of the Western Jumna Canal to the Punjab Provinces. Deficient rains have enhanced the revenue. No tax can be more satisfactory; it can be exacted only with the consent and to the advantage of the payer. The increase on the previous year amounts to 81,459 rupees.

PART V.—TRADE TAX.

Imposition of certain taxes, equivalent to an income tax of three per cent.

Apprehensions of traders that the new tax would be inquisitorial;

And their offer to pay treble octroi duty instead.

Large cities allowed to compound for the new tax by raising an equal revenue by the town duties.

Income tax imposed on the smaller towns and villages.

50. Pending the perfection of the comprehensive financial measures of the Legislative Council, and in consideration of the deficiency of specie to which the inland situation of the Punjab renders its administration liable, the Viceroy sanctioned the imposition of certain taxes proposed by the Lieutenant Governor. The foundation of these was the scale of licence duties originally proposed in the Legislative Council, and which in effect amounted to an income tax of three per cent. on all incomes below 2,000 rupees. In the assessment of these duties, a general apprehension was found to pervade the principal cities of the inquisition necessary to the computation of the income of individuals, and the leading city of Umritsur offered to contribute to the State a sum equivalent to that which might be estimated to accrue from the income tax, by trebling the town duties already levied for municipal purposes, rather than submit to the appraisement of private fortunes. At the time no general fiscal policy had been laid down, and in the Punjab it was considered of greater importance to raise the revenue without delay, and without creating discontent, than according to the theoretical canons of taxation. The Lieutenant Governor, therefore, empowered the local authorities to allow the large cities to compound for the income tax by raising an equal revenue through the town duties. In petty boroughs and villages the income tax took effect. In some districts, especially in the Mooltan Division, town duties were rarely levied, and the whole non-agricultural population was made to contribute at the rate of three per cent. on their incomes, without claiming for the scheme any refined equality, or universal applicability; in practice it has certainly the merits of being well adapted to the people concerned, of being submitted to willingly and without complaint, and of extreme cheapness of collection. It has also had the effect of preparing the minds of the people for the general measures of the Legislature. Many of the jageerdars, for instance, will now rather gain than lose by the income tax; and the apprehensions of the townspeople must have been much diminished by the treatment of their brethren in the villages. The town duties have not proved to have been pitched so high as to interfere with trade. The yield of these taxes for six months has been 9,75,807 rupees.

Yield of the new taxes.

PART VI.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

51. Under this head there has been an increase of 5,53,421 rupees.

Total increase of revenue.

52. On the whole, there has been an improvement in the revenue of 18,04,758 rupees. Considering the unelastic character of Indian finance, the combined and recurring causes which have ever since annexation rather reduced than augmented the land tax, and the stationary level of minor sources of income, this result must be deemed matter of congratulation. It springs chiefly from the bold inroad which was this year made on the non-agricultural hoards, which had never before paid duty to the State.

Comparative statement of revenue.

53. The following table shows at one view the comparative revenue of 1858-59 and 1859-60:—

YEAR.		Land Tax.	Tribute from Dependent States.	Spirits, Drugs, and Opium.	Salt.	Canal Income.	Trade Tax.	Stamps and Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1858-59	*Rs.*	1,82,26,791	3,05,929	6,74,356	48,87,629	3,89,741	- -	20,86,208	2,65,70,654
	£.	1,822,679	30,592	67,435	488,762	38,974	- -	208,620	2,657,065
1859-60	*Rs.*	1,81,68,735	4,22,956	7,45,357	49,51,728	4,71,200	9,75,807	26,39,629	2,83,75,412
	£.	1,816,873	42,295	74,535	495,172	47,120	97,580	263,962	2,837,541
Difference	*Rs.*	— 58,056	+ 1,17,027	+ 71,001	+ 64,099	+ 81,459	9,75,807	+ 5,53,421	+ 18,04,758
	£.	— 5,805	+ 11,702	+ 7,100	+ 6,409	+ 8,145	97,580	+ 55,342	+ 180,475

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

54. It was intimated last year that the Lieutenant Governor was not satisfied with the working of the Educational Department in these provinces. Organic defects existed, which neutralised the exertions of the superintending officers. Reports on the subject were accordingly called for, as well from the civil authorities as the departmental functionaries. A very elaborate commentary on the past operations and their tendency was also submitted by Mr. Roberts, the officiating financial commissioner, under whose general control, up to that time, they had been carried on. In the several accounts submitted, there was a very general agreement as to the unsatisfactory results of the efforts which had been made during the three years foregoing, to diffuse education amongst the people. Those efforts had been vigorous and comprehensive. But in the endeavour to establish a uniform system and a pervading machinery, sufficient regard had not been had to the means without which these could not have been successful. After a careful review of the information collected, the Lieutenant Governor was inclined to trace the acknowledged imperfections of the system mainly to the following causes:— Organic defects in previous system.

1st. *The Inferiority of the Native Superintendents.*—These were mostly foreigners from Hindostan. A similar class had not yet arisen in the Punjab, and only third-rate men found it worth while to take service so far from their homes. Notwithstanding which, the supervision of the Tehseeli and village schools was committed to these incompetent men, in preference to delaying the operations. Their causes.

2d. *The excessive Extent of the Circles superintended by the European Inspectors.*—Each included some 600 schools, which the inspector was supposed to visit and examine yearly. In each division was a native deputy inspector, and in each district a sub-deputy inspector, whose reports and accounts came before the European inspector, and took up a great part of his time. It was physically impossible for him to exert that searching control, and initiate that wholesome impulse, without which the whole machinery became inactive and mischievous.

3d. *The Dissociation of the Educational Department from the Civil Authorities.*—The people seldom bestir themselves, even in matters of which they approve, without an impulse from above, whilst they will often strenuously exert themselves to accomplish the purposes of the powers that be. Now, although individuals amongst them occasionally display an extraordinary desire for learning in general, as might be expected amongst an uneducated people, there is very great apathy on the subject. It is true that the department is a State institution, but the people are accustomed to learn the will of the Government through the district officer, whom alone they regard as its representative; and they inferred that the spread of education was a secondary matter, because he had nothing to do with it.

4th. *The Incapacity of the Schoolmasters.*—For the Tehseeli schools, only inferior men from Hindostan were procurable. The village schools were taught by the old masters, who were loath and incompetent to enforce the new-fangled curriculum of study. It would have been better had these village schools not been interfered with until fit masters had been trained for them in the normal schools.

55. Such were the leading defects ascertained to exist. The following are the measures devised by the Lieutenant Governor for their correction. They came into operation at the commencement of the current official year:

1st. The native deputy inspectors and sub-deputy inspectors (many of them foreigners) have been dismissed with gratuities, and their appointments abrogated. Such as are fit will probably obtain employment as schoolmasters. By their dismissal considerable funds become capable of more advantageous appropriation. Measures devised for their correction.

2d. The general superintendence of the vernacular schools, tehseeli and village, has been transferred to the district officers.

3d. The expense of the tehseeli schools, heretofore paid from the general revenues, has been transferred to the one per cent. fund.

4th. Arrangements have been made for increasing the number and efficiency of the normal schools for training vernacular masters. The character of the education imparted will greatly depend upon the efficiency of these schoolmasters.

5th. A commencement has been made in the establishment of high schools at the chief towns of the principal districts, where the study of English may be pursued under competent masters, without excluding vernacular instruction. The saving effected by the dismissal of the native superintendents, and by defraying the expense of the tehseeli schools from the 1 per cent. fund, will be devoted to the improvement and multiplication of these superior schools.

6th. The aid given to good private institutions for secular instruction, whether under the direction of missionaries or not, has been increased in amount.

7th. The director of public instruction has been placed in direct communication with the local Government.

 56. These

Great improvement anticipated from the change.

56. These measures have been at work for too short a time as yet to render their effect apparent, but there is every reason to anticipate, from their introduction, a great improvement in the character of the educational institutions, and an increase to their popularity.

Review of the past year's operations.

57. A rapid review of the progress of the department during the year must close this section.

58. In consequence of the discovery of serious irregularities in the management of his office, it became necessary to remove the inspector of the Rawul Pindee Circle.

Zillah schools.

59. In the attendance at the four principal zillah schools there was a decline from 783 to 723.

Tehseeli schools.

60. At the 140 tehseeli schools the number of pupils was 10,353, being an increase of 1,200 on the former year.

Village schools.

61. The number of one per cent. village schools decreased from 2,029 to 1,704; but in the average daily attendance, amounting to 27,264, there was a slight improvement.

Private institutions.

62. At private institutions the attendance rose from 1,025 to 1,424.

63. English students increased from 860 to 1,725.

Additional normal schools established.

64. Six additional normal schools for the training of vernacular teachers were established, and the students increased from 75 to 292.

Grants-in-aid increased.

65. The money granted in aid of private institutions was augmented from 6,812 rupees to 8,960 rupees.

Indigenous schools.

66. The number of pupils at indigenous schools, exempt from Government instruction, is stated at 63,090; but it is admitted that the returns are doubtful.

Comparative statement of students, and daily attendance.

67. Excluding these, therefore, the following figures will show, comparatively, with the preceding year, the aggregate number of students:

Year.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.
1858-59 - -	21,653	13,521	2780	37,954	34,718
1859-60 - -	24,493	17,016	4,177	45,686	42,388

Expenditure.

68. The total expenditure from all sources has been a little short of 3½ lakhs, as will be seen from the following figures:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Cost of supervising establishment - - - - -	93,643	10	6
Cost of Government schools - - - - - -	65,521	3	3
Schools in receipt of aid - - - - - - -	26,861	6	9
Cost of 1 per cent. schools - - - - - -	156,442	5	1
Total - - - *Rs.*	342,468	9	7

The amount contributed by the State was *Rs.* 162,622. 8. 6.; and of this, 68,978 rupees were spent on schools, not on supervision.

Book department.

69. The number of books sold increased from 29,579 to 53,225.

Normal schools at Delhi;

70. There are only two schools at present in which the range of instruction is sufficiently extensive to qualify students for the university examination; one is at Delhi, the other at Umritsur. The Delhi school is supported by a bequest of Nawab Fuzl Ali. There are eight classes, and in all but one English is taught as well as the vernacular. The subjects are English reading and translation, history, geography, arithmetic, natural philosophy, Euclid and algebra. But the inspector complains that the knowledge of the boys is too generally superficial. He has endeavoured to introduce a better system, by appointing fixed hours for the study of each subject, and by paying some of the students to act as teachers. Two peculiarities are noted: the pupils greatly dislike being made to study their own language as well as English; and they all desire to begin geometry before they have mastered arithmetic. Altogether there are 234 students; two scholarships have lately been founded by native gentlemen.

At Umritsur.

71. At the Umritsur school there are 219 names on the register; of these students, only 43 learn English. Classes in which Goormokhee and Sanscrit were taught, and which have hitherto been largely attended, have recently been abolished. The services of an English head master have now been procured, and the appropriation of State funds has been enlarged. There is also a good missionary school at Umritsur, but it is found that in large towns there is room for both.

72. On

72. On the visit of the Governor General to Lahore, the sirdars made an express request that a college might be founded at Lahore. The Lieutenant Governor, therefore, took immediate measures for the creation of a first-class school. At Lahore and in its neighbourhood many of the chiefs and courtiers of the old Sikh monarchy reside. They retain all their aristocratic exclusiveness, whilst they are sufficiently alive to the exigencies of the future to desire education for their sons. To meet their wishes, two departments have been made in the school. Into the higher none but the sons of persons who are eligible for the Governor General's durbar are admissible: in the lower there is no distinction of rank. This arrangement is extremely agreeable to the upper class, and without it they would not have sent their sons; as it is, there are now about 60 boys in the higher department, and 140 altogether. The change which may be hoped for in the Sikh aristocracy may be measured by the fact that Runjeet Sing used to keep his royal accounts by cutting notches on a stick. In this school an entrance donation and tuition fees have been made leviable, and these dues will generally be collected in Government schools for the future.

Establishment of a first-class school at Lahore as a nucleus for a college.

Two departments formed for the upper and lower classes.

Donation and tuition fees levied.

73. With the Director of Public Instruction, in direct communication with Government; with the attention of the inspectors concentrated on the development of the higher class of schools, on the dissemination of European learning, on the training of vernacular schoolmasters, and on the provision of suitable books; with the urban and village vernacular schools under the inspection and encouragement of the district officers and their subordinates acting in communication with the departmental officers; with the elevation and increase of high schools and training institutions, and the new impulse given to private seminaries; with the facilities for education afforded to the higher classes—the Lieutenant Governor indulges in the hope that, in the present year, the diffusion both of western science and vernacular rudimental instruction may be permanently promoted.

Expected advantages from the recent reforms.

74. In this department the services of Lieutenant E. H. Paske and Captain Fuller, successively directors of public instruction during the year, and of Lieutenant Holroyd, inspector, deserve acknowledgment.

Mention of departmental officers.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

75. Restrictions on expenditure have interfered with the prosecution of works of internal improvement, with the exception of the Baree Doab Canal; but a considerable outlay has been made for the accommodation of troops.

Works of internal improvement retarded for want of funds.

PART I.—ROADS.

76. The great break in the road has hitherto been between the Sutlej and Lahore. Much has been done towards the construction of this section during the past year. Between Jullundur and the Sutlej, a distance of 30 miles, one layer of metal has been completed, and travelling is easy. Between the Beas and the Sutlej the land is low, and a large embankment has to be made: this work is now nearly finished. When this section has been metalled, the road will be macadamized from Delhi to Lahore. Much, however, remains to be done for its permanent perfection. Repairs of the metalling are in many places indispensable. Including the branch from Loodiana to Ferozepore, the length between Delhi and Lahore is 390 miles. The metal is seldom more than six inches in thickness, and in many places much less. Great wear and tear, therefore, will often necessitate the entire re-metalling of the road. Until the metal has been raised to nine inches, the road must be considered unfinished. But the expense is large, and will be spread over some years; it will amount, as now estimated, to nearly ten lakhs.

Grand Trunk Road.

Sutlej and Beas Section.

State of metalling.

77. Again many of the principal bridges are temporary, and some of the streams most obstructive to traffic, altogether without bridges. Careful surveys have been made, and designs and estimates are under preparation; but, except at a very much increased rate of expenditure, the work will extend over many years.

Bridges.

78. The progress of the Lahore and Peshawur road has been somewhat retarded from the difficulty of procuring labour. The expenditure amounted to nearly two lakhs of rupees. His Excellency the Viceroy having travelled the whole length, has determined that this road shall be metalled as early as practicable.

Lahore and Peshawur Road.

79. A road between Murree and Abbottabad is under construction. The length is about 32 miles, and the country through which it passes mountainous and difficult. During the winter work is interrupted by the snow.

Murree and Abbottabad Road.

80. By the district officers 825 miles of earthen and 21 miles of metalled road have been made from local funds.

District roads.

81. The expenditure by the chief engineer on communications has amounted to nearly 8½ lakhs.

Expenditure.

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PART II.—CANALS.

Baree Doab Canal.

82. The portion of the Baree Doab Canal, which has been commenced upon, comprises—

140 miles of the main canal.
62 miles, or the whole of the Lahore branch.
30 miles of the Kussoor branch.
30 miles of the Sobraon branch.
25 miles of escapes, cuts, &c.

287 miles in all.

Of this distance, 114 miles are actually opened, and water flows down past Lahore. Less than one-tenth of the excavation remains to be done. Every exertion is now being made to render the work profitable. Surveys for the Rajbuhas or irrigation channels are being pushed on, and it is estimated that the year 1860-61 will show a revenue of two lakhs. During the past year the cost of repairs has been heavy, amounting to 1,30,156 rupees. Clearances at the head were necessary, as, owing to the absence of machinery for raising the gates of the regulator, silt had accumulated to a large extent. During December and January the water was turned off, and an examination made of the bed. The Director states that "the regulator at Madhopore was slightly injured. The flooring of the entire bay was torn up to a length of 13 feet, and an average depth of 1·75 feet. A new wall was put in, and the flooring replaced. The repairs were very difficult to carry out on account of percolation; a pump was kept continually at work while they were in progress." The dam stood "very well." The pavement of only two boulder rapids was found to be injured. These overfalls have still to be tried with a full supply of water, but they are recommended as cheap and substantial. An idea of the benefit to the neighbourhood, from the progress of the canal works, may be formed from the fact that the payments for manure for fuel up to this time amount to nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees.

Examination of its bed.

Boulder rapids.

Cost of fuel.

Expenditure.

83. The total expenditure from the commencement has been nearly a million sterling, or 96,29,189 rupees. During the year 8,92,332 rupees have been spent.

Locks not yet made.

84. The canal is not ready for navigation, on account of the locks not yet being made. When these have been completed, invalid soldiers will be able to proceed from Lahore to the Hills in the easiest way possible.

Auxiliary works.

85. The auxiliary works progress. The saw mills at Madhopore are completed, and cut up the wood for the neighbouring cantonments. The canal roads and fences measure 754½ miles. More than 250,000 trees are reported to be alive, besides about 150,000 in nurseries.

Huslee Canal.

86. The Huslee Canal has brought in an income of 94,240 rupees, against which 29,039 rupees have to be charged for expense of maintenance. This old native canal pays in an astonishing manner, and its management is creditable to the department. It boasts, moreover, of 73,120 flourishing trees, with several nurseries.

Upper Sutlej Canals.

87. The income from the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals has been greatly contracted, owing to the failure of the water in the spring. Some expensive improvements were necessary at the mouth, for which provision could not at the time be made. During the cold season an effective clearance was made. The expenditure has amounted to 39,855 rupees.

Lower Sutlej Canals.

88. The banks of the Lower Sutlej Canals are being improved. The expenditure has been 41,672 rupees.

Indus Canals.

89. The inundation of the Indus was not so severe as usual, but it has been thought advisable to raise and strengthen the great bund. The new mouth lately constructed for the Manka Canal is said to answer well, and irrigation from these canals has gradually extended, as the figures below will show:—

1856-57	- - - - - - - -	1,07,465 beegahs.
1859-60	- - - - - - - -	1,63,555 „

Protection of Dehra Ghazee Khan.

90. Regarding the protection of the town of Dehra Ghazee Khan from the inundations of the Indus, the Director remarks, "I am still of opinion that a series of spurs, properly constructed, cannot fail to prove successful. In Cuttack the current of the Kajooree River has been successfully diverted from bearing down directly on the revêtement by a method of brushwood spurs: a similar expedient might be equally effective in protecting Dehra Ghazee Khan."

Total expenditure on Punjab Canals.

91. The total expenditure on the Punjab Canals was 10,60,331 rupees.

Western Jumna Canal.

92. With the exception of a few cuts and small bridges, no original works have been undertaken; but a good deal in the way of surveying, with a view to future alterations, has been done. Captain Turnbull, Superintendent General of Irrigation, writes, "There is much work to be done on these canals, and I trust that the Government will deal with this magnificent and well-paying public work with liberality. I calculate that the revenue

revenue for the past year will not be less than 3,60,000 rupees, while the current expenses and establishments will not cost more than 1,60,000, leaving a clear profit to the Government of two lakhs of rupees, independent of the indirect revenue obtained through the land rents of the Paneeput, Delhi, Rohtuck, and Hissar Districts, which, in a season of drought like the past, entirely depend on the canal water and the efficiency of the canal."

Deteriorating effects on the soil.

93. Fiscally, nothing can be more satisfactory; unhappily there is another side to the picture. Unscientifically constructed, the canal bed is in many places above the level of the country, and interferes with its drainage. Swamps are formed; the soil is deteriorated; worst of all, with the excess of water up comes from below a coating of salts, which has for several years past gone on spreading, and has unquestionably not only injured the productive powers of the land, but impaired the physical condition of the people. The Lieutenant Governor has reduced the land revenue wherever deterioration of the soil has been proved, and doubtless much relief has thus been afforded; but a permanent remedy will probably be found only in an extensive system of drainage, which Captain Turnbull is now devising.

Mention of canal officers.

94. The services of the following officers deserve special mention:—

Western Jumna Canal.

Captain Turnbull, Superintendent General of Irrigation.
Lieutenant C. C. S. Moncrieff.
Sub-Conductor M. Duncan.

Punjab Canals.

Major H. Drummond, Engineers, Director.
Major H. W. Gulliver, Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal.
Lieutenant R. Home, Engineers.
Mr. H. Garbett.
Mr. E. Palmer.
Mr. J. D. Smith, Superintendent of Workshops.
Mr. J. Kelly.
Mr. S. G. Hanna.

Huslee Canal.

Mr. B. Browne.

Indus Canals.

Mr. D. Kirwan.

PART III.—RAILWAY.

Progress of works on the Lahore-Umritsur line.

95. Much progress has been made during the year on the section of the Railway between Umritsur and Lahore. The raised embankment is completely finished. The whole of the bridges have been made ready to receive their girder tops; most of the general drainage culverts have been completed. A sufficient quantity of ballast has been collected; nearly the whole of the iron work required for the permanent way has been delivered alongside the line, and sleepers are also being deposited. Designs for the stations at Mean Meer and Attarree have been sanctioned.

Lahore station.

96. The works for the Lahore Station were commenced on in February last. The fortified passenger station is well advanced. The tool, engine and carriage sheds are being erected. The masonry of these buildings is of very superior finish. The locomotives and machinery have left England, and a band of plate-layers is daily expected.

Earth-work and bungalows between Lahore and Mooltan.

97. Between Lahore and Mooltan two-thirds of the earth-work have been done by the native contractors. Bungalows for the residence of the district engineers, with wells, are in course of erection, and near Lahore are fairly advanced.

Engineers.

98. A large staff of engineers is employed on this Railway, and, with good management, the Railway should be completed from Umritsur to Mooltan within the next three years. The Lieutenant Governor has done everything in his power to expedite the work.

Expenditure.

99. The total expenditure on works last year is reported to be 3,22,306 rupees.

Funds supplied.

100. The total sum drawn by Lahore and East Indian Railway Companies from the Punjab Treasuries was 12,29,000 rupees.

PART IV.—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Fortifications.

[redacted]tion to the defences at Attok, Kohat, Akalgurh, and Selimgurh [redacted]rwise no money has been spent on fortifications. The decision [redacted]etards the progress of the fortifications at Abbottabad, the repair

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repair of the old fort of Mooltan, and the construction of the fortified inclosure to the arsenal at Ferozepore.

Clearances at Delhi.

102. At Delhi the whole of the mudhouses within the Palace inclosure have been demolished; the stately gateways and palace buildings remain. Outside the inclosure a large number of houses are being knocked down; but the celebrated Hindoo street, known as the "Dareeba," will be spared.

Accommodation for troops.

103. Out of 10 barracks necessary for the accommodation of two regiments of European Infantry at Rawul Pindee, three have been completed during the year. They are remarkable for their height and size. Probably five more will be ready for the troops by December next. Additional accommodation for the invalids at Murree has been provided. Certain buildings required for the Mountain Train, and two Native Infantry Regiments at Abbottabad, have been completed. The iron barracks at Mooltan are finished, except the permanent flooring. Two iron frame barracks at Mean Meer, on a plan very superior to those at Mooltan, are also ready. If these barracks were only a little higher, they would probably be as good as any in India. Similar barracks are nearly ready for the troops at Ferozepore. At Subathoo three new barracks have been completed. Plans and estimates are prepared for permanent barracks at Delhi. Between Delhi and Umballa five permanent rest-houses have been erected for the convenience of the European troops when marching.

Ordnance.

104. The arsenal works at Ferozepore in 1859 have been brought to a close, with a saving on the estimate of one lakh or 11½ per cent.

Expenditure.

105. The total expenditure on military works has been 10,97,360 rupees.

Ecclesiastical.

106. The churches at Peshawur, Umballa, and Sealkote are in course of completion.

Epitaph of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson.

107. The following inscription appears on the tablet which has lately been placed in the Obelisk at Mooltan:—

Beneath this Monument
lie the remains of
PATRICK ALEXANDER VANS AGNEW,
of the Bengal Civil Service,
and
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
Lieutenant, 1st Bombay Fusilier Regiment,
Assistants to the Resident at Lahore,
who, being deputed by the Governor to relieve,
at his own request,
Dewan Moolraj, Viceroy of Mooltan,
of the fortress and authority which he held,
were attacked and wounded by the garrison
on the 19th April 1848;
and being treacherously deserted by the Sikh escort,
were, on the following day,
in flagrant breach of natural faith and hospitality,
barbarously murdered
in the Eedgah, under the walls of Mooltan.

Thus fell these two young public servants,
at the ages of 25 and 28 years,
full of high hopes, rare talents, and promise of
future usefulness.
Even in their deaths doing their country honor.
Wounded and forsaken, they could offer no resistance,
but hand in hand calmly awaited the onset of their assailants.
Nobly they refused to yield,
foretelling the day when thousands of Englishmen
should come to avenge their death,
and destroy Moolraj, his army, and fortress.
History records how the prediction was fulfilled.
Borne to the grave by their victorious brother soldiers and countrymen,
they were buried with Military honors
here, on the summit of the captured citadel,
on the 26th of January 1849.

The annexation of the Punjab to the British Empire
was the result of the war,
of which their assassination was the commencement.

108. The following are the miscellaneous works executed during the year by the civil authorities:— Miscellaneous Works.

		Rs.
7	Tehseels and Thannahs	34,212
11	Ditto, fortified	8,235
4	Treasuries, fortified	5,804
5	Court-houses	36,641
7	Staging bungalows	10,523
2	School-houses	2,877
10	Seraies	30,426
2	Supply-houses	265
1	Gaol, completed	9,099
4	Dispensaries constructed	6,541
8	Tanks	6,867
38	Wells	15,500
234	Drain bridges	35,143
	Other works costing above 500 rupees each	68,124
	Ditto costing less than 500 rupees each	22,701
	Total	*Rs.* 2,92,958

109. The total expenditure in this Department is exhibited in the subjoined Table:— Total expenditure on public works during the year.

	Works.	1858–59.	1859–60.	Previous Expenditure.	Total.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1.	Roads	6,95,906	10,52,674	1,23,77,627	1,41,26,207
2.	Punjab Canals	11,21,375	10,95,960	77,22,350	99,39,685
	Jumna Canals	not known	1,60,000	not known	not known.
3.	Miscellaneous	3,66,805	2,21,268	29,00,800	34,88,873
4.	Military	12,98,292	15,15,271	1,46,37,237	1,74,50,800
5.	*Rs.*	34,82,378	40,45,173	3,76,38,014	4,50,05,565
	£.	348,237	404,517	3,763,801	4,500,556

In the above the expenditure from local funds is not included. During 1859-60 this amounted to 4,86,858 rupees. Owing to financial pressure the department has not had its fair share of funds; and this is the more to be regretted, as the supervising establishments have not been susceptible of reduction.

110. In the Department of Public Works, during the past year, the exertions of the following officers have been conspicuous:— Commendation of Departmental Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Ommaney	Chief Engineer.
Captain C. W. Hutchinson	Superintending Engineer.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rigby	,, ,,
Major A. Robertson	,, ,,
Captain H. Hyde	Executive Engineer.
,, H. Rose	,, ,,
,, C. W. Nightingale	,, ,,
,, S. H. J. Davies	,, ,,
,, F. S. Davies	,, ,,
,, A. R. Bayly	,, ,,
,, E. N. Sandilands	,, ,,
,, S. Black	,, ,,
Mr. J. P. C. Anderson	,, ,,
,, C. J. Campbell	,, ,,
,, H. Scott	Assistant Engineer.
,, [illegible]nn	,, ,,
[illegible]Lall	,, ,,

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

District Posts.

111. The following figures show that the District Posts continue to enjoy the confidence of the native community:—

YEAR.	Total No. of Covers Delivered.	Total No. of Covers Returned Undelivered.	Grand Total of Letters.
1858–59 - - - - - -	4,28,294	38,640	4,66,934
1859–60 - - - - - -	5,06,650	43,669	5,50,319

Increase of correspondence.

112. The correspondence has increased by one-sixth, and has more than trebled since 1855–56.

113. It is from such facts that we may gather the practical value attached to rudimental education.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

New line between Dehra Ghazee Khan and Dehra Ismael Khan.

Expenditure and Receipts.

114. During the year the stations of Dehra Ghazee Khan and Dehra Ismael Khan have been connected by the telegraphic wire. The communication thus effected between Lahore and the extreme frontier military station has already proved of great advantage. The expenditure in this department has amounted to *Rs.* 1,03,201; the receipts to *Rs.* 34,613.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

Indus traffic.

115. The subjoined statement shows the progress of traffic on the Indus during the past year:—

YEAR.	Boats.	Maunds.	Tons.
1858–59 - - - - - -	3,965	13,96,397	49,871
1859–60 - - - - - -	3,806	14,85,212	53,043
Difference - - -	— 159	+ 88,815	+ 3,172

Increase.

116. The traffic has not increased in the same proportion as last year, which may perhaps be attributed to the better prices obtainable for agricultural produce in the Punjab and Delhi territory.

The first "Sindh Railway Tug Steamer" launched.

117. The first of the six Sindh railway tug-steamers was launched on the 27th of March, but in an incomplete state. The barges had not up to that time arrived. The want of the steamers has been much felt in the transport of material for the Punjab Railway. The arrangements of the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company for the navigation of the Indus unfortunately failed; a consummation which cannot be sufficiently regretted.

"Fox" gun-boat found unsuited to the Attok ferry.

118. The "Fox" gun-boat was for some time stationed as a ferry-boat at Attok, but the strength of the stream rendered her utterly useless.

Purposed survey of Punjab rivers.

119. The Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy has it in [redacted] accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government, to effect a [redacted] rivers. At present, steamers do not come above Mooltan; but in all [redacted] a better knowledge of the currents, ascend to Fazilka (a [redacted] Jhelum, and possibly even to Lahore on the Ravee.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

Improvement in Punjab finances.

120. The following comparative statement exhibits a considerable improvement in the Punjab finances:—

YEAR.		Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1858-59	*Rs.*	2,74,99,141	1,82,94,296	92,04,845
	£.	2,749,914	1,829,429	920,484
1859-60	*Rs.*	2,95,70,583	1,76,96,410	1,18,74,173
	£.	2,957,058	1,769,641	1,187,417

121. In computing the surplus, the cost of the regular army, and of constructing cantonments (which are Imperial charges), have, as usual, been omitted. But that the surplus from the local revenues should amount to so much as 118¾ lakhs, or more than one-third of the whole receipts, is a highly satisfactory result.

Increase and decrease items.

122. The details of the receipts and disbursements will be found in Appendix I. There has been a net increase on the receipts of the past year of 20,71,442 rupees, and a net decrease in disbursements of 5,97,886 rupees. Under the head of "Excise and Stamps" there is an addition exceeding 4½ lakhs, principally under the head of "Stamps." The trade taxes have also brought in nearly 10 lakhs. The land revenue has slightly declined. The decrease in disbursements is principally in the revenue and judicial departments. Under the head of "General" there is an increase of one lakh, attributable to the change in the form of Government; and under the head of "Miscellaneous," three lakhs, of which about half is the amount of discount paid for supply bills.

Cash balance on 1st May.

123. The cash balance in the Treasuries was 140 lakhs on the 1st May, or exactly double what it was last year.

Expenditure in 1859-60, in excess of ordinary Punjab expenses.

124. Besides the ordinary expenses of the Province, which included 20 lakhs on account of Civil Public Works, and the entire cost of the local corps, the Punjab Government had to provide for the pay of the regular army within its boundaries, for the cost of the commissariat, of military public works, and of the railway operations, as well as for excess of disbursements over receipts on account of other governments. These may be set down as follows:—

Military, Commissariat, and Public Works	204 lakhs.
Railway	12½ „
On account of other Governments, &c.	20 „
Total	236½ lakhs.

How met.

125. To satisfy this drain, there was the surplus of 118¾ lakhs. There remained about 118 lakhs to be provided from other sources, exclusive of the maintenance of a sufficient cash balance. This has been accomplished by granting supply bills, and with the aid of remittances from other Presidencies, as will appear below:—

SUPPLY BILLS DRAWN.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
On Calcutta	105 lakhs.	130¼ lakhs.
„ North-Western Provinces	15 „	19¼ „
„ Bombay	7 „	—
Total	127 lakhs.	149½ lakhs.

CASH REMITTANCES.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
From the North-Western Provinces	11,00,000	17,80,000
„ Bombay	25,00,000	35,70,000
	36,00,000	53,50,000
Total assistance received *Rs.*	1,63,00,000	2,03,00,000

High rate of discount heretofore paid on supply bills. Reduced to about one per cent. by selling bills by auction.

126. The discount paid on supply bills during the last six months of 1858-59, and the first six months of 1859-60, was extremely high. The rate varied from rupees 2-8 per cent. at Delhi to three rupees per cent. at Peshawur. At the suggestion of Mr. Cust, Financial Commissioner, the supply bills have since been put up to auction, and four lakhs a month are now obtained at about one per cent. discount. But if larger sums were required, probably the rate would increase.

Six per cent. loan.

127. The Punjab Six per cent. loan, outstanding at the end of the year amounted to 11⅞ lakhs. During the year 70,000 rupees were paid off. The arrangements made for the extinction of the greater part of the loan are explained in the Political Section.

Scarcity of copper coin.

128. Great inconvenience has been experienced in the cantonments of Peshawur and Rawul Pindee, in consequence of the scarcity of copper coin. Half a lakh's worth has now been received from Bombay, and another half lakh is on its way.

Prospects of the present year.

129. The financial prospects of the present year are favourable. The reductions in the local military forces (mainly in the mounted and foot levies), though gradual, will, by the end of the year, effect a prospective relief of 38½ lakhs. There will also be an increase of revenue from the new taxes, which may be estimated at 21 lakhs. On the other hand the demands on account of public works, railways, and compensation for losses by the mutinies, will increase; and the accountant estimates that extraneous funds, to the amount of 120 lakhs, will be required.

Review of Punjab finances.

130. The above review will show that the Punjab finances are prosperous and economically managed, and that the Province subject to the Lieutenant-Governor are remunerative acquisitions, paying their own expenses, and contributing about one-third of their revenue to the Imperial treasury.

Miscellaneous advances.

131. The accounts are also in good order, the miscellaneous advances having been reduced to 16 lakhs, the lowest figure yet attained.

Officers of account and audit.

132. As accountants, Messrs. H. D. Sandeman and Balmain, and as civil auditor, Mr. E. C. Chapman, have performed their respective duties with much ability.

Section IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Additional chaplains appointed and arranged for.

133. Additional chaplains have been appointed to the undermentioned stations:—

1. Umritsur.
2. Dehra Ismael Khan.
3. Nowshera.
4. Cambellpore and Attok.

With the aid of the Lord Bishop, and of contributions from the Station residents' arrangements have been made for obtaining the services of two clergymen appointed by the Additional Clergy Society at Hissar and at Jhelum.

Churches in course of completion.

Churches at small Civil Stations sanctioned.

134. A temporary church has been commenced and nearly completed at Mooltan. The churches at Umballa and Sealkote are about to be completed. The church at Jullundur has been restored, and that at Delhi improved. The sanction of the Supreme Government has further been given to the erection, at 15 Civil Stations, of small churches, capable of containing the probable congregations.

Section X.—POLITICAL.

Cabul.

135. During the past year our friendly relations with the Ameer of Cabul have been undisturbed. His Highness' forces, under the command of his son, Mahomed Afzul Khan, have conquered the neighbouring state of Koondooz, and procured the submission of Budukshan, thus advancing the Afghan frontier to the River Oxus. Captain James, Commissioner of Peshawur, gives the following account of Koondooz:—

"About two centuries ago the country north of the Oxus and east of Bokhara was divided into numerous independent Ozbek States, one of the principal of which was that of Kirari, under a chief named Morad Bêg, of the Kutaghan tribe of Ozbeks. His son, Mahomed Khan Bêg, being driven out of that State by the King of Bokhara, crossed the Oxus, and seized possession of Huzrut Imam, Talikhan, and Koondooz, founding the State of that name, which, with some intervals of dispossession, has remained in the hands of his descendants to the present day. In 1740, Huzrut Bêg, of the same family, drove the ruling chief into the eastern hills, and was confirmed in the chiefship of Koondooz by Nadir Shah, to whom he submitted himself at Bulkh. Shortly afterwards the state of Koondooz was annexed by Ahmed Shah Dooranee, and formed part of the Afghan Government of Bulkh. In 1785, an Ozbek chief, named Kooat Khan, who had received from Tymoor Shah the Government of Narin, a district in Koondooz, to the south-east of the city of that name, revolted from the Afghan yoke, and not only assumed the chiefship of Koondooz, but spread his conquests over Budukshan and some of the dependencies of Bulkh. When Tymoor, in 1789, marched against Bokhara, he received the nominal submission of Kooat Khan, but this was ignored on the return of the former to Cabul. Many changes followed, and, finally, in 1815, Mahomed Morad Bêg, a lineal descendant

descendant of the chief of the same name formerly mentioned, successfully asserted the supremacy of his family; and under him the Koondooz State attained its highest prosperity, for he included in his dominions Budukshan, Bulkh, some districts to the north of the Oxus, and all the country between that river and the Hindoo Koosh. This was the ruler with whom our officers were acquainted during our intercourse with Toorkistan. He seems to have been a noted marauder, devoting his life to schemes of plunder and annexation. He would bring the people of the countries he conquered to the unhealthy swamps of the Oxus, where they died in thousands, their places being soon taken by others. Mahomed Morad Bêg was succeeded, some few years ago, by his son, the present ruler, Attaleek Khan, for whom no great fear or respect is entertained. He has gradually lost the chief part of his father's possessions; those to the west having fallen again to the Afghan Governor of Bulkh, whilst Budukshan and the trans-Oxus States have regained their independence. His present dominions comprise only the three districts of Koondooz, Huzrut, Imam, and Talikhan. The population consists of Ozbeks and Tajiks. The former are chiefly of the Kutaghan tribe, and they occupy the northern part of the province, including the towns of Koondooz, Huzrut, Imam, and Talikhan. The Tajiks are generally supposed to be of Persian origin, and were in possession of the country before the Ozbek conquest; they still maintain their independence in some of the neighbouring districts, as Chitral, Darwaz, &c., but in Koondooz they occupy only the southern portion towards the Hindoo Koosh, including Kaghlan and Anderah, Khost, and Fering. They naturally hate their Afghan rulers, and they have a special grievance in the cruel perseverance displayed by the late Meer in transplanting colonies of them to the pestilential fens of the Oxus. Besides the above races there are several nomad tribes, who visit parts of the province periodically with their flocks; and the population altogether is estimated at 200,000. The Meer derives his revenue partly from the produce of agriculture and partly from taxes on pasture. Both are taken in kind; the former at the rate of one-tenth, the latter at one-fiftieth of the stock annually. The sheep of the country are celebrated, being the broad-tailed species of Doombah. Agriculture is not extensive, except in the proximity of the river. Formerly, the ruler of Koondooz collected transit duties on the road from Cabul to Bokhara, but this is now within the Afghan border; the only other items remaining to him being a house tax arbitrarily assessed, and a tax on the gold washings of the streams. The whole of his income may amount to two lakhs per annum. The force at the disposal of the Meer is the militia of the country, who are nearly all horsemen. Every chief holds his estate or office under a military tenure, and is bound to maintain a certain number of horsemen properly mounted and equipped. He, again, apportions this number amongst the houses under his authority, from five to ten houses being required to furnish and maintain a horseman. Small presents and a share in plunder are the perquisites to which these men look. About three-fourths of this militia are Ozbeks and one-fourth Tajiks: it may number 8,000 in all. The horses are small but good, and notoriously capable of sustaining exertion; they are so reared as to be able to work for several days on the most scanty allowance of food."

136. The policy of the Ameer is to carry on the administration through the local chiefs maintaining strong garrisons of his own troops at some of the principal places, and a line of posts on the Oxus. An attempt at revolt took place at Anderah, in the south, but was put down without much difficulty. The King of Bokhara, an Ozbek himself, has not seen with satisfaction the advance of the Afghans. At one time he marched a force to the Oxus, but suddenly retreated. He has endeavoured, but without success, to obtain a celebrated jewel called "Jehangeeree" from the Ameer of Cabul.

137. Rehm Dil Khan, the last of the four Candahar brothers, died recently in Persia. Sooltan Ahmed Khan, of Herat, has paid a visit to Teheran, and was favourably received.

138. During 1859 several reports of the presence of a Russian envoy at Bokhara were received. His objects were stated to be to obtain free passage through the king's territories for Russian merchants; to procure the release of certain Russian subjects in captivity at Bokhara; and to solicit the consent of the king to Russian vessels being admitted to ply on the Oxus. The king is said to have refused the last request, but to have assigned a serai in the town for the accommodation of Russian merchants.

The frontier.

139. Although the Koorrum stream has been authoritatively pronounced the boundary of British territory, it is merely a political line of demarcation, and villages subject to us possess lands on both sides. Such is the position of Thull. In April 1859 some of the villagers drove their cattle into their pasture lands across the stream, and consequently out of British territory, whereupon some 200 or 300 of the Hussun Kheyl Wazeerees swooped down from their hills in the neighbourhood of Khost, and carried off 80 head of cattle. The Thull people pursued the robbers, but were worsted, and lost three men killed and two wounded. Now, whatever titular dominion there may be to the country beyond the Koorrum, in fact, there is no government and no public means of redressing wrongs. But it happened that this Hussun Kheyl tribe had previously been guilty of outrages within our boundary, and orders were out for the apprehension of some of its members; so a party of them, with much property, were seized on their way to the salt mines in the Khuttuk country by our feudatory Kwajah Mahomed Khan. These reprisals immediately brought the Hussun Kheyl to their bearings. They sent delegates to the Deputy Com-

CHAP. XII. Punjab.

missioner, and agreed to pay for the injury done by them to British subjects, and to give hostages for the future peaceable behaviour of the tribe.

urder of Captain lecham.

140. The barbarous character of the hill tribes was sadly exemplified by the murder of Captain Mecham, of the Bengal Artillery, which took place early in November. The unfortunate officer was proceeding in the evening by bearer dâk from Bunnoo to Kohat, escorted by two sowars. When within two miles of Luttummur, five or six hill-men, who had been lurking behind bushes, rushed out. The bearers dropped the dooley; the foremost sowar galloped off; the hinder fired his carbine, and did likewise. Captain Mecham had barely time to fire his revolver once, when he was set upon and murdered. Inquiry indicated that the murderers belonged to one of two gangs of Wuzeerees well known on the Khuttuk and Bunnoo borders. The head of one gang is named Zungee, a notorious freebooter of the Mullikshye branch of the Cabul Kheyl Wuzeerees; the other gang frequently acts in concert with Zungee. The murderers themselves belonged to the Hatti Kheyl Wuzeerees, most of whom are settled within our territory, and have been punished by the Bunnoo authorities.

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esponsibility fixed n the Cabul Kheyl ibe.

141. The Lieutenant Governor determined to hold the Cabul Kheyl tribe responsible for the seizure of Zungee and the murderers. Captain Henderson, the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, therefore convened a jirga, or deputation of the tribe, and explained to them the demands of Government, the jirga, however, professed their inability to comply with them. The wealthier members would have been glad to separate from the body of the tribe, and to have made terms for themselves, but this was not permitted; and the whole were told that they would be treated as enemies on account of their failure to give up the robbers. This was on the 7th December. On the 20th General Chamberlain crossed the Koorrum, with a force of some 4,000 men, besides irregular levies. The operations are detailed in the military section. In the winter, the Cabul Kheyl tribe are in the habit of descending from the higher hills of the Soliman Range for the sake of cultivation and pasturage on both banks of the Koorrum, between Billund Kheyl and the junction of the Kheytee stream. But to meet the attack of the British force, they collected all their members, with their flocks and herds, on a range of hills called Maidanee, where they made a stand; but were soon put to flight, with the loss of their winter stores and many of their cattle. The cognate tribes of the neighbourhood gave no assistance to the Cabul Kheyl. Subsequently, the man who was foremost in the murder of Captain Mecham, Mooubbut, was seized in his mountain lair, and given up to Major Taylor by the Ahmedzye tribes. He was executed on the scene of the murder. The expedition greatly conduced to this result. An opportunity was also afforded of inspecting the valley of Upper Meeranzye, and the accounts given of the extension of cultivation and of the prevalence of order since our troops were there in 1856, are highly satisfactory, and attest the wisdom of the coercive policy which has been employed in dealing with the wild frontier tribes. The acquiescence of the Ameer of Cabul was duly signified to the passage of our troops through the trans-Koorrum territory. The engineers who accompanied the force made accurate maps of the country through which it passed.

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142. The troops had hardly returned to their cantonments when their services were again required against another and principal branch of the Wuzeerees, the Mahsoods. Their hills lie to the west of the Ghubbur Mountain, which stands between Bunno and Tânk. They have long been notorious for carrying off the cattle left to graze at the foot of the hills. It had more than once been in contemplation to send troops against them, but circumstances had interfered. The Nawab, Shah Newaz Khan, is charged with the police and fiscal management of Tânk. He is himself the son of a Wuzeeree lady, and his wife is of the Alizye sub-division of the Mahsood clan. It happened that the Nawab was absent with Major Taylor for the purpose of attending the Governor General's durbar at Sealkote.

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143. The Mahsoods were already in agitation on account of the demands made on the Cabul Kheyl. One of Captain Mecham's murderers and the free-booter Zungee were hiding within the Mahsood boundary, and the tribe did not know but that they might be called on to give them up. So, after destroying a small fort which was being erected in the pass by Shah Newaz Khan's friends, they advanced to the extremity of the pass, with the determination of attacking and plundering the town of Tânk. Intimation was given to the native officer on the spot, who, summoning the detachments from the neighbouring posts, advanced with about 160 sabres, and a few of the Nawab's men, against the Mahsoods, who numbered some 3,000. On coming within gun-shot, the Ressaidar pretended to retreat, but on the Mahsoods pursuing irregularly, faced his horsemen about, and chased back the broken and flying hill-men to their fastnesses, with the loss of a tenth of their number.

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144. This audacious aggression showed the absolute necessity for chastising the tribe, and the Lieutenant Governor at once obtained the sanction of the Viceroy to an expedition, under the command of General Chamberlain, being sent against them, with the object of exacting redress for the past and security for the future. The military movements need not here be detailed. As yet, they have not resulted in the submission of the Mahsoods. But a loss was inflicted on them in the destruction of their harvests; from which they will not recover for years; they have been defeated in passes which they deemed impregnable; their chief town, Kaneegorum, was occupied, and spared only on payment of a fine.

Another

Another important town, Mukeen, where the chiefs of the tribe principally live, was destroyed and given up to plunder; our troops marched where they pleased, the enemy being afraid to oppose them; the bravest men of the tribe were slain; and their hitherto unknown country was scientifically surveyed and mapped. It may be necessary to blockade the passes for some time to come to complete the punishment, and make the Mahsoods sue for terms; but it is not probable that they will again venture to violate our frontier, or that the example will be lost on the neighbouring tribes.

Return of outlawed Khosas

145. Certain outlaws of the Khosa tribe having sued to be allowed to return to the Dehra Ghazee Khan district and re-settle in the plains, have been allowed to do so on the security of the Lugharee Chief, and on condition of future good behaviour.

Aggressions by the Pindiali Momunds

146. The Pindiali Momunds, whose settlements are between the Cabul and Swat Rivers, have long been notorious for their raids on our territory, being excited thereto by a chief who formerly held a jagheer in the plain under the Sikh Government. Within little more than four years 19 such raids have been committed, by parties varying in strength from 100 to 500, in which 33 British subjects have been killed and wounded, and nearly 600 head of cattle carried off. This is exclusive of minor outrages, attended by loss of life and limb, committed by smaller bands. The tribe has not yet been punished within its own territory.

Cis-Sutlej Chiefs.
Durbar at Umballa
Precedence of Jheend and Nabha.

147. In the course of his progress through these provinces, the Viceroy and Governor General held a durbar at Umballa on the 18th January, which was attended by all the chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States. On this occasion, a question of precedence, which has long been contested between the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha, was settled in favour of the former.

Redemption of debt to Puttiala and Nabha.

The debt contracted by the British Government to the Maharajah of Puttiali and the Rajah of Nabha, amounting to 28,82,000 rupees, has now been redeemed, under an arrangement which increases the territory and revenue of the two States, and at the same time relieves our administration of the outlying pergunnahs of Kanoudh and Boodwanah, and permits of the amalgamation of the two districts of Rohtuck and Jhujjur, and of a permanent reduction of expense. In the same way, the domains of the Rajah of Jheend have been augmented on his payment of a nuzzurana of 4,20,000 rupees. These chiefs are gratified by the addition to their territories; and the arrangement is not inconvenient to the British Government, either in a financial or an administrative point of view.

Marriage of the daughter of the Maharajah of Puttiala

148. In December the daughter of the Maharajah of Puttiala was married to the Maharajah of Bhurtpore. Both families are of the Jât tribe. Hitherto neither has sought alliances beyond its own neighbourhood. The estimation in which the Maharajah is held by the British Government, on account of his services during the mutiny, has elevated him in the eyes of the native nobility. Many chiefs of the highest rank who have not hitherto been in the habit of attending on such occasions, were present either in person or by their representatives at the marriage. The ceremony was celebrated with much pomp, but the Commissioner, Mr. G. C. Barnes, was able to procure the omission of the "Barah," a custom which obtains at the marriage of great personages in India, better honored in the breach than the observance. A large inclosure of thorns is made, within which are crowded all who propose to take advantage of the bridegroom's liberality, generally all the thieves, vagabonds, and beggars of the territory. On the last day of the festivities, each one of these receives a rupee. The waste of money is often enormous; and it was calculated that it would have amounted to three lakhs of rupees had it been allowed at Puttiala.

Rajah of Kapoorthulla.

149. Some years ago, under the will of the late Rajah of Kapoorthulla, the talooquas of Waheean and Bhoonga, in the Jullunder Doab, were severed from his independent territory, and made subject to the British administration, as an ordinary jagheer held by the present rajah's brother, Soochet Singh, but the present rajah and Soochet Singh having jointly solicited that these talooquas should be again annexed to the independent Kapoorthulla territory, the Supreme Government have granted their request, and, in consideration of the present rajah's services, waived its jurisdiction. The conquest jagheers of his family in the Baree Doab have also been restored to him, on condition of his paying a tribute in excess of the revenue.

Restoration of Hindoor State.

150. It was stated in last year's report that the Hindoor State, in the Simla Hills, had lapsed to the British Government, but, in consideration of the services of the head of the family (one of great antiquity), during the Goorkha war of 1814, and in accordance with the wishes of the Home Authorities, the Viceroy at the Umballa Durbar, restored the sovereignty in the person of Ugger Singh, an illegitimate son of the late rajah, subject to the payment of 5,000 rupees annual tribute.

Re-establishment of order in Bussahir.

151. The measures taken for the restoration of order in Bussahir have proved successful. In October last, the Commissioner, Mr. Barnes, again visited the principality, and stayed 19 days at Rampore, the chief town, during which period the winter fair took place. The people were assembled to exchange the Himalayan products—borax, sulphur, wool, opium, blankets, Cashmere wool, &c., for the sugar and cotton of the plains. Mr. Barnes reports that, with the exception of some complaints about the inequality of the assessed revenue, he found them perfectly contented. The following is his description of the revenue arrangements in this Highland chiefship: "Bussahir lies amidst the most elevated ranges of the Himalaya. Snowy ridges divide one portion from another, and the valley of the Sutlej is almost the only route by which to penetrate into the interior. Half of the population belongs to a different type of man, and speaks a different language from the other

Description of Revenue arrangement

half. Upper Bussahir is beyond the influence of the rains; there the grape abounds; the sheep is famous for its wool; and barley or rye, the solitary harvest of the year, ripens in October. The revenue of Bussahir is realised by 18 different imposts or 'kurrads.' The State has a direct share in every department of industry, and is not above receiving its income in a little ghee, oil, corn, honey, wine, ingots of iron, wool, as also contributions from the flocks and herds of the people. The British tribute is realised in cash, and the cost of certain religious festivals is provided for each by its separate money tax. The rajah's elephant has a cess specially imposed for its maintenance, to which every peasant contributes at the rate of three annas a house. A similar impost exists for furnishing the rajah's magazine. The collections are going on in every month of the year; the wuzeers collected only the cash revenue. There was a separate official who had charge of the grain department, and was his own collector. The oil, wine, and ghee, were in the hands of another minister, who stored the produce and was responsible for the accounts. The pasturage fees, and the contributions of live stock, such as sheep and goats, were collected and managed by a separate officer. Each of these ministers employed his own staff to collect the dues of his department, and was independent of the other; each kept separate accounts with the people and the treasury; a peasant had scarcely got rid of an importunate collector when another appeared, and his life became a continual worry. Each officer made his own disbursements, and credited only the net revenue to the treasury. If any zemindar emigrated or died childless, his lands were taken up by others, who repudiated his obligations. The excuse for this was that the revenue was a personal matter, fixed upon the man and not upon the land. The same rule applied in the case of sales or mortgages; the new owner paid no additional tax, and the seller was still responsible for the revenue." On this rude system the wuzeers agreed to engraft some simple but efficient reforms at Mr. Barnes' suggestion. An additional security for the tranquillity of the country was taken in the banishment of the rajah's illegitimate brother, Futteh Singh, who now lives at Kangra, under serveillance. The revenue of Bussahir is estimated at about 25,000 rupees per annum. The expenses of the principal temple are heavy. The splendid Deodar forests, on the banks of the Sutlej, might afford an increase, but hitherto they have not been well managed. On the whole, the political condition of Bussahir has greatly improved during the past year under Mr. Barnes' superintendence.

Certain selected chiefs and jagheerdars invested with magisterial and revenue powers.

152. In a durbar held at Lahore, on the 14th of February, the Governor General announced the intention to bestow magisterial and revenue powers on certain selected chiefs and jagheerdars; since then 27 chiefs have been invested with a limited jurisdiction in all departments, subject to an appeal to the district officers. This measure has given great satisfaction to the higher classes in the Punjab.

Mahomedans re-admitted to Delhi City.

153. The Mahomedan population, excluded from the City of Delhi on its capture by our troops, have been allowed to return, and the attachment has been taken off their houses.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY REPORT.

Armed forces.

154. Strength of the various armed forces serving in the Punjab on the 1st May 1859 and on the 1st May 1860.

DESCRIPTION OF TROOPS.	On 1st May 1859.	ARMS.	On 1st May 1860.	REMARKS.
Regular Army.				
Europeans — Artillery	1,843	90 Field Guns 11 in position	No information in this Office.	
Europeans — Cavalry	2,106	Sabres		
Europeans — Infantry	15,805	Bayonets		1,552 disarmed natives.
Europeans — Total	19,754			
Natives — Cavalry	2,451	Sabres		
Natives — Infantry	12,968	Bayonets		
Natives — Total	15,419			
GRAND TOTAL	35,173			

DESCRIPTION OF TROOPS.	On 1st May 1859.	ARMS.	On 1st May 1860.	REMARKS.
Frontier Force.				
Artillery	750	18 Field Guns 12 Military Train Guns	652	
Cavalry	3,369	Sabres	3,228	
Infantry	10,868	Bayonets	9,636	Of this, 1,660 are serving in Hindoostan.
Total	14,987		13,516	
Police.				
Mounted Branch	4,898	Sabres	4,427	
Foot	8,072	Bayonets	9,059	
Total	12,970		13,486	
Levies.				
Levies, Mounted	3,539	Sabres	1,357	
Ditto, Foot	4,511	Bayonets	2,056	
"Cureton's"	659	Sabres	549	* Formed from the levies since 1st May 1859.
"Lind's"	- -	Sabres	*569	
Lahore Light Horse	158	Sabres	- -	Transferred to Commander in Chief.
Total	8,867		4,531	
Grand Total	36,824		31,533	

The foregoing statement shows that we had Europeans 19,754 of all arms.
Natives 46,952 ditto.

155. The distribution of this force may be thus briefly noted:— Distribution.

European Troops—Stations.

Delhi, Umballa, Dugshaie, Subathoo, Ferozepore, Loodiana, Jullunder, Kangra, Umritsur, Lahore, Mooltan, Dehra Ismael Khan, Sealkote, Rawul Pindee, Murree, Peshawur. Native troops of the regular army are at all the above stations, and also at various out-stations.

Frontier Force.

This force holds the line of country, Trans-Indus, from Kohat to the boundary of Scinde, about 500 miles, and also has troops in Peshawur, and holds Eusufzaie and Hazara. Two regiments of Sikh infantry are still serving in Hindoostan.

Police Force.

The regular military police are distributed, as in 1859, throughout the province, in the proportion of about 906 foot, 443 mounted, in one division; a division sometimes comprising four districts, and never less than three.

The levies are troops which were raised during the mutiny, chiefly to supply the places of those sent to the army in Hindoostan.

They are for the most part employed, Trans-Indus, on police duties, and are under process of reduction.

156. The regiments of "Cureton's" and "Lind's" are composed of Mooltanee and Pathan levies, which did good service during the mutiny, and subsequently were embodied into regiments. They are both transferred to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and have become a part of the regular army. The Lahore Light Horse was a body of Eurasians, also raised during the mutiny; it did good service in Hindoostan, and has been transferred to the regular army.

Local Troops.

157. The statement shows a decrease effected between the 1st May 1859 and the 1st May 1860, of 5,291 men. Reductions since 1859.

Frontier Force.

	Decrease.	Increase.
Artillery - - - - - - -	98	—
Cavalry - - - - - - -	141	—
Infantry - - - - - - -	1,232	—
Total - - -	1,471	—

POLICE.

	Decrease.	Increase.
Mounted Branch - - - - - -	471	—
Foot - - - - - - - -	- -	987
Levies, Mounted - - - - -	2,182	—
Ditto, Foot - - - - - -	2,455	—
"Cureton's" Cavalry - - - - -	110	—
"Lind's" ditto - - - - -	- -	569
Lahore Light Horse - - - - -	158	—
Total - - -	5,376	1,556
Grand Total - - -	6,847	
Deduct - - - - -	1,556	
Total - - -	5,291	actual Decrease.

Explanation of decrease.

158. The decrease in the frontier force of 1,471 is in pursuance of the order of Government. Each regiment of cavalry will go on reducing until it reaches 420 sabres; each regiment of infantry until it reaches 600 bayonets.

Police Mounted Branch—Reduction 471.

The six ressallahs employed in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States have been reduced by 25 sowars each ressallah. The extra troops raised during the mutiny for the Lahore division has been abolished. Rohtuck District—one troop to be maintained instead of two; Goorgaon and Jhujjur Districts—three ressallahs to be maintained instead of five; Hissar District—two ressallahs instead of three; some supernumeraries, owing to these ordered and partially effected reductions, still remain to be absorbed in the above districts: all enlistments are stopped, and the supernumeraries are being rapidly absorbed.

Foot Police—Increase 987.

This is due to the formation of Rajah Jowahir Singh's contingent and three companies of the Sirsa police into a police battalion. The battalion was formed for the police duties of the Bhuttiana territory, and to supply to some degree the place of the Hurriana light infantry, which mutinied, and took an active part in the late rebellion. Rajah Jowahir Singh's contingent was chiefly composed of Dogras. The formation of this levy and the three companies into a police battalion, designated the 10th, was not only absolutely necessary as a means of employing the men who were mainly instrumental in re-organizing those districts during the mutiny, but their services were imperatively required in those districts: the efficiency of the force in Hurriana was thus materially improved, and extra expense was not entailed on the State by so doing.

For the levies, mounted and foot, and "Cureton's" cavalry, no explanation is necessary. For "Lind's" cavalry, showing an apparent increase of 569, it may be stated that these men were last year forming parts of various levies, and have now been collected into one regiment, since 1st May 1859, as before noticed.

The Lahore Light Horse, 158 men, has been transferred to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Of the levies raised during the mutiny, the following have either been absorbed or discharged during the past year:—

Mounted.

Mounted.

Souter's Towana Horse	333
Orchard's ditto	370
Stoke's Pathan ditto	155
Smith's ditto	169
Vivian's ditto	111
The Esa Kheyl Ressallah	113

Regular Army.

159. There has not been any occurrence calling for the employment of the regular army, Europeans and natives, in the field, during the past year. Military operations.

Frontier Force.

The late Captain Mecham, of the artillery branch frontier force, having been murdered on the night of the 5th November 1859, and certain hill tribes having refused to give up the murderers, it was resolved that the offending tribes must be coerced.

160. A field force of the following strength was collected at Kohat:— Expedition against the Cabul Kheyl and other tribes.

	Fighting men.
Sappers and Miners	16
Artillery.	
1st and 2nd light field batteries Four 9-pounder guns. Two 24-pounder howitzers.	127
Peshawur and Huzara mountain trains Two 3-pounder guns. Five howitzers.	144
Cavalry.	
Guides, 2nd Punjab	431
Infantry.	
1st, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Punjab and 4th Sikhs, detachment of Guides, 24th (Pioneers) Punjab Infantry	3,193
Levies.	
Mounted	240
Foot	1,216
Total, fighting men	*5,366

161. This force marched from Kohat on the 15th December, under the command of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B. On the 19th it reached Thull, 66 miles from Kohat, on the left bank of the Koorrum river; on the 20th crossed the Koorrum river, and encamped near the village of Billund Kheyl.

162. The country beyond was totally unknown, but we had this advantage, that the neighbouring tribes refused to aid the tribe of the "Cabul Kheyl," against whom the force was proceeding.

163. The enemy took up a strong position at a place called Maidanee, about eight miles west of our force at Billund Kheyl. General Chamberlain thus describes it: "Its general features may be described as two parallel ranges contiguous to each other, terminating at either end in a gorge, and inclosing a long narrow valley. The two gorges, which are the water channels, are the means of entrance to the valley, the one facing the east being termed 'Geniob,' and the other, to the south, 'Gukha.'"

164. On the 21st, General Chamberlain reconnoitred both entrances. Gukha, which was 16 miles from camp, was considered not promising, and the Geniob entrance was, after an examination by the General that same day, selected as the entrance to be forced.

165. On

* Of the above force, the levies were necessary for keeping up communication, holding posts, supplying escorts, &c.

165. On the 22d the troops, as per margin,* marched at 6 a.m. to force the Geniob entrance. After seven miles' march, winding through hills and ravines, the first position of the enemy was reached.

166. Two columns of attack were formed; the left under the General, the right under Major Lambert. The right column met with little or no resistance; and outflanking with their mountain train guns the breastworks and other obstacles raised by the Wuzeerees to ppose the left column, they very materially aided that column to advance without much loss. The Wuzeerees made a very gallant charge on the guide infantry of the left column, but were repulsed, and gradually driven back from ridge to ridge; so that in two hours the position was taken.

167. It should be observed that the main body of the tribe were defending the Gukha entrance, by which they expected the force would attempt to enter. The Wuzeeree encampment and property having been destroyed, the troops returned to the camp, which had moved up five miles into the Geniob ravine. In this action we had only one killed and 18 wounded; enemy's loss unknown—supposed to have been 15 killed, and many more wounded.

168. On the 23d, forays carried successfully into the neighbouring valley of Durnanee; 24th, returned, *viâ* the Kheytee river; 25th, overtures sent in by the Cabul Kheyl tribe; 26th, 27th, and 28th, halted at Shewa to receive the overtures, and to obtain by the survey officers as much topographical information as possible; 29th, the Cabul Kheyl tribe having come to terms, the force, as per margin,† marched to "Spumwahur," in order to coerce another tribe, the Toree Kheyl Wuzeerees. The rest of the force moved to Billund Kheyl, under Colonel Lumsden. The Toree Kheyl tribe submitted and came to terms without coercion; force halted three days at Spumwahur, during which hostages were received and topographical information obtained.

169. The Wuzeerees on the right bank of the Koorrum river having been sufficiently coerced, the force was directed against the "Gungee Kheyl," "Omerzaie," and "Huttee Kheyl" Wuzeerees.

170. These branches of the great Wuzeeree tribe reside on the spurs of the "Wullai" and "Kafer Kot" ranges of mountains, on the left bank of the Koorrum river. The civil officers informed these tribes that, if no opposition was offered, and they came to terms, no injury would be done to life and property.

171. These tribes, warned by the late coercion of the Cabul Kheyl tribe, felt resistance was unadvisable; they implicitly trusted the faith pledged to them, remained quietly in their encampments, and watered their flocks at the same pools with the horses of our force.

172. The necessary conditions being settled, and much topographical information obtained, the troops were, by the 6th of January, free to return to cantonments.

173. The success of the expedition was complete, and the reasons for our forces not meeting with more opposition, General Chamberlain considers to be—

1st. The strength and efficiency of our force.

2d. The conviction that we merely desired to exact reparation from them, and not to bring them under subjection. Our ability to exact reparation for injury was fully proved; the conduct and spirit of the troops was most excellent; and the topographical information obtained by Captain Johnstone of the Revenue Survey, and by Captain Pollard of the Engineers, is very considerable and most valuable.

174. General Chamberlain notices especially the cordial assistance rendered by the khans of the district who accompanied the camp. For this expedition the services of a detachment, 24th (Pioneers) Punjab Infantry, was most readily granted by Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., who was also good enough to place several officers temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

175. The services of officers who thus joined, temporarily, are hereafter acknowledged.

176. In conclusion, it is desirable here to record the valuable and honourable notice taken of this expedition by his Excellency the Governor General and Viceroy of India:—

"The Governor General directs me to request that the Lieutenant Governor will have the goodness to convey to Brigadier General Chamberlain his best thanks for the promptitude and success with which these important operations have been conducted.

"On the 15th of December last, the force commanded by that officer marched from Kohat, and on the 14th of January it returned to that station, having, in the short period of

* Detachment Guide Infantry, under Lieutenant Kennedy; 4th Regiment Sikh Infantry, Major Rothney; 1st Regiment Punjab Infantry, Major Lambert; 3d Regiment Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant Ruxton; 4th Regiment Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant Jenkins; 4 pieces Peshawur Mountain Train, Captain De Bude; 3 pieces Huzara Mountain Train, Captain Butt.

† Two pieces Peshawur Military Train; 50 sabres 2d Punjab Cavalry; 1st, 3d, 4th, and 6th Punjab Infantry.

of one month, exacted reparation from the Cabul Kheyl Wuzeerees, for the support and shelter given by them to the murderers of the late Captain Mecham; and having, while effecting that object, exhibited to the tribes of the district through which he marched, not only the power of the Government to reach and punish those amongst them who are guilty of offence, but its careful forbearance towards all others.

"I am directed to request that the Governor General's thanks may be particularly conveyed to all the officers mentioned by Brigadier General Chamberlain, and generally to the force which was under his command.

"The Governor General attaches great value to the survey of the district through which General Chamberlain marched. The conduct of Captain James, commissioner of Peshawur, and of Captain Henderson, deputy commissioner of Kohat, in co-operation with Brigadier General Chamberlain, will be duly acknowledged by the Governor General in the Foreign Department."

BORDER RAIDS.

Lower Dehrajat—District, Dehra Ghazee Khan.

177. Raids by the hill tribes in force have not occurred; some few petty cases of robbery were promptly taken up by our frontier posts.

Upper Dehrajat—District Dehra Ismael Khan.

178. Hardly a month has passed during the past year in which the Wuzeerees did not commit some raid on the inhabitants of our districts. The Sheoranees also have been a little inclined that way, but nothing great, or to be compared to the incessant raids carried on chiefly by the Mahsood branch of the great Wuzeeree tribe. With the utmost vigilance of our posts, it has not been possible to stop this, though, on various occasions, by the activity and gallantry of the posts, cattle has been re-captured from the marauders before they could get it clear away into their own hills. The only raid, however, of sufficient importance to be noticed in itself, and in its results, occurred on the 13th of March last.

Raid on Tânk.

179. On the afternoon of that day, about 3,000 of the Mahsood Wuzeerees moved into our plains with the openly avowed intention of destroying and pillaging the town of Tânk, which is distant from the Wuzeeree Hills about eight miles. Tânk is the capital of the district so called; it is the residence of the Nawab of Tânk, who exercises, under our control, judicial and revenue functions in that district: it may be seen on the map about 50 miles north-west of Dehra Ismael Khan.

180. The native officer at the frontier post of Tânk, Ressaidar Sahadut Khan, was not quite unprepared to oppose the inroad; with considerable sagacity and forethought he had made every preparation he could to prevent the raid being successful, and finally moved out himself to attack the enemy, with a force of 158 sabres of the frontier force, collected from the neighbouring posts, and 20 of the Nawab's sowars, with 13 of our mounted levies.

181. On meeting the enemy, he managed, with considerable tact, to induce them to follow him still further away from their hills, until he reached ground on which cavalry could act.

182. To the utter astonishment of the wild heterogeneous mass of warriors, who had been following him with shouts of derision, and an ill-directed matchlock fire, the little body of cavalry then faced about, and, without the slightest hesitation, charged vigorously into the disunited and confused mass of hill-men. The result was the almost instantaneous rout of the whole body of the enemy.

183. The Wuzeerees, personally brave, and invariably of vigorous, muscular frames, wanted the power of combination to resist effectually the charge of our cavalry. Cut down and ridden over, they fled in confusion, the men in front forcing back the men behind, till all became a helpless rabble, struggling, striving, straining, to regain the safety of the mountain pass. It cannot be supposed, however, that so small a body could, with impunity, attack even a rabble so vastly its superior in number. We lost one of the levies killed, fifteen troopers wounded, seven horses killed, and thirty wounded.

184. The enemy, it was satisfactorily ascertained, lost upwards of 200 killed, and many more wounded. The following order by his Excellency the Governor General appropriately concludes the history of this raid: so far as its own facts are concerned, its results will be noticed hereafter:—

"General Order by his Excellency the Governor General of India.

"Camp, 22 March 1860.

"His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to admit Ressaidar Sahadut Khan, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, to the 2d Class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadoor, in recognition of the excellent service rendered by him on the 13th instant, in repelling, with a small party of horse, a very large body of Wuzeerees, who threatened the Thannah of Tânk in the Derajat.

"A sword of honour will be presented by the Governor General to Ressaidar Sahadut Khan as a further mark of approval of his judgment and intrepidity."

Expedition against the Mahsood Wuzeerees.

For this, *see* paras. 142 to 144.

Operations by the military police force.

185. This force has, during the past year, been employed in the usual duties peculiar to it. These duties may be briefly enumerated as follows: "Guarding treasuries and civil posts and outposts throughout the province; escorting treasure and prisoners; furnishing personal guards to civil officers, and various minor duties incidental to them as military police." Their efficiency and good conduct has been very satisfactory, and is very creditable to the officers concerned.

186. The part taken by the 6th battalion of police, Trans-Indus, in the Mahsood expedition, is there shown: this battalion was raised and attained its high character in the first instance under Captain Younghusband, captain of police; it is satisfactory to observe that it has in no way fallen off under its late and present commanders.

187. The levies who are here classed under the head of police have been drilled and trained for police duties; their conduct has been satisfactory.

MILITARY ROADS, POSTS, AND DEFENCES.

Roads.

188. The chief purely military road is that which, starting from the Peyzoo Pass, on the north of the Dehra Ismael Khan frontier, runs along the whole line of frontier posts, down to the Scinde boundary, a distance of about 380 miles. This road is kept in proper order by the frontier force officers, under the direct orders of the General commanding; it is passable in all weathers for cavalry and guns, and is most valuable for military purposes. A line of road, partly military, partly civil, proceeds from Peyzoo (before noted) *viâ* Bunnoo, and thence *viâ* Buhadoor Kheyl to Kohat, distance about 120 miles.

189. From Kohat to Peshawur there is a made road, except in the Kohat Pass itself; but the pass is very practicable for troops.

190. In addition to the above main lines of military communication, there exist numerous lesser lines from the head-quarter military stations to the posts in the frontier, their total length being about 152 miles.

Posts.

191. The military posts form a military cordon from Kohat to Scinde, along the whole line of Trans-Indus frontier, about 500 miles; they are in the charge of the frontier officers, and are held either by the frontier force itself or its auxiliaries, the levies. They are valuable and necessary. In the Lower Dehrajat they have been moved up close to the hills: the dryness of the soil, the heat, and the brackish water found generally at a depth of 280 feet from the surface, renders the duty at these posts in the Lower Dehrajat trying and severe; it has been, however, most cheerfully and efficiently performed. In addition to the above, posts are also held by the frontier force in the valleys of Eusufzaie and Abbottabad, in Huzara, and a detachment supplied to Murree.

Forts.

192. *See* Section "Department Public Works," para. 101.

Accommodation for Troops.

* Para. 103.

193. The accommodation of the regular army will be found under the head of "Department Public Works."* For that of the frontier force it may be said that lines are provided under the usual regulations by the Government, both at the head-quarter stations and at the outposts. The lines are good and comfortable.

194. The irregular cavalry generally prefer putting their horses under shelter, no matter how temporary it may be, so long as it keeps the sun and rain off the horses' loins.

COMMENDATION OF OFFICERS.

Frontier force.

195. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is greatly indebted to Brigadier General Chamberlain, C.B., A. D. C. to Her Majesty the Queen.

In addition to the performance of the duties of his onerous and responsible position, he has most successfully conducted arduous and trying military operations of the greatest value and importance to the Government.

196. The conduct of all the officers of the force has been excellent; that of the following officers during the past year deserves especial mention:—

Artillery.

Captain T. R. Sladen.
Captain E. Maister.
Captain J. E. Hughes.
Captain F. R. Butt.

Captain F. R. De Bude.

Cavalry.

Cavalry.

Major L. B. Jones.	Lieutenant Colonel C. Cureton.
Lieutenant E. J. Godby.	Lieutenant J. B. Lind.

Guides.

Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Lumsden, C. B.
Lieutenant T. G. Kennedy.

Infantry.

Brigadier Major J. W. Lambert, Commanding 1st Regiment.
Lieutenant A. Ruxton, Commanding 3rd Regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Wilde, Commanding 4th Regiment.
Lieutenant F. H. Jenkins, 2nd in Command of 1st Sikhs.
Lieutenant C. P. Keyes, Commanding 6th.
Captain J. P. W. Campbell, Commanding 1st Sikhs.
Major O. E. Rothney, Commanding 4th Sikhs.

197. His Honor gladly acknowledges the valuable services rendered by the following officers, who accompanied the late expeditions, but are not immediately under the orders of this Government:—

Lieutenant Colonel Olpherts, C. B. and V. C., who volunteered, and rendered valuable service as orderly officer to General Chamberlain throughout the Koorrum expedition.

Major Walker, Bombay Engineers, Grand Trigonometrical Survey, who accompanied the Koorrum and Mahsood expeditions, and obtained much valuable topographical information for the Government.

Captain Johnstone, Revenue Surveyor, who also accompanied both expeditions, and aided greatly in adding to our topographical knowledge of those districts.

Captain Pollard, of the Engineers, who rendered excellent service, not only in a military capacity, but in surveying, military sketching, &c.

Captain Chalmers, who commanded the 24th Punjab Infantry (Pioneers), and did good service.

Police.

Captain G. McAndrew.	Captain R. N. Tronson.
Captain Younghusband.	Captain H. H. Miller.

Captain W. Wyld.

Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

Captain J. W. Bean.	Captain Le Gallais.

STATEMENT showing Strength of TROOPS under the Orders of the Commander in Chief, on 1st May 1859.

	EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.						REMARKS.
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery.		Regular.		Irregular.		
			Men.	Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Delhi Brigade - -	- -	1,573	158	6	- -	- -	- -	1,202	
Sirhind Division -	573	3,605	269	20	- -	846	210	1,622	
Lahore Division -	1,115	5,690	771	41	- -	964	1,521	2,934	
Peshawur Division -	418	4,937	645	34	87	861	633	4,539	
Total - - -	2,106	15,805	1,843	101	87	2,671	2,364	10,297	

ABSTRACT.

	Europeans.	Natives.
Artillery - - - - - - -	1,843	—
Cavalry - - - - - - -	2,106	2,451
Infantry - - - - - - -	15,805	12,968
Total - - -	19,754	15,419

G. Hutchinson, Major,
Offg. Secy., Govt. Punjab, Mily. Department.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

Flax consigned to the English markets.

198. The despatch to the English markets of flax grown in the Goojranwalla district was mentioned in last year's report. The actual prices obtained at Dundee and Belfast ranged from 35 *l.* to 45 *l.* per ton. But in considering these prices, it must be borne in mind that the market price of flax at the time of despatch was very low, while the flax market in Europe was particularly favourable. The cost of transport from Lahore to ship-board at Kurrachee is at present from 8 *l.* to 9 *l.* a ton. The price of flax fibre is about eight rupees per maund, or 22 *l.* 8 *s.* per ton. It is calculated, however, that both the cost of carriage and of the fibre may probably be diminished.

Kangra flax.

199. Some flax sent from the Kangra district was valued in England at from 55 *l.* to 60 *l.* per ton, but Mr. Roberts (late financial commissioner) states that "it appears that there is some doubt among the traders at home, whether the so-called flax of Kangra is not, after all, only a finer species of Himalayan hemp; further, the hemp is termed by them a kind of 'Rhea fibre.' This product is known by botanists as the '*Urtica nivea*' of Linnæus, or the '*Borhmeria nivea*' of Roxburgh; and the latter is, I believe, identical with the '*China grass*' of Assam, a well-known article of commerce. It may prove interesting hereafter, in a botanical point of view, to test, by scientific examination, the identity or affinity of these two products; but whatever be the botanical order or species assigned to the Kangra flax, whether it be regarded as belonging to the *Urti caccæ* or *linaceæ*, there can be no doubt of the decided opinion of the traders at home of the value and superiority of its fibre. In the opinion of Messrs. Kain & Co. of Dundee, if it could be put on board at Kurrachee for 26 *l.* a ton, it would undoubtedly leave both to importer and exporter a very handsome profit."

200. The Kangra hemp was valued at from 30 *l.* to 32 *l.* a ton, and was considered as an excellent material for cordage. The *sunn* fibre ("*Crotolaria juncea*") was not so highly appreciated.

Lands at the disposal of Government.

201. The following estimate has been made of the land at the disposal of Government in these provinces:

	Acres.
Forest and waste lands - - - - - -	2,312,260
Culturable - - - - - - -	5,196,779
Cultivated - - - - - - -	3,596
Unculturable - - - - - - -	751,014
Total - - -	8,263,649

Of this area but a small portion is in the hills, or adapted to European colonization.

Imphee.

202. The African "imphee" has been naturalized with some success.

203. The

203. The extension of cultivation in the Peshawur division is particularly remarked by the Commissioner, more especially in the remote and heretofore uncivilised Meeranzye Valley. Extension of cultivation in the Peshawur Division.

204. In the Huzara district the breeders of Kaghan and Balakôt evince anxiety to get the Merino rams, of which there is a small stock belonging to Government. A kind of "puttoo" (coarse broad cloth), made from the mixed wool of these sheep and those of the country, is superior to anything of local manufacture. Merino sheep in Huzara.

PART II.—FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

205. The demand for timber, both in Scinde and the Punjab, increases with the progress of public works, particularly railways. Large supplies are received through contractors from the territories of the Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere. The Government agency is still maintained at Pangee, in the hill country of the Chumba Rajah. The establishment has recently been increased, and arrangements made for augmenting the supply of timber. For some time past doubts have been expressed regarding the durability of the Pangee timber, it is, however, in demand for the bridges on the Lahore and Peshawur road, for the viaducts of the Scinde railway, and for the Kurrachee harbour. By experiments made at the Roorkee College, it has been shown that the Pangee deodar is superior to Sâl, a little inferior to the deodar of Gurhwal, and, on the whole, a very serviceable wood. The agency is certainly profitable. The direct profit from its establishment amounts to 43,260 rupees, and the indirect profit to two lakhs, accruing from the reduced rate at which the timber is sold to Government. It is anticipated that the wood will acquire a harder and closer grain as the forest is thinned. Timber. Pangee agency.

206. In the territories of the hill chiefs about Simla, immense forests exist, but many are as yet inaccessible. Those forests which lie on the Sutlej are resorted to by European speculators and contractors. The interior hills are covered, especially on their northern slopes, with forests of the keloo (*Cedrus deodara*). But the absence of water carriage renders the timber unmarketable. In the neighbourhood of Simla the forests which had been almost cleared, are again springing up with innumerable young trees. The forests in the Huzara and Kangra districts are carefully preserved. Forests in the Simla Hills.

PART III.—MINING.

207. The hopes raised of the discovery of coal in the Punjab have proved illusory. Mr. Medlicott, of the Geological Survey, after examining the localities in which it was asserted to exist, made the following remarks: Coal.

"The Murree coal is lignite; a good specimen of it, analysed in the laboratory of the Geological Survey of India, gave 36 per cent. of volatile matter. In all the specimens, the woody fibre is recognisable. I have examined 18 localities, widely scattered through a considerable range of hills, and they all present the same features. They are the stems or roots of trees imbedded in the thick beds of soft sandstone of the lower Siwalik formation of the middle tertiary period. When the stem has been crushed, the whole, two to three inches thick, is lignite; in other cases the core is mostly silicified (petrified) wood, the bark alone being pure lignite. I did not see any place where half a maund of this substance would be extracted." Its discovery in the Murree Hills illusory.

208. Mr. Medlicott's report regarding the coal supposed to exist at Kotlee, in the Maharajah's territory, was equally discouraging. Kotlee coal.

209. The lignite found near Shahpore, in the Salt Range, burns fairly, leaving a brown cinder of nearly the same dimensions and form as before it was burnt; but the quantity of sulphur in it would render its use in locomotive boilers destructive, as it will not coke. Shahpore coal.

PART IV.—SURVEYS.

210. The surveyof the Scinde Saugor Doab has been finished, and Lieutenant Anderson's party transferred to Oude. The survey of the Dehrajat has also been brought to an end by Captain H. C. Johnstone, who makes the following remarks on the year's operations:— Scinde Saugor Doab survey finished.

The plains presented no unusually difficult features; desert tracks, with bad water, were met with as before; the population was, if anything, wider than in the southern portion of the Dehrajat—it certainly was more fanatical. Dehrajat survey.

The hills, however, presented unusually great difficulties. In many respects they differed from the hills of past seasons. Formerly I found them with but a scanty population, comparatively easy of assent, and the distance from the plains to the peaks of the Soliman not more, on an average, than 12 miles. During the past season I found large, powerful, and lawless clans (the Bozdars alone muster 3,000 fighting men), who had scarcely ever seen a European, except at the head of troops sent for their chastisement, and were consequently

CHAP. XII. Punjab.

sequently extremely jealous of my entry into their country; the hills, much higher, were rugged and difficult of ascent, and the Soliman, on an average, 25 miles from the plains. By paying the chiefs, and rewarding guides and villagers, I got a sulky admittance into the mountains. On several occasions the clans assembled in force, and were with difficulty quieted.

Survey of Cashmere.

211. The survey of Cashmere has been prosecuted under the able direction of Major Montgomerie.

PART V.—DISPENSARIES.

Comparative results for the year.

212. The increase in the number of persons, and particularly women, treated in the Punjab dispensaries, is highly satisfactory, as will be gathered from the following figures:

YEAR.	IN-DOOR PATIENTS.			OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1858 - -	7,089	862	7,951	87,890	29,694	1,17,584	1,27,269
1859 - -	8,967	1,212	10,179	1,19,350	41,167	1,60,519	1,72,605
Difference -	+ 1,878	+ 350	+ 2,258	+ 31,460	+ 11,473	+ 42,935	+ 45,336

213. During 1858 the dispensaries in the Delhi and Hissar Divisions were not in working order, and the 11,255 additional patients treated during 1859 cannot be fairly counted as indicating progress; but deducting these, there still remains an increase of 34,081 patients in evidence of the growing popularity of these institutions.

Vaccination.

214. The comparative return of vaccination is also favourable. The Lieutenant Governor has urged this subject on the attention of both medical and district authorities, and there has been no active opposition on the part of the people. Complaints are still made regarding the quantity of the virus and the inefficiency of the native vaccinators.

Comparative results for the year.

OPERATIONS.

YEAR.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	TOTAL.
1858 - - - - - -	47,790	9,773	5,146	62,711
1859 - - - - - -	67,534	15,783	7,983	91,300
Increase - - -	19,744	6,010	2,637	28,589

PART VI.—CONSERVANCY.

Umritsir drainage.

215. A professional surveyor is now employed in making the survey, preliminary to the execution of the drainage works for the city of Umritsir. The situation of the town renders the drainage extremely difficult.

Re-paving Lahore city.

216. During the year an expense of 89,000 rupees has been incurred in re-paving the city of Lahore.

PART VII.—TEA.

217. Although the season was too cold and rainy, the out-turn of tea in the Holta plantations was considerably larger than last year. The following was the yield:— Holta plantations.

		lbs.
Black Teas	Souchong	1,870
	Pouchong	22,480
Green Teas		4,942
	TOTAL	*Lbs.* 29,312

218. The native tea-makers have become accomplished manipulators, and rival their Chinese instructors. Still Dr. Jameson is of opinion that no factory should be without Chinese superintendents, who take a pride in maintaining the quality of the tea, which would, under exclusively native workmen, deteriorate, and so prejudice the Indian teas in the European market. The great bulk of the produce has been made over to the Commissariat department. The demand for seeds and seedlings has greatly increased. Two independent companies have their representatives in the Kangra Kohistan; and private parties are also anxious to engage in the cultivation.

219. The difficulties in the way of obtaining waste lands in the Kangra district have previously been explained. At the time of the settlement the waste lands were included in the area of the existing townships, the owners of which are, consequently, for the term of settlement, incapable of disturbance, whether they bring the land under cultivation or not. It was, however, extremely desirable that land should be available for tea cultivation, and the Lieutenant Governor, with the object of facilitating its conveyance, deputed an officer (Lieutenant E. H. Paske) to negotiate between the zemindars and intending purchasers. He made a personal survey of the waste lands; and such as were fit for the growth of the tea plant, and which the village communities were willing to dispose of, he brought up. The advantage of this course was, that it gave the speculator a parliamentary title, free from the intricate limitations which might have encumbered one obtained by private bargain. Some 3,500 acres were thus bought, and put up to auction on the 1st July. It is expected that the footing thus gained by European settlers will greatly stimulate the production of tea. Kangra waste lands.

220. There was some intention at one time to sell the Holta factory; but it was represented that the possession of these plantations by any one Company would establish a monopoly, and prevent other settlers from obtaining seed. The factory has, therefore, been retained. It has been greatly enlarged, and additional pans erected. The Holta plantation retained by Government.

221. In his last report, Dr. Jameson (who has charge also of the plantations in the North-west Provinces), states, that "during the last season upwards of 100 tons of tea seeds, and two and a half millions of seedling tea plants have been distributed from the Government plantations in Kumaon, Gurhwal and the Punjab, to private parties. The tea plant, therefore, is being broadcast over the hilly districts of Bengal, the North-west Provinces and the Punjab, and will, ere long, become an important article of exportation." Distribution of seeds and seedlings during the year.

PART VIII.—LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

222. In the month of December the Lieutenant Governor made a tour through the divisions of Hissar and Delhi, lately added to the Punjab territories. The journey was made at the rate of from 40 to 60 miles a day, in a carriage drawn by camels. The stations visited were Ferozepore, Sirsa, Hissar, Hansee, Rohtuck, Jhujjur, Goorgaon and Delhi. The distance between some of these is very great, and it would have occupied a whole season to have proceeded in the ordinary way, by marching 10 or 12 miles a day with tents. The Viceroy in his journey from Lahore to Peshawur also travelled in a camel carriage. Tour through Delhi and Hissar Divisions.

CONCLUSION.

223. The free intercourse held by the Viceroy, during his progress from Delhi to Peshawur, with the officers of Government and the native chiefs, will enable his Excellency to supply any deficiencies in the foregoing narrative, and to decide if there has been any deterioration in the character of the Punjab administration during the past year. In the departments of civil and criminal justice the practical working of recent reforms has been vigilantly watched. The re-organization of the police was deferred, pending the orders of the Supreme Government, since received. The Land Revenue has been abated in every Summary of the year's operations

instance recommended by the district officers, and new taxes have been imposed on the non-agricultural population, heretofore exempted from a share of the fiscal burden. The gross income of the State has been raised by nearly 20¾ lakhs; the local expenditure has been reduced by 5,97,886 rupees, and the surplus raised to 118 ¾ lakhs. Richly rewarded for undoubted services, the independent chiefs are identified with the British Government. Where internal disorder called for interference, as at Bussahir, it has been considerately exercised. In pursuance of a declared and stable policy, certain aggressions of frontier tribes have been promptly and effectually punished, and the ability of our troops to penetrate the most unknown and difficult mountain defiles has been twice successfully proved. At a time of financial pressure, the funds available for public works have been rigidly applied to the construction of barracks, the completion of main communications, and the continuation of canals. There have been effected in the system of education organic reforms, enlisting in its advancement the whole official influence of the State, reserving the energies of the departmental officers for the higher branches of the work, and providing a variety of schools fitted to the requirements both of the higher and lower classes of the people. Lastly, the progress of the railway; the tenure procured for European settlers in the hills; the cultivation of tea; the greater frequency of postal communication; the increase of river traffic; the multiplication of churches; the alleviation of disease; the extension of vaccination—will show that the various subjects conducive to material and moral development have received due attention at the hands of the local government. If these results (many of which are independent of human exertion) be in any degree satisfactory, the Lieutenant Governor desires cordially to acknowledge how much they are owing to the unvarying support which his Honor has received from the head of Her Majesty's Indian Government, and to the zealous and sustained efforts of the civil officers. The thanks of the Lieutenant Governor are justly due to the whole body, and especially to those whose names are specified below.

Commendation of civil officers.

224. The office of Judicial Commissioner, during the past year and that preceding, was filled by Mr. E. Thornton. The results of his administration have been recorded, and evince the careful though reforming solicitude with which it was conducted.

225. On Mr. M'Leod's departure, Mr. A. A. Roberts officiated as Financial Commissioner, with much satisfaction to the Local Government. He was subsequently appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, being succeeded by Mr. R. N. Cust at the close of the official year.

226. Mr. C. U. Aitchison's efficiency as personal assistant to the Judicial Commissioner is attested by his promotion to be Under Secretary in the Foreign Department; and he has left behind him a memorial of his diligence in his *Manual of Punjab Law*. His successor, Mr. T. H. Thornton, and Mr. H. E. Perkins, Personal Assistant to the Financial Commissioner, have evinced capacity and application in the performance of their duties.

227. The special acknowledgments of the Lieutenant Governor are due to Mr. R. H. Davies, who conducted the duties of the Secretariat throughout the year. He combines with great ability, sound judgment and much industry.

228. The services of Major R. C. Lawrence, the Military Secretary, were also very valuable. On his departure, owing to ill health, he has been succeeded by Major G. Hutchinson (Bengal Engineers),l ate Military Secretary in Oude.

229. Mr. W. Kirke, the experienced superintendent of the Secretariat, rejoined his office at the close of the year. During his absence his duties were satisfactorily carried on by Mr. R. H. Haviland.

230. The following officers also deserve particular mention:—

Commissioners.

Mr. G. C. Barnes, Cis-Sutlej States.
Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Hamilton, Mooltan Division.
Major E. Lake, Trans-Sutlej States.
Mr. R. N. Cust, Officiating Financial Commissioner, Umritsur Division.
Mr. E. L. Brandreth, who has for several months officiated as Commissioner of Hissar, as well as of the Delhi Division.
Mr. C. B. Saunders, Rawul Pindee Division.
Mr. R. Temple, Lahore Division.
Captain H. R. James (who accompanied the Cabul Kheyl expedition), Peshawur Division.
Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Taylor (who accompanied the Mahsood expedition), Leia Division.
Mr. W. Money, Commissioner of Customs, North West Provinces.

Deputy

Deputy Commissioners.

Major J. R. Becher.
Mr. P. S. Melvill, Officiating Commissioner, Hissar and Trans-Sutlej States.
Mr. W. Ford.
Mr. P. H. Egerton, Officiating Commissioner, Umritsur Division.
General H. C. Van Cortlandt, C. B.
Mr. F. H. Cooper.
Mr. J. Naesmyth.
Captain A. L. Busk.
Mr. R. E. Egerton.
Captain F. R. Pollock, Officiating Commissioner, Rawul Pindee Division.
Captain J. E. Cracroft.
Captain H. W. H. Coxe (accompanied the Mahsood expedition).
Captain B. Henderson (accompanied the Cabul Kheyl expedition).
Captain W. M'Neile.
Captain R. R. Adams.
Captain R. Young.
Captain P. Maxwell.
Mr. W. E. Blyth.

Note. The name of Mr. D. Simson, Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpore, was inadvertently omitted from the last report. This officer received the thanks of the Supreme Government in 1858 for the frustration of a plot amongst the disarmed sepoys of the 4th Native Infantry to murder their officers.

Assistant Commissioners.

Officiating Deputy Commissioners.

Captain H. B. Urmston,
Mr. C. P. Elliott,
Mr. R. F. Saunders,
Captain T. W. Mercer,
Mr. W. C. Plowden,
Mr. D. C. M'Nabb,
Mr. B. H. Hardinge,
Mr. R. W. Thomas,
Lieutenant A. A. Munro,
Captain H. A. Dwyer,
Lieutenant J. S. Tighe,
Captain C. A. M'Mahon.
Lieutenant C. H. Hall.
Lieutenant R. J. D. Ferris.
Lieutenant C. C. Minchin.
Mr. W. B. Jones.
Lieutenant G. G. Young.
Mr. C. E. Bernard.
Mr. G. R. Elsmie.
Lieutenant E. L. Ommaney.
M. J. W. Smyth.
Lieutenant W. G. Waterfield.
Mr. O. Wood.

Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. J. H. Penn.
Madho Pershad.
Mr. J. C. Murphy.
Mr. L. Berkely.
Pundit Motee Lall.
Aga Kullabid.
Mr. A. J. S. Donald.
Pundit Munphool, Officiating Meer Moonshee to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor.
Mr. G. Thomson.
Jyshee Ram.
Syud Sooltan Ali.
Ameen Chund.
Colonel Dhunraj.
Shahzadah Jumboor.

Inspector General of Prisons.

Dr. C. Hathaway.

Revenue Surveyors.

Captain H. C. Johnstone (accompanied the Cabul Kheyl and Mahsood expeditions).
Lieutenant F. C. Anderson
Mr. Patterson.

Customs Department.

Mr. H. Wright.
Mr. W. Wright.

By Order of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor.

R. H. Davies,
Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated Murree,
20 July 1860.

APPENDICES to the PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION REPORT, for 1859-60.

Appendix I.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS for 1858-59 and 1859-60.

RECEIPTS.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Land Tax	* 1,96,84,221	1,99,83,309	2,99,088	—
Excise and Stamps	* 58,40,218	63,08,564	4,68,346	—
Trade Taxes	- - -	9,75,807	9,75,807	—
Nuzzurana Tribute, &c.	3,05,929	4,22,956	1,17,027	—
Postal, &c.	* 6,25,639	7,66,623	1,40,984	—
Miscellaneous (including, in 1859-60, Receipts on account Imperial Ferry Fund)	9,84,414	9,65,491	- - -	18,923
Toshakhanahs	55,139	1,45,433	90,294	—
Total Ordinary	2,74,95,560	2,95,68,183	20,91,546	18,923
Extraordinary	3,581	2,400	- - -	1,181
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary	2,74,99,141	2,95,70,583	20,91,546	20,104
Local Funds	17,25,504	19,13,011	1,87,507	—
GRAND TOTAL *Rs.*	2,92,24,645	3,14,83,594	22,79,053	20,104
DISBURSEMENTS:				
General	9,08,956	10,14,272	1,05,316	—
Judicial	29,07,905	27,30,462	- - -	1,77,443
Revenue	20,85,228	18,83,086	- - -	2,02,142
Excise and Stamps	4,77,028	6,18,092	1,41,064	—
Trade Taxes	- - -	16,975	16,975	—
Pensions, &c.	11,45,916	12,75,404	1,29,488	—
Postal, &c.	6,36,822	6,90,994	54,172	—
Miscellaneous	7,43,237	10,64,281	3,21,044	—
Military	69,94,607	59,30,107	- - -	10,64,500
Toshakhanahs	44,482	1,58,721	1,14,239	—
Total Ordinary *Rs.*	1,59,44,181	1,53,82,394	8,82,298	14,44,085
Settlement and Survey	2,75,633	1,00,887	- - -	1,74,746
Public Works Department	20,42,549	22,07,378	1,64,829	—
Miscellaneous	31,933	5,751	- - -	26,182
Total Extraordinary *Rs.*	23,50,115	23,14,016	1,64,829	2,00,928
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary	1,82,94,296	1,76,96,410	10,47,127	16,45,013
Local Funds	12,58,886	13,57,505	98,619	—
GRAND TOTAL *Rs.*	1,95,53,182	1,90,53,915	11,45,746	16,45,013

* Errors have been corrected.

Appendix II.

MEMORANDUM of the entire Actual Cost of the undermentioned Troops under the Orders of the Lieutenant Governor of the *Punjab*, from May 1859 to April 1860.

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Kohat	No 1, Punjab Light Field Battery	49,822 10 2	13,713 1 7	63,535 11 9		
Bunnoo	No. 2, ditto ditto	55,650 7 6	16,309 14 3	71,960 5 9		
Dehra Ismael Khan	No. 3, ditto ditto	59,345 3 3	13,867 10 1	73,212 13 4		
Kohat	No. 4, or Garrison Company	11,120 14 2	80 8 –	11,201 6 2		
Huzara	Huzara Mountain Train	22,250 9 9	2,581 14 3	24,832 8 –		
Peshawur	Peshawur ditto - ditto	41,241 6 5	8,431 8 –	49,672 14 5		
Dehra Ismael Khan	Dehra Ismael Khan Magazine	20,998 12 –	2,397 11 7	23,396 7 7		
					3,17,812 3 –	
Peshawur	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry	2,03,641 3 11	23,639 11 3	2,27,280 15 2		
Kohat	2d ditto ditto	2,11,751 15 3	24,934 6 3	*2,36,686 5 6		* Including expense of extra squadron.
Dehra Ismael Khan	3d ditto ditto	2,20,103 3 10	- - -	2,20,103 3 10		
Dehra Ghazee Khan	4th ditto ditto	2,24,645 3 5	168 – –	2,24,813 3 5		
Bunnoo	5th ditto ditto	2,22,081 14 5	1,376 7 3	2,23,458 5 8		
Asnee	Mooltan Cavalry Regiment	1,02,770 – –	31 – –	†1,02,801 – –		† No return received. Estimated cost from 1st November 1859 to 30th April 1860. Raised 1st November 1859.
Meean Meer	Puthan Cavalry Regiment	1,02,770 5 6	31 – –	1,02,801 5 6		
					13,37,944 7 1	
Kohat	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry	1,20,480 2 1	1,996 5 6	1,22,476 7 7		
Camp Pulaseen	2d ditto ditto	1,14,795 4 7	15,070 3 5	1,29,865 8 –		
Dehra Ghazee Khan	3d ditto ditto	1,13,022 1 9	4,607 14 –	1,17,629 15 9		
Kohat	4th ditto ditto	1,21,254 4 2	5,442 – 10	1,26,696 5 –		
Ditto	5th ditto ditto	1,20,882 1 4	15,663 14 –	1,36,545 15 4		
Camp Pulaseen	6th ditto ditto	1,12,166 13 6	6,313 11 2	1,18,480 8 8		
Camp Jhubbee	25th ditto ditto	1,45,589 5 4	2,233 9 6	1,47,822 14 10		
					8,99,517 11 2	
Mordan	Guide Corps	3,01,021 6 8	6,894 13 9	3,07,916 4 5		
Bunnoo	1st Regiment Seikh Infantry	1,31,772 10 –	17,369 13 6	1,49,142 7 6		
Mooradabad	2d ditto ditto	1,18,782 2 6	13,568 14 3	1,32,351 – 9		
Goruckpore	3d ditto ditto	1,30,963 13 4	16,267 12 1	1,47,231 9 5		
Camp Jhubbee	4th ditto ditto	1,28,677 12 10	4,884 1 4	1,33,561 14 2		
					8,70,203 4 3	
			Carried over - - - *Rs.*		34,25,477 9 6	

Appendix II.—MEMORANDUM of the entire Actual Cost of the undermentioned Troops under the Orders of the Lieutenant Governor of the *Punjab*, &c.—*continued.*

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
	Brought forward	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	34,25,477 9 6	
Lahore Division	1st Punjab Police Battalion, Lahore	1,02,517 1 9	1,350 2 3	1,03,867 4 –		
	7th ditto ditto	1,02,505 9 11	3,209 4 –	1,05,714 13 11		
	Mounted Police, Lahore and Umritsur	1,95,989 8 6	- - - -	1,95,989 8 6	4,05,571 10 5	
Mooltan Division	3d Punjab Police Battalion	1,02,195 4 5	5,624 14 2	1,07,820 2 7		
	Mounted Police	1,62,590 12 3	4,598 11 7	1,67,189 7 10	2,75,009 10 5	
Jhelum Division	5th Punjab Police Battalion	1,00,528 14 9	2,451 14 –	1,02,980 12 9		
	Mounted Police	1,26,009 13 2	1,935 – –	1,27,944 13 2	2,30,925 9 11	
Trans-Sutlej Division	2d Punjab Police Battalion, Kangra	1,00,760 11 9	3,655 – 4	1,04,415 12 1		
	Mounted Police	52,610 – 8	3,813 5 4	56,423 6 –	1,60,839 2 1	
Cis-Sutlej Division	4th Punjab Police Battalion, Umballa	1,02,373 7 7	4,103 4 3	1,06,476 11 10		
	Mounted Police	1,06,098 9 10	5,498 14 –	1,11,597 7 10	2,18,074 3 8	
Dehra Ghazee Khan	Mounted Police	90,115 – –	376 7 6	90,491 7 6	90,491 7 6	
Abbottabad	Mounted Police	43,595 1 5	5 7 –	43,600 8 5		
Huzara	Suttee Company	6,636 – –	128 9 –	6,764 9 –	50,365 1 5	
Peshawur	Mounted Police	58,920 – –	240 – –	59,160 – –	59,160 – –	
Dehra Ismael Khan	6th Punjab Police Battalion	1,01,850 7 1	5,940 2 1	1,07,790 9 2		
	Mounted Police (old)	27,911 6 11	- - - -	27,911 6 11		
	Foot Levies (ditto)	21,180 14 3	- - - -	21,180 14 3	1,56,882 14 4	
Delhi Division	8th Punjab Police Battalion, Delhi	1,00,521 8 10	579 – –	1,01,100 8 10		
	Mounted Police ditto	62,497 7 10	7,322 11 –	69,820 2 10		
	Ditto ditto, Paneeput	24,670 – –	360 – –	25,030 – –	1,95,950 11 8	

Goorgaon Division -	9th Punjab Police Battalion, Goorgaon	1,00,733 9 5	3,197 11 9	1,03,931 5 2		
	Mounted Police, Goorgaon and Jhujjer	1,36,315 9 7	5,424 — —	1,41,739 9 7		
	Ditto ditto, Rohtuck - - -	46,570 4 10	3,840 — —	50,410 4 10		
Sirsa - - - -	Mounted Police - - - - -	59,659 — 7	4,559 1 8	64,218 2 3	2,96,081 3 7	
	Foot Police, 3 Companies - - -	17,715 1 5	1,219 14 —	18,934 15 5		
Hissar - - - -	10th Punjab Police Battalion - -	19,761 7 5	5,657 5 10	25,418 13 3	83,153 1 8	
	Mounted Police - - - - -	69,723 3 11	4,898 12 —	74,621 15 11		
	Rajah Jowahir Sing's Contingent -	47,846 1 3	383 14 6	48,229 15 9		
					1,48,270 12 11	
	STAFF:				57,96,253 3 1	
Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force - - -		at 2,000 — —	- - - -	24,000 — —		
Staff Officer, Punjab Irregular Force - - - - - - -		at 815 6 —	- - - -	9,784 8 —		
Medical Attendance - - - - - - - - - -		at 30 — —	- - - -	360 — —		
Eight Captains of Police - - - - - - - - -		at 800 each	- - - -	76,800 — —		
Two Lieutenants of Police - - - - - - - - -		at 600 each	- - - -	14,400 — —		
Commissary of Ordnance, Punjab Irregular Force - - - -		at 665 — —	- - - -	7,980 — —		
Office Establishment to Captains and Lieutenants of Police - -		at 480 — —	- - - -	4,800 — —		
Seven Station Staff Officers - - - - - - - - -		- - - -	- - - -	1,800 — —		
					1,39,924 8 —	
			GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*		59,36,177 11 1	

The annual contingent charges to Government for the purchase of Military Stores, Munitions of War, Clothing, Medical Stores, &c., have not been included in this statement.

(signed) *G. Hutchinson*, Major,
Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department.

CHAPTER XIII.

O U D E.

ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the Province of OUDE, for the Year 1859-60.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Introductory remarks.

1. VARIOUS circumstances have combined to render the year under review the first in which the administration of the province could be uniformly and consistently carried on in conformity with the scheme enunciated by Government at annexation. The British Government having assumed charge of the province early in 1856, during the year 1856-57 the authorities were occupied in making summary settlements of the land revenue, and organizing the various courts of judicature throughout the province. Under these exceptional circumstances, the results of that year could not, even if they now existed, be made use of for purposes of comparison with those of the present. Just at the time, however, that in the ordinary course of events the report on the administration during the first year of British rule would have been submitted to Government, the mutiny of the native army broke out, and British supremacy was for a time overthrown.

2. The province was subject to British rule during scarcely any portion of 1857-58, and the year 1858-59 was spent in the gradual re-occupation of the several districts, and the re-organization of our courts and establishments.

3. The year under review, however, commenced with brighter auspices. The whole province had been relieved from a state of anarchy and confusion, and restored to peace and tranquillity. Rebellion had been crushed and trodden out, and though the last embers of a futile resistance were still smouldering, this was on the confines and beyond the borders of the province.

4. Thus, with tranquillity universally prevalent, and the summary settlement of the land revenue completed, the executive officers have been relieved of many of the arduous duties which formerly required so much of their attention, and have been able to devote themselves more energetically to the discharge of their purely judicial duties. The statistical returns, then, for the past year, though useless for purposes of comparison, are of great value, as showing the marked progress that has been made in enforcing a system of regularity and method in the transaction of public business.

Reforms.

5. The Punjab code being the basis of our civil law, the modifications proposed to be introduced into the former have duly been intimated to the Chief Commissioner by the Supreme Government, with a view to their extension into this province, and have been generally adopted.

Limitation of suits.

6. The rule limiting the institution of suits for debts and simple contracts to six years had been introduced prior to the rebellion. While agreeing with the Punjab authorities as to the advisability of further reducing the period of limitation, the Judicial Commissioner expressed his preference for the provisions of Act XIV. 1859. The Chief Commissioner concurring with him, approved of his modifying the Punjab rules, so as to bring them into harmony with the Act. It has been found impossible to extend the Act entire into the province, as many of its provisions are quite inapplicable; but a set of rules, embodying those portions of the Act which do not militate against the main principles of our system, have been drawn up, and now form the law by which the civil courts are guided. The main features of the law now in force are, that suits for immoveable property are limited to twelve years; suits founded on registered bonds and debts of records, to six years; and all ordinary suits for debt and contracts, to three years.

Registration of deeds.

7. A distinction has thus been made between registered and unregistered bonds. It was deemed premature to exclude unregistered bonds altogether from the benefit of our courts, as was proposed to be done in the Punjab in respect of all transactions exceeding 50 rupees in value, as, before universal registration can be enforced, the means for effecting registration should be both accessible and cheap. To effect this object, strenuous efforts have been made, with no little success, to introduce into the province a general system of rural

rural registration. Advantage has been taken of the large number of Canoongoe families dispersed over the country, for whom provision could not be found in the Government service, and these have been appointed notaries public in the principal towns and marts of the province. These notaries are authorized to register all deeds up to 500 rupees; a few simple rules have been drawn up for their guidance, and the fees for registration have been regulated at the rate of eight annas or half per cent. The general principles are, that the offices for registration shall be fixed at certain places, and open at specified hours. The registration is to be recorded in simple and concise language. The parties interested must appear in person before the notary at the time registration is effected, and one of them at least must be a resident of the notary's circle, or the transaction must have taken place within it. Copies of all transactions are monthly sent to the tehseel, the notary retaining a copy also. The registers are open to the inspection of any one on payment of a fee of one anna. The notaries are moreover called on to furnish security.

Notaries from what class appointed.

8. These notaries have not been drawn entirely from the Canoongoe families; Cazees have also been appointed notaries, and respectable tradespeople. The former exercise the power of registration to a certain extent in the Regulation Provinces, and, although they have there greatly abused it, yet it is hoped that here, with strict surveillance and a regular system, they may be kept in check. The character and antecedent of these men are duly investigated before they are appointed to act as notaries.

Rent-free tenures maintained in favour of notaries.

9. With a view to promote rural registration, the Chief Commissioner has ventured to propose a modification of the rules laid down by Government for the disposal of rent-free tenures, and to suggest that where such tenures of no very great extent are found in the possession of Canoongoes and Cazees acting as public notaries, they shall be re-leased for their lives. It is hoped that by the time these tenures lapse, the office of public notary will prove remunerative enough to be sought after, which it is not at present; and therefore, without such support from the Government, the attempt to establish a general system of rural registration would be likely to fail.

Number of notaries, and deeds registered by them.

10. Although the system was only introduced in the latter part of the year, and some unavoidable delay took place, yet the number of bonds registered has been as great as could have been expected. There have been 54 notaries appointed, and they have registered 1,300 deeds.

Probable results of the scheme.

11. If the attempt to establish throughout the province trustworthy local notaries, cheap, easy of access, familiar to the people, and acting before the eyes of the community, should succeed, and it should become the common and every-day practice of the people to attest before a well-known officer chosen from amongst themselves their ordinary dealings and contracts, a compulsory registration will become not only feasible, but highly advantageous.

Account books.

12. The rule which provides that no account books shall be admitted as evidence which do not comprise a day-book as well as a ledger, has also been introduced, but the period during which it has been in operation is too short to admit of any inference being drawn as to its practical results.

Restrictions on sale of landed property in execution of civil decrees.

13. The prohibition against the sale of ancestral property in land in satisfaction of a decree without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, and that of acquired property in land without the consent of the Divisional Commissioner, has, in like manner, been borrowed from the Punjab, as has also the scheme of including in the institution fee the costs of the suit. The scale of charges has, after much careful consideration, been fixed at five per cent. on the amount claimed. Of this a moiety is on account of the institution fee, and the remainder is calculated to cover all costs for the issue of processes prior to the decision of the suit. The scheme has not been in operation throughout the year, and has not therefore had a trial sufficient to warrant the deduction of any conclusions. It therefore remains to be proved whether a system which definitely fixes the amount of costs at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of all suits is as equitable in practice as it is sound in theory.

Act VIII. 1859.

14. The rules of civil procedure have formed the subject of much correspondence and discussion during the year. The Act passed by the Legislative Council for regulating the procedure of the civil courts in the regulation provinces was not found altogether suitable to the usages and customs of this province, and has not therefore been extended to Oude. With the concurrence of the Supreme Government, however, it has been prescribed as the standard and guide on all points not provided for by local rules.

Language of record.

15. The most important measure of reform in the procedure of the courts has been the abolition of the old practice of deposition writing by native moonshees, and the institution of the plan of *vivâ voce* examination of witnesses by the judge, and the record in his own hand-writing. Unless the judge is a native or an unpassed assistant, who, from unacquaintance with the language, cannot properly interrogate witnesses, the record is invariably in English. The latter is allowed a deposition writer; but the native judge must take down the evidence with his own hand. This radical change of system was viewed by many with doubt and alarm, and at first a native reporter was entertained, whose duty was confined to reducing into writing in the vernacular the questions of the judge and the answers of the witnesses; but the Chief Commissioner abolished the office of reporter, for he thought that if the judge's own record was trustworthy, as it ought to be, that the reporter

reporter was unnecessary, and he felt assured that the inevitable tendency of the vernacular report was to relapse into the former discredited system of deposition writing. Though it throws some additional labour on the judge, the Judicial Commissioner, and almost all the other officers, bear unqualified testimony to the advantages and success of the present system. It has greatly raised the character of our courts, and has given the people immense confidence in the administration of justice. The system has equally been enforced in the criminal courts, and the Chief Commissioner regards it as one of the most beneficial reforms ever introduced.

Appeals.

16. The restriction on the right of appeal, which makes the concurrent opinion of two courts final, has been beneficial. Even with this restriction the number of appeals has been considerable. It is satisfactory, however, to observe, that the number of cases in which the decisions of the court of First Instance have been finally reversed is very small. Out of 387 appeals decided, in 257 the orders of the inferior courts were confirmed, while in 23 only were they reversed. Of the remainder, 84 were returned for further investigation, and in 23 the order was modified. The attention of the officers presiding over the inferior courts has been drawn to the importance of clearly defining the points at issue, and adhering to the determination of those points. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the opinion expressed by the Judicial Commissioner, " that it is comparatively seldom that a superior court can, with confidence, from the record only, find disputed facts in opposition to the opinion of the court which heard the witness; but it always can and ought to see that the lower court has thoroughly done its duty, and has decided all that should be decided." He therefore considers it a healthy sign to see the superior courts remanding cases for the further investigation of certain stated issues in preference to incontinently reversing the original order.

Civil courts.

17. While due attention has been paid to the adaptation to this province of the rules of civil law and procedure prescribed for our guidance, no less care has been taken to enforce a system of method and regularity in the internal economy of the civil courts.

18. With this view the Judicial Commissioner has drawn up and prescribed for general adoption a statement exhibiting the different descriptions of civil suits. These have been classified in a natural rather than a technical order.

Lucknow city court —appointment of civil judge.

19. The amount and importance of the business conducted in the civil court of Lucknow city, and the certainty that it must greatly increase, rendered it highly advisable that the Deputy Commissioner should be relieved of the duty of civil judge in the city, and that it should be entrusted to a special officer of experience and legal attainments; and to lighten the already heavy labours of the Commissioner of Lucknow, it was arranged that appeals from the civil judge should lie to the Judicial Commissioner. To provide such a salary as would ensure the services of an officer fully qualified for such important duties, without entailing extra expense on the resources of the province, the executive staff was reduced, and the salary of one Assistant Commissioner and one extra Assistant Commissioner were devoted to provide for the salary of the civil judge, although this officer only entered on his duties at the close of the calendar year, yet his appointment has been attended with highly satisfactory results. An attempt has also been made to establish amongst the merchants and bankers of the city a sort of tribunal or chamber of commerce, to which difficult commercial or banking cases may be referred.

Clerk of the court.

20. Taking advantage of the necessity which had arisen for remodelling the judicial establishments, an endeavour has been made to introduce a new agency into our civil courts by the appointment of a clerk of the court. Heretofore the judge has, in addition to his own more peculiar duties of judicially trying a case, been burthened with all the petty details requisite for its preparation and the enforcement of his decision. With a view to relieve him of these technical and petty executive duties, an officer, on an adequate salary, has been appointed, who is charged with the management of the office, and with all the mechanical and routine stages of a case. Of course the language of the record being English, it is necessary for the efficient discharge of their important duties that the person holding the appointment should be acquainted with both English and the vernacular. It was at first apprehended that natives possessed of the requisite qualifications would not easily be procured; but it is satisfactory to learn from the Judicial Commissioner's report, that in a large proportion of the districts men have already been obtained, who only require a little instruction and practice to make them quite fit to fulfil the duties required of them: these duties extend to the criminal courts as well.

Amount of litigation.

21. Although, as before remarked, there are no means of comparing the statistical results of the past with that of former years, yet it may be presumed that the amount of litigation during the year under review has not been as great as it may be expected to be for the future in ordinary years. This limited amount of litigation is partly owing to the disinclination of men's minds, after so violent a convulsion, to return at once to their ordinary avocations, and partly also to a very great number of cases being barred by the law of limitation above described.

Number of suits.

22. There were 3,695 regular suits on the files of the different courts during the year, and 3,342 were disposed of. Of these, 1,794 were decided in favour of the plaintiff, either wholly or in part. The average duration of suits were something more than twenty-eight days,

days, which, on the whole, shows that the district officers have endeavoured not to allow their other important duties to prejudice civil suitors.

23. The total value of the property disposed of by decisions was *Rs.* 1,51,72,113. 1. 5.

24. The greater portion of the civil litigation occurs in Lucknow city, consequently in numbers upwards of one-half of the suits, and in value about 98 per cent. of the property in litigation, appears in the Lucknow district return. In the remaining districts there has been a pretty uniform paucity of suits, the largest number being 243 in Fyzabad, and the smallest 103 in Roy Bareilly: cash debts form the principal staple of litigation.

Trust property, bankruptcy, &c.

25. It is probable that the proceedings in regard to bankruptcy, successions, the disposal of estates of incompetent persons, and other matters, such as form the subject of Chancery proceedings in England, will give large employment to the judicial officers of the city courts. The Judicial Commissioner has issued directions for a systematic procedure in cases of bankruptcy. The Succession Acts have been adopted, and are found well fitted to the state of Lucknow society. It is a matter of regret that family dissensions and disunion is found to prevail to a very great extent among the chief families of the Lucknow nobility.

Wuseequa or Government loans.

26. The Supreme Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, has lately decided that all cases arising out of disputed rights to succession to pensions from wuseequas or loans from the Kings of Oude (the interest on which the British Government is pledged to pay according to the terms of the engagements), and, in fact, all wuseequa claims, shall be decided by the Assistant Secretary acting under the directions of the Chief Commissioner. This decision will tend greatly to relieve the civil court.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

No trials held under penal Acts.

27. It is satisfactory to be able to record that, throughout the entire year under review, criminal prosecutions have been conducted solely by the ordinary tribunals. Although the vibrations of the late commotion were felt longest in Oude, yet this was the first province which completely set aside the special tribunals authorised by the Penal Acts, and reverted to the ordinary courts of law for the trial of political offences. The only one of the Penal Acts which has been enforced is that which authorises the Executive Government to transport beyond seas all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment beyond a certain term. Advantage has been taken of this Act rather on account of the want of jail accommodation than to subserve any political object to be gained by the extradition of those convicted of political offences.

Political trials.

28. The trials for such offences during the past year have neither been few nor of slight importance; almost all the massacres of Europeans which can fairly be attributed to the people of Oude, or in which they participated, have been avenged by the prosecution and conviction of those who took an active part in their perpetration.

29. The fate of the European fugitives from the several stations has become a matter of history. It is well known that some of our unfortunate countrymen from Seetapore took refuge with Rajah Lonee Singh, of Mithowlee, and others with the Rajah of Dhourerah. It is equally well known that, though some few of the latter contrived to escape, yet the majority of these and all of the former were treacherously given up to the rebel leaders, and taken into Lucknow, where they were brought out and massacred in cold blood, some on one occasion, some on another. The parties to these deeds of treachery, both those who originally gave them up to the rebel leaders at Lucknow, and the rebel leaders who eventually surrendered them to the native army to be murdered, have, during the past year, received the just rewards of their crimes.

Trials of Rajah Lonee Singh, Rajah of Dhourerah, and others.

30. The result of the prosecution of Rajah Lonee Singh appeared in the annual report of the preceding year; it need only be added that he died while undergoing his sentence of transportation. The Rajah of Dhourerah, the principal of his advisers, and the most active of his adherents, have also met with punishment on account of a similar crime proportionate to the degrees of their guilt. The Rajah himself, sentenced to imprisonment for nine years, has, in consideration of his youth, received a mitigation of his sentence, and, instead of being treated as a common criminal, has been allowed to reside at Moulmein, under the strict surveillance of the authorities, receiving a small allowance for his subsistence.

Trials of Rajah Jye Lall Singh and Mummoo Khan.

31. While those who may be said to have thus compassed the death of those whom, by all laws of hospitality and humanity they were bound to protect, have met with the punishment due to their crimes, those who were more immediately concerned in the murder of these Europeans, by delivering them up to an enraged and revolted soldiery, have not escaped. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that the European prisoners, when brought into Lucknow, were detained in the Kaiserbaugh. On the approach of the relieving force under the late lamented Sir H. Havelock, K. C. B., the first party were made over to the soldiery, and massacred in front of one of the gates of that building. A similar scene occurred when Lord Clyde, with his avenging army, returned to effect the final capture of the city. On these occasions it has been proved that Rajah Jye Lall Sing, an influential talookdar, and one who devoted himself entirely to the rebel cause, acting as

spokesman of the sepoy officers, demanded the execution of the Europeans, and Mummoo Khan, the Begum's paramour, basely gave them up to death when it was within his power to protect them. The former has justly expiated his crime on the gallows: the latter has, however, been sentenced by the Judicial Commissioner only to transportation for life.

Trial of Rajah Rambuksh Singh, of Doondia Khera.

32. In addition to the above, Rajah Rambuksh Singh, of Doondia Khera, is another of those influential talookdars who lent themselves to evil, and have reaped the consequences. This man it was who led on his retainers to the attack of those few weak and faint Europeans, who, having fled from the massacre at Cawnpore, took refuge in a temple on his estate. All were slaughtered, except Captains Thompson and Delafosse, and two privates, who flung themselves into the Ganges, and were rescued from its waters by the friendly Rajah of Morrarmow. Rambuksh was apprehended in the city of Benares, and being convicted on the clearest evidence, suffered death on the very scene of his crime.

Minor political trials.

33. Besides the above, there have been other cases important, inasmuch as retribution has been exacted for the shedding of European blood, but in which the parties concerned did not hold the same rank and position as in the cases already enumerated. It would be beyond the province therefore of such a report as this to enter at any length into their details; suffice it to say that in two cases eleven persons, residents of villages near the Ganges, have been convicted of taking part in attacks on the boats of the fugitives from Futtehgurh. Seven persons concerned in the murders of the late Major Gall, at Roy Bareilly, and Messrs. Block and Stroyan, at Sultanpore, have been convicted, as have been the criminals in two cases of the murder of Christians during the confusion of the outbreak in the city of Lucknow. A minor talookdar and his headman have been convicted of surrendering a Christian fugitive to the Nana. One Mahomedan Moulvee, of talent and education, formerly a servant of the British Government, has been convicted of preaching murder as sanctioned by religion; and another talookdar was found guilty of plundering and maltreating the fugitives from Fyzabad, although he did not actually murder them.

Trials of sepoys belonging to massacre regiments.

34. The duty of tracing out and prosecuting the sepoys of massacre regiments, against whom evidence of active participation in the murder of their officers can be procured, has, with the sanction of Government, been entrusted to the assistant superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity stationed at Lucknow. No great success has attended his operations. The difficulty of obtaining individual proof of guilt can be understood, and the sepoys, as a body, are unwilling to give evidence likely to criminate their brethren in arms. Moreover, owing to the men having systematically enlisted under false names, and given false accounts of their home and calling, it has been found often impossible to trace even those against whom the most convincing proof has been obtained in court. While, then, 217 men have been examined, five only have been committed for trial in this province during the period under review. Five more have been sent to other districts, nearer to the scene of their crimes and the homes of the witnesses to the same. Of the remainder, 192 have been released, and thirteen have died.

35. Although the efforts of the past year have not eventuated in many convictions, yet a large and important mass of evidence has been collected, which has clearly defined the names of the principal actors in almost all the chief massacres, and which will, in future, be of the greatest use in bringing these parties to justice. Captain Chamberlain reports that he has now evidence sufficient to convict thirteen men from among those who slaughtered at Nourungabad our unfortunate countrymen, refugees from Shahjehanpore and Mahundee. Some few of these have, during the past year, been brought to the gallows.

36. Though a large proportion of the rebels made over to the British authorities, by his Excellency the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, on the final expulsion from his territories, in December last, consisted of sepoys of massacre regiments, the Chief Commissioner thought it best to pursue the same course that he had originally adopted in respect to these men, and which was explained in his last annual report. Their numbers were embarrassing, so that even of the regiments that committed general massacre, he directed that such men only should be detained in custody against whom there was reasonable expectation of obtaining evidence sufficient for conviction; the remainder were made over to the zemindars of their villages, who were held responsible for producing them if hereafter required.

37. Among minor political offences may be classed the concealment of arms. The general result of the disarming operation will be noticed more fully in a subsequent portion of this report. The marginal statement shows the penalties enacted on this account, from which it will be seen that persons have been mulcted in the sum of 44,000 rupees, besides property to the amount of 1,29,258 rupees annual jumma having been confiscated. The penalty was enforced in the case of several large talookdars, who, in direct contravention of the terms of the settlement engagements, had concealed their cannon.

General statistics of crime.

38. The returns of crime committed during the past year, as will be explained when treating of police, cannot be relied on as correct. It will be necessary therefore to confine the remarks to the statements of trials and their results.

39. Murder appears to have been very prevalent, 183 cases having been reported, exclusive of the smaller number, in which murder attended crimes against property.

Violent

Violent crime against property has not been rife. Dacoity has not been prevalent to any large extent, though some cases have occurred.

40. In the district criminal courts 8,464 cases, involving 17,421 persons, have been tried, 10,309 persons have been convicted or committed to higher courts, and 6,226 have been acquitted. Business has been promptly and satisfactorily disposed of, though the proportion of convictions obtained is not quite so good as could have been wished.

41. The increased powers granted to district officers (seven years' imprisonment) has been found of the greatest advantage, and the Judicial Commissioner has recorded his opinion, in which the Chief Commissioner concurs, that Deputy Commissioners have generally used those powers discreetly and well. This extension of authority has precluded the necessity of any trial being held on the record, except in those cases expressly provided in Government letter of October 1858, viz. where the prisoner confesses before a European officer to any crime other than murder, or where the Commissioner, on a perusal of the proceedings of the inferior court, does not think the evidence sufficient for conviction, and consequently acquits the accused.

Result of system of using stripes and fine.

42. The system of using preferentially stripes and fines in lieu of imprisonment, in the greater number of cases has worked well. Of the number of persons convicted during the past year, 1,103 were subjected to double or treble punishments, fine and stripes being combined, or one or other, or both, being combined with imprisonment. The number of stripes inflicted has never exceeded 100, although Commissioners are empowered to administer 200, while in about 70 per cent. of cases less than fifty stripes were given.

43. The salutary effects of corporal punishment as a deterrent has been doubted by many. The best mode of judging the effects of any kind of punishment is by ascertaining whether criminals, notwithstanding the punishment inflicted, are repeatedly being indicted before the courts. The marginal statement shows that out of a total of 4,706 persons flogged between 1st January 1859 and 30th March 1860, only 83 were flogged twice, and 16 three times, and of the above 60 were flogged twice and nine three times, in Lucknow, leaving the small proportion of 23 flogged twice, and seven three times in all the other districts, out of a total of 3,186. Considering, then, that the tendency of officers in inflicting corporal punishment has been decidedly towards leniency rather than severity, these facts may be taken to prove that this punishment may be made effective as a deterrent without being carried to the point of brutality.

Criminals flogged once.	
30 lashes	2,537
50 lashes	1,481
100 lashes	589
Total	4,607
Criminals flogged twice.	
30 lashes	8
50 lashes	30
100 lashes	45
Total	83
Criminals flogged three times.	
30 lashes	–
50 lashes	6
100 lashes	10
Total	16
GRAND TOTAL	4,706

44. There has been a considerable amount of criminal work in the Commissioner's courts. They have tried 326 persons, and disposed of 278 appeals. The political and city cases render the Lucknow division the heaviest; otherwise the work of the four divisions is pretty nearly balanced.

Work in Commissioner's Courts.

45. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court, besides the 37 persons convicted of murder and maltreatment of Europeans, 56 have been convicted of murder as principals or accessories, and 17 of minor offences, making 110 convictions, with 11 acquittals. The result of the appeals has been satisfactory.

Judicial Commissioner's criminal business.

46. Before concluding this portion of the report, it may be as well to mention that, during the past year, the establishments have been arranged on a permanent basis. The schedules have been prepared with a due regard to economy without affecting efficiency. The schedules submitted have been sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

Establishments.

47. The remarks in the preceding section, regarding the substitution of the English for the vernacular record, apply equally to the criminal administration, and the clerk of the court is common to both departments.

PART III.—POLICE.

General remarks

48. The original organization and constitution of the Oude Military Police has been explained in the report of the past year. It remains only in the present report to describe what modification and alterations have been made in the organization of the force, and to remark on the manner in which they have performed their duties.

49. The police, as originally constituted, comprised five regiments of cavalry, numbering 3,000 sabres, and 14 regiments of infantry, containing 10,976 fighting men. The European officers, exclusive of chief of police and his assistant, consisted of a divisional commandant for each commissionership of the province, and a commandant and adjutant for each district. There were besides a native commandant and adjutant appointed to each regiment, entrusted with the internal discipline and drill of the corps under their command.

Necessity for reduction.

50. It was found that the force thus constituted was far larger than the exigencies of the service required, when once the province had been reduced to subjection and order. The cost, moreover, amounting to nearly 27 lakhs, was greatly in excess of what the resources of the province could afford to pay on account of its police, and it became necessary to reduce the force as far as was compatible with public interests. His Excellency the Governor General approved of the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, that

the police should be confined to the purely civil duties, and no portion made over to the military authorities to take the place of the regular native army.

New organisation.

51. This point settled, the requirements of the province were taken into careful consideration, and the force was reduced to one regiment of mounted police of 1,405 sabres, and 13 regiments of 601 men each, or 7,813 foot police.

52. At the same time the office of divisional commandants was done away with, as also that of district adjutant. In lieu of the latter, nine young officers were attached to the force as assistant superintendents, to learn their duty and supply the places of district superintendents absent on leave, &c. The annual saving caused by this reduction, together with a small saving produced by certain modifications in the establishments effected by the Chief of Police, amounted to nearly eleven lakhs a year.

Distribution.

53. The force so constituted is distributed in the following manner. Each district has one troop (100 sabres), and one regiment of foot police. Two troops of mounted and one regiment of foot are kept as a reserve at Lucknow.

Extra police corps on frontier.

54. Owing to the presence on the northern border of Oude of the last remnants of the rebel forces, who had been driven into Nepaul, it was deemed advisable to retain, for the protection of the frontier, two extra regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to be employed in guarding the frontiers of the Gonda and Baraitch districts. As soon, however, as the Nepaul forces had entirely dispersed the band of rebels who infested the Nepaul jungles, or made them over to the British authorities, these extra regiments were reduced. A small additional force of 100 sowars and 150 infantry being allowed to each of the above-named districts, to prevent any straggling parties of rebels from forming themselves into bands of dacoits, and disturbing the peace of those districts. These additional men are now being absorbed in the fixed establishment.

55. The police have been recruited from all castes and classes of men at present; however, the principal element is Seikh, there being 1,994 of that nation in the force.

56. The following castes are also well represented:—

Brahmins	380
Punjabees	1,239
Rajpoots	529
Jâts	198

and a vast number of other castes.

Statistical report incorrect. Reason for this.

57. Owing partly to the registers of crimes not having been regularly prepared during the first three months of the year 1859, and partly to the inexperience of the officers, the statements showing the statistical results of the police management are very incorrect, and cannot be relied on as affording any authentic data. Moreover, the statements submitted by the Chief of Police show great discrepancies when compared with those sent in by the district officers. It is certain the latter must be correct, and that they may be accepted in preference to the former, as showing the success which has attended the efforts of the police. The results thus shown are not altogether satisfactory, for, while the average of apprehensions and convictions in petty crimes is fair, that in heinous offences is small.

Causes for unsatisfactory results in detection of crime.

58. Considering, however, that the police were originally raised and organised as a military force, that they were so employed for some considerable time, and that they were transformed into a civil police, without having any opportunity of gradually making themselves acquainted with the different kind of duty required of them, it must be admitted that they have acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. It cannot be expected that an efficient police, even with the best materials, can be organised in one or even two years. Much less can this be anticipated, when the material to be worked upon is totally new to the duties required. Originally the vast majority of the men were Seikhs, ignorant of the customs, and, to a certain extent, of the language of the inhabitants of Hindostan. The native officers, too, were not chosen for their qualifications for police duties, but for services in the field, and many were transferred from the ranks of the native army for loyalty to the State.

Want of co-operation on part of district officers.

59. Nor has the co-operation between the police and magisterial officers been so hearty as was requisite to ensure success. Though the principle of entire independence of the civil authorities, on which the new police system was originally based, had been greatly relaxed during the past year, there still remained enough of it to prevent harmonious action. The Chief Commissioner has, therefore, decided on making superintendents of police completely subordinate to the district officers, strictly maintaining, however, the separate organisation of the police under a chief of police.

60. With a view to teach the European police officers how the functions of the police in the detection and prosecution of crime are connected with the due administration of justice, the assistant superintendents of police have been directed to attend the Deputy Commissioner's court regularly, and have been vested with the powers of assistant magistrates to enable them to acquire, by practice, a judicial training.

Highly satisfactory results of police as a protective body.

61. Whatever may have been the short-comings of the police in their detective duties, there can be no doubt that they have been of the greatest value in repressing the committal

mittal of heinous crimes, such as dacoity, gang-robbery, &c. In a province teeming with Sepoys of the late native army, who have returned to their homes sullen and discontented, dacoities might have been expected to be of frequent occurrence, and the almost entire immunity from them may be attributed to the efficiency of the Oude police. On several occasions the Chief Commissioner has had reason favourably to contrast the conduct of the present police with that of the old régime. He is even of opinion that it is better liked by the people. The Chief Commissioner has lately submitted a detailed report to Government on the constitution and working of the Oude police; he, therefore, need not dwell longer on the subject.

Disarming operations.

62. The police were employed during the early part of the year in disarming the population. This work they have carried out with great zeal and success. The last returns of arms surrendered show that there have been 720 cannons of sizes, 192,183 fire-arms of sorts, and 579,156 swords delivered up, besides a vast number of miscellaneous weapons. (Specimens of the most curious native arms have, by desire of Government, been collected, and forwarded to England and Melbourne.) This arduous duty the Chief Commissioner believes to have been performed with as little vexation to the people as was possible without sacrificing the end in view. The Chief Commissioner repeats the opinion expressed in his former annual report, that with no other body of police could the disarming of the population have been effectually carried out.

Rural police system introduced at annexation.

63. The rural police require a few remarks. On the annexation of the province the system which has been generally adopted throughout the North Western Provinces was introduced into Oude. At the summary settlement a per-centage, never less than six per cent., and more than seven on the Government demand, was imposed as an extra cess for the payment of village chowkeedars, who became, in fact, Government servants.

Old rural police of Oude.

64. It had been clearly shown during the past year, and at annexation, that the system then introduced was not adapted to the customs and inclinations of the people. Throughout the greater part of Oude there has existed from time immemorial as perfect a system of rural police as is required by the people themselves. Each village had its chowkeedar. The appointment was hereditary and much valued. The emoluments derived from rent-free land and dues on each harvest and other gratuities were considerable, and maintained a larger number of persons than the salary in money could. The several members of the family assisted in the performances of the various duties attached to the office. Thus, while one patrolled the village at night, another watched the out-lying crops of the villagers—a duty, in an open, unenclosed country, of no slight responsibility.

65. Under the system introduced at annexation on the other hand, half the hereditary chowkeedars lost their situations, and strangers took their places; for two or more small villages were arbitrarily grouped together to form a single charge with a handsome salary. This change was especially distasteful to the population, for each village likes to have its own chowkeedar; to the old policeman who lost his situation, and to the new one, who became the object of general dislike. The landholders, too, complained that the new chowkeedar, when paid by the Government, threw off all dependence on them, and that it was unfair to make them responsible when they had no authority.

66. So many able and experienced officers have during the past year advocated a return to the indigenous system of rural police, that the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned this course wherever that system is found in vigour. This rural police is now formed almost exclusively of Pasees, a numerous and influential race in Oude, noted for fidelity when in service, and for their thieving propensities when unemployed.

Old system restored.

67. In lieu then of collecting this heavy unpopular cess, and paying a money allowance to chowkeedars appointed without reference to the wishes of the people, the landed proprietors have been called on to nominate their own chowkeedars and to provide for their payment in the manner in which it has hitherto been customary to remunerate these village servants. In any case where that remuneration is insufficient, they will willingly augment it in consideration of being relieved of the heavy money cess. The zemindars have been warned that, while Government refrains from interfering with the police arrangements of their estates, they will be held responsible for the efficiency of their own measures, and that this responsibility will be strictly enforced.

68. The main objection raised to this system is that the landholders will systematically conceal the commission of crime to avoid the responsibility of detecting the criminal. With an efficient and well-organised regular police, the concealment of the commission of any heinous or important crime should be impossible, and it is doubtful whether any benefit is derived from filling our police diaries with the reports of the commission of petty offences, in which the parties concerned are unwilling to prosecute, and are not under any obligation to do so. The Chief Commissioner thinks the compulsory report of petty crime one of the many instances of needless and vexatious interference with the people that have contributed to render our rule unpopular. It is notorious that in native states, where the people are left to manage their own village police, petty theft is comparatively rare; while it is an undoubted fact, but one to be lamented, that although under British rule heinous crimes are diminished, owing to the increased force and vigilance with which the arm of the law is wielded, yet petty thefts and such like crimes greatly increase.

This is the great blemish of British rule in the eyes of the poorer classes, who are the principal sufferers.

69. It was stated in the last report that a police force had been organised for the city of Lucknow on the principle of the London police. This force has been maintained during the year, and has been found to work well. The city is told off into two deputy superintendentships, eight inspectors' stations, and subordinate beats, and there are 270 constables on duty day and night. The chief of police has also introduced the system, dividing the whole city into parishes, and allotting these to each post or thannah. Each mohullah or parish selects a representative, who forms the medium of communication with the police. This plan is practised in some other parts of India with great success. It is probable that during the present year considerable reductions will be made in the numerical strength of this force.

PART IV.—GAOLS.

70. There is not much to be said under this heading, the gaol accommodation of the province being very scanty. There are but two regular gaol buildings, that is, at Lucknow and Baraitch, and the latter is so unhealthy it has been abandoned. At all the other stations native houses and other edifices have been made use of as temporary places of confinement.

71. Buildings for the safe custody of prisoners under trial have been erected at small cost under 1,000 rupees, in almost all the districts, and with some slight additions it is hoped that these may be made available as gaols in those districts which are not the head-quarters of divisions.

72. The recourse to stripes and fines as a general mode of punishment has tended greatly to diminish the number of prisoners under imprisonment, and the provisions of Act XXXII. 1858 have enabled the authorities further to relieve the gaols by transporting beyond seas all those sentenced to long terms.

73. The number of prisoners under confinement throughout the year was 8,931, and at the end of the year 1,346, of whom 892 were prisoners sentenced to labour, 26 without labour, and 248 under trial. The health of the prisoners has been in the main good. The Lucknow gaol, though well ventilated, airy, and commodious, and possessing the best sanitary arrangements, has been remarkably unhealthy, and it was found necessary to remove a great portion of the prisoners to the Moosa Bagh, on the outskirts of the city, for change of air. The prisoners have enjoyed the best health at Hurdui, where they have had no shelter but a tent. For several successive months the sick lists of this district were blank.

74. Arrangements have been made for the construction of a central gaol at Lucknow, and of divisional gaols at the head-quarters of the several divisions. The former is calculated to hold 2,000 prisoners, and the latter will accommodate 500 each.

75. Plans and estimates have been submitted with the Public Works budget for 1860-61, materials are being collected, and it is hoped that, at the close of the ensuing rains, the construction of these gaols will be pushed forward with great vigour.

76. The prisoners, except those at Lucknow and Fyzabad, have been employed almost entirely in the construction of roads and other out-door works.

77. In the absence of regular gaol buildings, in-door labour could not be resorted to. There is consequently nothing to report regarding gaol manufactures. In the Lucknow gaol a lithographic press has been established, which has been worked with considerable profit, and the prisoners have been employed on the manufacture of paper, prisoners' clothing, &c. The sum of *Rs.* 3,598. 6. 11. was credited to Government as the net produce of convict labour.

78. The total cost of maintenance of prisoners averaged 23 rupees per man, exclusive of establishments. The scale of regular gaol establishments has been determined during the year, and approved by the Supreme Government.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

79. IN many districts rain gauges were not supplied at all during the past year, and in others not till the year was far advanced. When received and set up, the method of measurement was but imperfectly understood, and hence the meteorological registers are imperfect and inaccurate.

80. From the reports of the several district officers, it appears that the past season has been rather unfavourable. The rains were scanty and partial, and ceased very early. There

There was a universal deficiency of the mahawut or cold weather rains. In the Khyrabad division the district of Hurdui had no rain later than August. In the Lucknow division the rainy season was tolerably good, but the autumn harvests were affected by its early cessation. In the Baraitch division, and more especially in the districts Trans-Gogra, there was almost an entire failure of the periodical rains, and this, followed by the absence of any cold weather fall, has materially affected the prospects of the spring crops. In fact, in the district of Baraitch, the failure of the rubbee and of the rice crop, which is the staple of the division, is extensive. The Fyzabad districts enjoyed average harvest.

81. Notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the seasons, the land revenue has been collected without any difficulty. The Tabular Statement given below shows the demand, collection, and balances of the past year:

DIVISION.	DEMAND.	COLLECTION.	BALANCES.			Per-centage.
			Nominal.	Real.	In Train of Liquidation.	
Lucknow - -	27,78,357 - -	27,38,162 - -	14,701 - -	21,970 - -	3,524 - -	1·44
Khyrabad - -	28,17,926 - -	27,90,901 - -	25,382 - -	1,216 - -	427 - -	0·95
Baraitch - -	19,74,012 5 -	19,53,199 9 -	6,190 13 -	712 - -	13,909 15 -	1·05
Fyzabad - -	27,99,813 - -	27,93,565 - -	1,612 - 3	4,438 - -	197 15 9	0·22
TOTAL - - -	1,03,70,108 5 -	1,02,75,827 9 -	47,885 13 3	28,336 - -	18,058 14 9	0·90

82. It will be seen that out of a total demand of *Rs.* 1,03,70,108. 5. there is an outstanding balance of only *Rs.* 94,280. 12. or 0·90 per cent., and of this balance *Rs.* 65,944. 12. are nominal or in train of liquidation, and 28,336 rupees or 0·27 per cent., real or irrecoverable. The greater portion of this last item is on account of the failure of the crops in the Lucknow district, in that portion chiefly which borders the Cawnpore road, and which has not recovered the ravages committed by the several contending forces during the rebellion. The collection of the entire demand in the Baraitch division, with only a very small nominal balance, is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, highly creditable to the Government officers, especially as in two out of the three districts of this division the rebellion had not been entirely extinguished till the close of the calendar year, that is to say, the presence of large bodies of rebels, under influential leaders, formerly men of note in the province, naturally exerted an unfavourable influence on the ryots. Similar causes had prevented the collection of the Government revenue during the preceding year, and at the commencement of the year under report there were heavy balances outstanding in this division. These have been recovered or remitted during the year, and the balance sheet of the division is quite clear.

83. It is highly satisfactory to be able to record that the Land Revenue has been collected with so small a balance, without recourse to any but the mildest coercive processes, and even these have been sparingly resorted to. The marginal statement shows the number of dustuks issued. Throughout the province there has not been a single case of recourse to distraint, farm, transfer, or sale. These results must, however, mainly be ascribed to our having to deal with a limited number of great landholders, instead of myriads of petty proprietors. The former can command other resources if the harvest fails, and, moreover, feel pride in punctuality in their engagements. The latter are utterly dependent on the crop, and can turn nowhere else for money.

DIVISION.	Number of Dustuks issued.
Lucknow - - -	2,719
Khyrabad - -	2,520
Baraitch - - -	562
Fyzabad - - -	3,449
TOTAL - -	9,250

84. In some few instances, where the estates of certain talookdars had, through their incapacity, fallen into confusion, it has been found necessary for the Government officers temporarily to assume charge, and this measure has in all cases been attended with the most satisfactory results. In the Baraitch division, two estates, viz., those of Singa Chundra and Esannugger, were thus taken charge of by Government; and, although at the time direct management was assumed, there were large balances outstanding; and it was supposed that the Government demand was heavy, yet, during the past year, these balances have been recovered in addition to the current demand, and the estates have been restored to a healthy and flourishing condition. None are more thankful for this measure than the proprietors of the estates themselves, and an application for its adoption has come spontaneously from several.

85. Besides those estates, of which the direct management was assumed on account of arrears of revenue, the district officers have been in charge of many confiscated estates

pending their final disposal. In all instances the management of these estates has been conducted with considerable profit to Government and benefit to the estate, as will be seen from the following Statement:—

DIVISION.	Number of Estates held Kham.	DEMAND.	COLLECTION.	Expense of Collection.	Balance credited to Government.	Balance Outstanding.
Lucknow - -	23	18,174 14 1	18,174 14 1	1,481 15 3	16,692 14 10	—
Fyzabad - - -	47	38,971 1 6	25,153 - 9	3,883 10 10	21,269 5 11	13,818 - 9
Khyrabad - -	11	84,857 9 7	84,609 12 10	8,190 2 3	76,419 10 7	247 12 9
Baraitch - -	579	2,89,308 11 5	2,81,968 2 1	38,938 - 11	2,43,030 1 2	7,340 9 4
TOTAL - - -	660	4,31,312 4 7	4,09,905 13 9	52,493 13 3	3,57,412 - 6	21,406 6 10

86. The remissions of revenue during the year amount to 44,565 rupees; they were principally, as explained in last year's report, on account of the demands of the spring harvest of 1858-59.

87. From the above results it may be inferred that the summary settlement, which was completed during the year, is moderate and just. A detailed report on the settlement was submitted in October last, and it is therefore unnecessary here to say more on the subject than to point out that possession, as existing at annexation, has been made the basis of the settlement.

88. It was stated in last year's report, that with a view to secure sub-proprietors in talookdaree estates from extortion, the Chief Commissioner had directed puttas or leases to be given by the talookdars to all holding direct of them. This measure has been carried out with but little difficulty, and its success has been practically tested by the paucity of suits which have been brought to enforce the conditions of the lease. The Deputy Commissioners generally agree in stating, that whatever difficulty they experienced in settling the disputes which arose about these puttas, was caused not so much by any unwillingness on the part of the talookdars to grant reasonable terms to their tenants, but rather from a desire on the part of the tenants to claim more than was justly their due. It cannot be a matter of surprise, that the expectations raised by our settlement proceedings at annexation should not easily be foregone, and that the parties then admitted to engagements should be disinclined to believe that the Government no longer intends to support their pretensions. This difficulty has been felt in those villages in which the ancient proprietary body are still settled in cultivating occupancy of their ancestral holdings in subordination to the talookdars. A similar difficulty has arisen in those estates, which, having been confiscated, have been granted away in reward. A reluctance to come to terms with the grantee has been more particularly shown in those estates, the former proprietors of which were still in arms in Nepaul. In the Fyzabad division there has been an inclination on the part of some of the talookdars to grant leases at nominal sums, with a view to conceal the true assets.

89. The number of suits instituted with a view to enforce the conditions of the lease is small, thus proving that the relations between landlord and tenant are on a satisfactory footing.

90. The rights of grantees to rent-free holdings have been investigated, and considerable progress has been made in the adjudication of these claims. In the disposal of these cases the Chief Commissioner has inclined to put the most liberal construction on the orders of Government, and consequently but few tenures have been summarily resumed. The permission granted by Government to Commissioners to dispose of all cases in which the tenure was less than 50 acres, has expedited the disposal of these cases, and afforded great relief to the Chief Commissioner.

91. The claims to Nankar and cash allowances on the part of those members of the old Canoongoe families, for whom provision could not be found in Government employ, have also been adjudicated, and in all cases in which the indigence or age of the parties warranted it, pensions or gratuities have been proposed and sanctioned by Government.

PART II.—CUSTOMS—EXCISE.

92. There are no customs levied in Oude. It was stated in last year's report that in Lucknow the plan recommended by Government, in its Letter No. 1,428, dated 31st March 1859, of taking the distilleries under direct management, had been adopted.

Under

Under the able supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. P. Carnegy, aided by his Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ramdyal, the experiment has met with decided success. One sudder distillery has been established in the city, from which all retail vendors have been supplied. The spirit is manufactured by a contractor within the precincts of the distillery at a fixed rate per quart bottle, it having been found that, after allowing for the profits of the contractor, this system is less expensive than maintaining an establishment for the purposes of manufacture. The sale is effected by a paid establishment entertained for the purpose. After some months' trial in the city, Mr. Carnegy extended the system throughout his district. For the first three months the change was accompanied by a loss of revenue, but after that period the proceeds considerably exceeded the contract rates. At first separate distilleries were established at each tehseel, but after a very short time these were abolished, as it was found more economical to supply all liquor from Lucknow, while the supervision was greatly improved. Mr. Carnegy manufactured two kinds of liquor, one about 30 degrees below London proof, and the other about 25 above. The former is sold at a price which gives a rate of excise duty of *Rs.* 1. 0. 6. per gallon, and the latter pays a duty of *Rs.* 1. 11. 6.

93. The financial results of this experiment are given below:—

Lucknow City.		Lucknow District.		
	Rs.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Under contract, 1856 - - -	58,000	1856 - - - - -	–	15,000
1859-60, direct management -	80,961	Contract for six months -	17,054	
		1859-60, direct management for six months - -	18,842	
				35,896
Increase - - - *Rs.*	22,961	Increase - - - *Rs.*		20,896

94. The result of the trial given to direct management in other districts, though not altogether unfavourable, has not been so successful as in Lucknow. Great allowance must of course be made for the large city, where the consumption of liquor is greater and superintendence less expensive than in agricultural districts. A good deal, however, depends on the want of interest exhibited by district officers, and the antagonism of tehseeldars and others, upon whom is entailed extra labour. The Chief Commissioner will not however relax in his endeavours to substitute the system of sudder distilleries, which he considers the only honest foundation on which the Abkarry revenue can rest, for the discreditable one of contracts. By the former we put the highest possible tax on the consumption of spirits short of affording direct encouragement to illicit distillation, and thereby limit consumption. By the latter we look to a revenue from stimulating consumption and promoting immorality. By the former the highest possible fixed duty is levied; but it is impossible to say what the duty is under the contract system. It is reduced in exact proportion to the quantity of liquor the contractor can sell. The plan so successfully carried out by Mr. Carnegy, of having only one distillery, has not been found successful at Sultanpore and other places, and it has been necessary to start separate distilleries at the Tehseel stations. The Government duty at Fyzabad and Sultanpore has been fixed at 12 annas the gallon. While the sudder receipts at those stations have increased, the mofussil have fallen off. The general income of the excise revenue, including drugs and opium, during the year, is as follows:—

DIVISION.	DEMAND.	COLLECTIONS.	BALANCES.		
			Nominal.	Real.	In Train of Liquidation.
Lucknow - - - -	2,90,486 – –	2,66,244 – –	5,136 – –	6,139 – –	12,967 – –
Khyrabad - - - -	1,61,434 – –	1,42,056 – –	148 – –	- - -	19,230 – –
Baraitch - - - -	1,15,807 4 3	1,05,523 15 5	867 4 10	- - -	9,416 – –
Fyzabad - - - -	1,65,059 9 10	1,54,630 8 10	- - -	- - -	10,429 1 –
TOTAL - - -	7,32,786 14 1	6,68,454 8 3	6,151 4 10	6,139 – –	52,042 1 –

PART III.—STAMP, SALT, OPIUM.

95. There has been a considerable increase in the receipts from the sale of stamps during the past year. This, however, is a source of revenue which has not as yet attained its maximum, for it has already been explained that the litigation in the courts of the province is still below the average. The net revenue from the sale of stamps is marginally noted.

Division.	1858–59.	1859–60.
Lucknow - -	29,540	76,668
Kyrabad - -	5,278	16,801
Baraitch - -	3,738	17,200
Fyzabad - -	5,776	31,361
TOTAL - -	44,332	1,42,030

96. The system of an excise duty on Oude salt, introduced early in 1859, has been abolished, and from October last the manufacture has been entirely suppressed. This course was advocated by the Chief Commissioner, who foresaw that Oude could only raise a revenue from salt by injuring that of the North Western Provinces. A duty equal to that levied in the North Western Provinces would have effectually crushed the manufacture of Oude salt, and a lower rate would have encouraged illicit importation into those provinces. The authorities there had already begun to take alarm. The views of the Chief Commissioner met with the approval of the Supreme Government. The revenue realised from the excise system, during the past year, amounted to 3,80,913 rupees.

97. The Chief Commissioner did not anticipate any success from the system of opium management introduced on the re-occupation of the province. He has lately furnished a report on the subject called for by the Home Government, and has recommended the abolition of the present contract system and the establishment of opium agencies at Fyzabad and Seetapore, for the exclusive purchase of the drug on account of Government. Sanction has just been accorded to the scheme. The Board of Revenue have lately raised the price given at the agencies to four rupees a seer, which will, the Chief Commissioner thinks, prove a stimulus to increased cultivation. At the request of the Board of Revenue he has given every facility for the purchase of last season's crop by the factory agents.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

98. In the course of the year the Chief Commissioner expressed his views on the general question of native education in a report called for by the Government of India. The stringent interdict against expenditure in this department has been so far relaxed as to allow of support being given in the way of grants-in-aid to the superior schools for the education of the sons of talookdars and of the leading native gentry, which the Chief Commissioner has laboured to establish. In August last he addressed a circular to the district officers, explaining the urgent necessity that existed for imparting the elements of European science and knowledge to the sons of the great landed proprietors, and particularly recommending the acquisition of the English language as affording them the means of freer intercourse with the European officials.

99. The latter have exerted themselves greatly in furtherance of the object. Excellent schools of a superior order have been established at Seetapore, Fyzabad, and Pertabgurh, to which grants-in-aid will be extended on the prescribed rules. A good school has also been set up at Gondah by private subscription. Maharajah Maun Singh, who is keenly alive to the advantages of education, and possessed of no small attainments himself, has contributed in the most liberal manner to the Fyzabad school. Altogether 7,504 rupees donation and 7,951 rupees annually have been subscribed by the native gentry. The Chief Commissioner hopes it may be possible to make that noble institution, the Martiniere College, available for promoting the education of the younger members of the great landed families.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

100. The operations of the Department of Public Works during the year have been almost exclusively confined to "Military Works," viz., the fortifications and demolitions at Lucknow, and the provision of accommodation for European troops. The limitation of funds, consequent upon the condition of the finances, has necessitated the expenditure on works of "internal improvement" being restricted to the repairs of the Lucknow and Cawnpore road, and to the opening out of temporary lines of communication between the several military stations.

PART I.—COMMUNICATIONS.

101. The Lucknow and Cawnpore road, 48 miles in length, has received very extensive repairs, and has been kept in excellent order. Two of the roads radiating from the stone bridge fort, and aggregating 4½ miles in length, which have been pierced through the city of Lucknow, have been cleared and levelled from a width of 40 feet to the full width of 150 feet, and a coat of metal has been given to them. The remaining imperial lines of road passing through, or in the immediate neighbourhood of the city, aggregating nine miles in length, have also been kept in good repair.

102. It was mentioned in the last report, that arrangements had been made for the speedy repair of the military lines of communication between the several stations. The whole extent of roads indicated has been opened out and rendered passable at all seasons of the year. The greater bulk of the expenditure has been devoted to that portion of the very important road between Fyzabad and Allahabad, which falls in this province.

FORTIFICATIONS.

103. The defensive works of the stone bridge fort at Lucknow have been much improved, and several ruined buildings in the interior of the fort have been cleared and levelled. The Residency fort was commenced in the month of June 1859, and, agreeably to the express orders of the Supreme Government, the works were pushed on with great vigour. About two-thirds of the earth-works have been completed, but none of the interior buildings have been yet commenced. A question has lately arisen, and has been referred to a committee, as to whether it is advisable or not to modify the original scheme for the Lucknow forts, and pending a decision on this point, the works of the Residency fort have been suspended. The total sum expended on fortifications amounts to 1,85,507 rupees.

DEMOLITIONS.

104. Owing to the limitation of funds but little progress has been made during the year in smoothing the demolitions. It is hoped, however, that during the year 1860-61 the greater portion of the ruins will be cleared and levelled; 42,892 rupees have been expended during the past year on this account.

NEW CANTONMENTS.

105. The exertions of the Engineer Department have been mainly devoted to the duty of constructing barrack accommodation at the stations of Lucknow, Seetapore, Sultanpore, Gondah, Roy Bareilly, and Fyzabad. Out of a total expenditure of 28,50,557 rupees on "Military Works," the sum of 26,22,158 rupees has been expended on barrack accommodation. On the 1st May 1860, 74 barracks were occupied, and 52 others were in various stages of progress at all the stations. In addition to these, 168 subsidiary buildings, including hospitals, guard-rooms, out-offices, &c., &c., had been completed, and 128 more were in progress.

106. Out of a total force of 6,102 men throughout the province, 5,281 were in barracks on the 1st May, the remainder, 821, being still in the huts which had been constructed for temporary accommodation in the previous year. At Lucknow the resources have been ample, and the whole of the force has been in barracks for several months; but at all the out-stations the supply of both labour and materials has proved very deficient.

PART II.—RAILROADS.

107. The engineers of the Oude Railway Company were engaged during the past cold season in making preliminary surveys, with a view to determine the best line of country for the construction of a railroad from Cawnpore to Lucknow, and thence to Fyzabad. Their reports have been submitted to Government. In connexion with the scheme of railway communications, traffic returns have been prepared on all the principal roads in the province. A general abstract of these returns is given in the Appendix. A full report on the subject of railroads in Oude has been submitted to Government by the Chief Commissioner.

PART III.—CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

108. The Chief Commissioner has exerted his influence during the past year to induce the talookdars to make use of the Persian wheel, hitherto unknown in Oude, for purposes of irrigation. Major Thelwall, commanding 9th Punjab infantry, at Fyzabad, kindly lent two of his men who were well acquainted with the principles of the Persian wheel, and by their assistance Rajah Roostum Shah has made two.

109. In Pertabgurh seven have been made; but in that district, which is very populous, and labour consequently cheap, the expense of construction of a wheel is a drawback.

Maharajah Maun Singh has also constructed one of these wheels, and proposes to introduce them generally throughout his estates. In the Baraitch division Persian wheels have been set to work in the estates of the Maharajah of Bulrampore and the Rajah of Kapoorthulla; also in Singa Churda, and are highly appreciated by the people. The water in the districts of this division is so near the surface, and the cost of sinking wells so small, that it is doubtful whether this improved method of irrigation will ever be generally adopted. In the Khyrabad division two Persian wheels are in daily use at Seetapore, and one has been introduced in the Government garden at Durriabad; several others are ready for use at Seetapore, where great interest has been taken in the subject. A wheel has been erected on the banks of the River Sarayen as an exemplar, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that its success may stimulate the landholders to make use in this way of the various streams which intersect the province for purposes of irrigation. There can be no doubt that labour is much economised by the use of the Persian wheel.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS ROADS AND BRIDGES.

110. The district officers have been busily engaged during the past season in opening up the internal communications of their districts. The old main lines of road have been repaired. New lines have been surveyed and aligned. Care has been taken that those roads which pass through several districts should be marked out by the several district officers in communication with one another. Great stress has been laid on the necessity for bridging nullahs in a rough cheap style, and thus rendering the roads passable at all seasons. The progress made on these works is satisfactory, and holds out every hope that, in a very few hours, the internal communications of the province will be in an efficient state. Thus 883 miles of new roads have been completed, 450 miles of old roads have been repaired, 327 miles of road have been aligned, and 114 bridges, some of large span, have been built. These works have principally been executed from the road funds, aided by the grant of a lakh of rupees mentioned in last year's report.

111. The ferry collections, after payment of the cost of collection and current expenses, have been kept in deposit, with the view to an apportionment of the whole at the end of the year over the several districts, on a system similar to that which prevails in the North Western Provinces. The ferries on the Ganges are under the control of the Government, North Western Provinces, as also are those on that portion of the Gogra which flows between the two provinces. One-third of the collections is remitted annually by the accountant, North Western Provinces, and included in the allotments of this province.

112. There are only two bridges of boats maintained on the Gogra; one at Bhyramghat, the other at Fyzabad. The former, though situated at some distance from the head-quarters of any district, more than pays for the cost of maintenance. The latter has lately been placed under the charge of the Public Works Department by orders of Government. These bridges are at present constructed of boats hired for the purpose; but this is an expensive system, and the withdrawal of so many boats from the river has been found materially to affect the traffic, and measures will be taken to replace the hired boats by boats built for the purpose.

113. The total income and expenditure of the Road and Ferry Funds was as follows:—

DIVISION.	ROAD FUND.			FERRY FUND.		
	Collections.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Collections.	Expenditure.	Balance.
Lucknow - -	65,594 15 8	35,097 14 2	30,497 1 6	6,361 - -	1,221 - -	5,140 - -
Fyzabad - -	56,311 4 9	34,620 8 7	21,690 12 2	19,152 10 10	13,506 11 1	5,645 15 9
Khyrabad - -	54,405 - -	22,298 - -	32,107 - -	28,594 - -	1,243 - -	27,351 - -
Baraitch - -	39,413 9 10	30,256 14 4	9,156 11 6	55,907 11 4	9,055 1 3	46,852 10 1
TOTAL, Rs.	2,15,724 14 3	1,22,273 5 1	93,451 9 2	1,10,015 6 2	25,025 12 4	84,989 9 10

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

114. The court-houses, according to the sanctioned plan, have been completed at all the stations except Baraitch, where accommodation existed. A temporary cutcherry has been built for the Commissioner at Seetapore. Buildings have been erected for the Postal Department at Lucknow and Sultanpore, and staging bungalows on three of the imperial roads. In the absence of funds for the construction of tehseel posts, recourse has been had to the best temporary accommodation that could be provided. In some places native houses

houses have been available, and have been converted into good permanent tehseels; at others, temporary provision has been made at small cost.

ENCAMPING GROUNDS.

115. Land has been taken up for encamping grounds on all the main roads of the province, and compensation awarded.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

116. The establishments required for the conveyance of the district dâks have been placed on a permanent footing, and sanctioned by Government. A vast number of letters have been carried by the district dâks, and the small proportion of letters undelivered shows that the postal communications have been well arranged, considering the number of movable columns in the Baraitch and Gonda Districts, the positions of which were constantly changing, and the number of regiments removed from the districts—altogether it is a matter of surprise that so many addresses were traced. The following statement shows the result of the postal arrangements:—

DIVISION.	Number of Miles of Dâk Lines.	Number of Runners.	Cost.	Number of Covers Delivered.	Number of Covers Undelivered.	TOTAL Number of Letters.
			Rs.			
Lucknow -	383	92	4,801	33,519	5,128	38,647
Khyrabad -	368	80	4,750	51,113	2,990	54,103
Baraitch - -	525	132	7,198	29,805	5,110	34,915
Fyzabad - -	328	76	5,319	22,234	5,083	27,317
TOTAL - -	1,604	380	22,068	136,671	18,311	154,982

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

117. The telegraph communications, as reported last year, have been maintained. The line from Fyzabad to Gonda has lately been given up, as also that from Roy Bareilly to Futtehpore.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

118. The Chief Commissioner regrets that the navigation of the Gogra has not been sufficiently regular to admit of his drawing any conclusions as to the ultimate results. The experiment has not yet had a fair trial. Steamers have come up to Fyzabad one month and not the next. Merchants have had their goods waiting in vain, and the uncertainty has induced them to seek other modes of transit; but the Chief Commissioner retains his opinion, that a regular and punctual steam communication with Calcutta would be remunerative. According to the opinions expressed by the Commanders of these steamers, which have come up, the navigation is very easy, sands being less shifting than in the Ganges. With a rather better organised pilot establishment, the trip, they all state, would be an easy one. The pilots are all under the authorities of the North Western Provinces.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

119. The expenditure in the Province during the past year has been exceptional, owing to the requirements of the Engineer Department for military purposes. A considerable saving, however, has been effected by reducing the charges of the Military Police and the strength of the Military Garrisons. The payment of gratuities to the officers and men of

the Military Police brought under reduction has formed a heavy charge against the revenues of the Province, which will not occur again. The larger operations of the finance of 1859-60 may be stated as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Cash Balance on 1st May 1859 - - - -	38,59,729	1	–
Local Receipts - - - - - - -	2,94,72,277	–	3
Supply Bills - - - - - - - -	29,37,043	9	1
Other Bills - - - - - - - -	63,00,900	15	3
Remittances - - - - - - - -	21,69,119	5	2
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	4,47,39,069	14	9

DISBURSEMENTS.			
Local, including Military Police - - - -	2,28,03,601	13	4
Military, including Public Works Department - -	1,48,31,305	–	2
Assay Operations - - - - - - -	3,73,890	–	–
Supply and other Bills - - - - - -	40,40,017	12	8
Disbursements on account of Government of India, Bengal, &c. - - - - - - -	1,29,000	12	6
Cash Balance on 1st May 1860 - - - -	25,61,254	8	1
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	4,47,39,069	14	9

120. The Assay Master has, during the past year, brought to a conclusion his analysis of the local coins and embodied the results in a statement which has been submitted to Government. These coins are received at the several treasuries at their ascertained value, but are not re-issued. They are made over to the Assay Office, where they are broken up and sold as bullion, being readily bought up by the native bankers. In this manner local coins to the value of 3,73,890 rupees have been withdrawn from circulation. The Chief Commissioner has recommended the abolition of the Assay Office; the work of defacing and selling local coins he would entrust to the officer in charge of the Lucknow treasury.

121. Strenuous efforts have been made to adjust the inefficient balances of the severa treasuries. These balances, which at the commencement of the year amounted to *Rs.* 51,91,872. 7. 11., have now been reduced to *Rs.* 41,92,590. 5. 5. The principal balances now remaining unadjusted are on account of advances to the Military Police, but the civil auditor is using his utmost exertions to get these cleared off.

Division.	1858-59.			1859-60.		
Lucknow -	31,22,353	11	–	20,33,422	9	7
Fyzabad -	7,42,209	1	2	6,50,138	7	10
Khyrabad -	7,85,128	10	1	7,51,289	3	5
Baraitch -	5,42,181	1	8	7,57,740	–	7
TOTAL *Rs.*	51,91,872	7	11	41,92,590	5	5

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

122. Temporary churches, at a cost varying from 12,000 to 17,000 rupees, have been commenced at Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Seetapore; those at the two former stations being in a forward state, whilst that at the latter has only just been commenced. Churches have also been sanctioned for Roy Bareilly and Gonda, and a Roman Catholic chapel at Lucknow.

123. The civil church in Lucknow, designed by Major Hutchinson, approaches completion. The cost of this edifice has been defrayed from the penal fines levied on the city of Lucknow.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

124. The last Annual Report left the remnants of the rebel forces in Nepaul, to the number, as was then supposed, of 7,000 or 8,000 men, after the vain attempt to break across the Gogra in May. To guard against their incursions, the frontier from Goruckpore to Rohilcund was watched by 2,500 Military Police, posted at intervals along the line of frontier, and supported by regular troops at Gonda and Baraitch. Throughout the rainy season frequent inroads on our territory were made by bands of plunderers, who were

were however always promptly met and dispersed by the military, whose courage and vigilance were most conspicuously displayed. This state of things continued till the close of the year, when determined measures were taken by his Excellency the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, in concert with our Government, to get rid of this source of annoyance and of danger to the friendly relation of both States. The plan of operation pursued was for the British troops to guard our territory and prevent any hordes of rebels from entering it, while strong Goorkha brigades, under the personal direction of the Maharajah, advanced upon them from the east. In pursuance of this plan, the Maharajah had induced the various rebel bands scattered about the Nepaul hills to rendezvous in the Terai, north of Goruckpore. These measures proved entirely successful: the rebels were surrounded, disarmed, and made over to the British authorities; scarce any resistance was made, except by the notorious Benee Madho, who, refusing to obey the summons of a Goorkha officer to quit the hills, was killed along with his brother and some followers in a collision that ensued.

125. Thus some of the most blood-stained leaders of the insurrection fell into our hands—notably Mummoo Khan, Khan Bahadoor Khan of Bareilly, and Jwalla Pershaud, a principal actor of the Cawnpore massacre. No doubt can be entertained of the death, from fever, some time previously, of Nana and Bala Rao. The same malady proved fatal to Azeemoollah, the other instigator of the Cawnpore massacre. Of Oude talookdars who fled into Nepaul on the re-establishment of British authority, and who had rejected repeated invitations to surrender on the faith of the amnesty, the rajahs of Gonda and Boondee died early of fever. The only Oude chieftain of any importance now at large, is the talookdar of Churda, who lurks about the lower range of hills, where he has connexions.

126. The last embers of the insurrection were thus finally trodden out before 1st January 1860, and on a review of all the circumstances, the Chief Commissioner is disposed to think he greatly under-rated the numbers of the rebel forces, who were driven into Nepaul by the Commander in Chief, on the conclusion of the campaign of 1858. When we consider the havoc fever made among the chiefs, who had the means of procuring some alleviation of the miseries attendant on their situation in a malarious country, we may judge of the mortality among the common men. The condition of the persons who, from time to time, were captured, or ultimately made over, attested the deadly effects of the climate. Many were killed in the encounter with our troops, many more stole away to their homes, &c., in small parties, and upwards of 2,000 were made over by the Goorkhas. On re-consideration, therefore, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to estimate the numbers that entered Nepaul with the Begum at 25,000.

127. The events above described were confined to the extreme frontier; in the province, the most profound tranquillity has reigned throughout the year. The work of disarming the population was for some time carried on with the greatest rigor, which gradually abated as the necessity for it diminished, and the search for arms has now almost entirely ceased, since there is good reason to believe that not one-fifth of the weapons remain, and those are buried under ground, where, in the absence of any effectual means for preserving them, they will now become useless. The Chief Commissioner adheres to the opinion expressed in his last report, that, inexorably as this measure has been carried out, it has been viewed as a wise and necessary act of self-defence, and has brought no lasting unpopularity on the Government. The penalty of partial confiscation of their estates has been enforced against some talookdars, who, with inconceivable obstinacy and blindness, evaded the stipulation in their settlement engagements for the surrender of their cannons; but these examples have had the effect of inducing others to give up the guns they had hitherto concealed, and the Chief Commissioner cannot suppose many more are left. The annexed tabular statement shows results, and furnishes the best refutation of the statements that have been made, that not half the arms in Oude had been surrendered. It must be borne in mind that no account has been kept of those taken by the military columns in 1858–59.

Arms taken in 1859–60.

Cannons	187
Fire-arms	54,330
Swords	1,47,127
Spears	11,468
Miscellaneous	61,232

Total taken from commencement of disarming operation in 1858.

Cannons	714
Fire-arms	1,91,723
Swords	5,78,491
Spears	51,080
Miscellaneous	6,42,137

128. The demolition of forts has also been rapidly proceeded with, and has been so completely effected, that scarce any now remain, save what are required for Government purposes. The few entered as still undemolished in the returns are already ruinous, and have been deserted for many years; except in a few cases, where, from the immense size of the works, the complete levelling of every foot of the walls would have entailed enormous expense, the destruction has been most complete. The walls and bastions have been entirely thrown down, and the ditches filled up, and the jungle that surrounded them has been cleared for a space of 400 yards all round. In a few years the travellers in Oude will have difficulty in discovering even the trace of a fort.

Tabular Statement of Forts destroyed up to 1860.

Number of Forts	1,635
Number already destroyed	1,572
Number under demolition	13
Number retained for public purposes	50

129. The Chief Commissioner had, early in the year, represented to the Government the uneasy state of feeling that prevailed in consequence of a belief in the temporary nature of the settlement arrangements just concluded. He dwelt on the fears entertained by the talookdars, and the unreasonable expectations indulged in by the village proprietors of a return to the policy of 1857. The remedy was a declaration of the permanence of the settlement concluded with the talookdars as against the right of the village

proprietors to engage. This course was adopted, and it was announced by his Excellency the Governor General, in a durbar attended by 150 of the chief talookdars of Oude, that the ancient talookdaree system of Oude had been revived and perpetuated. At the same time sunnuds, or title-deeds, were given for the estates to every landholder present.

130. It is impossible to over-rate the beneficial results of his Excellency's visit to Lucknow, and of the assurances there given by his Excellency in person. The most thorough confidence and conviction of the settled policy of the administration took the place of distrust and vague expectation of change. The talookdars at last believed in the reality of their pardon, with the suspicion natural to men who had been used to live under faithless rulers; they could not at first bring themselves to believe that the British Government would really forgive them the part they had taken in the rebellion, and it is certain that many of the less intelligent attended the durbar with serious fears for their personal safety. Many, indeed, beheld Lucknow for the first time in their lives, and would never have responded to the summons of a native ruler to repair thither; but these apprehensions were all dispelled, and the most marked change was apparent in the demeanour of the alookdars after the durbar. The Chief Commissioner has since traversed every district in Oude, and made the personal acquaintance of almost every landholder of consideration in it, and he cannot be deceived on this point. He feels assured that the talookdars have been completely won over by the generous policy pursued towards them, and that they would rejoice at an opportunity of displaying their gratitude to the Government. If their military services were required, the Chief Commissioner is convinced they would be rendered with enthusiasm.

131. The question of making primogeniture the rule of succession in great talookdaree families, a measure strongly advocated by the Chief Commissioner, is now under his Excellency's consideration.

132. The temper of the other classes of the population appears also favourable. The village occupants, convinced at last that our policy was unalterably fixed, have cheerfully accepted the subordinate position under the talookdars; a connexion in which the great majority had lived happily for generations, and would at annexation have been contented to remain, had we not almost forced independence upon them.

133. By far the most important political measure of the year has been the bestowal of magisterial and revenue powers on certain great talookdars. This remark applies only to the five first invested in November 1859, for the large increase subsequently made to the number did not take place till quite at the close of the period under review. The aim of this measure has been defined by his Excellency the Viceroy to be "to turn to the purposes of good government the influence that the hereditary chiefs of Oude legitimately possess," and to "knit them to the administration of their country." The exercise of the authority thus conferred is at present confined to their own estates, which, however, in many cases, present a sufficiently wide area; and within these limits they are in an analogous position to that of a Government tehseeldar, who is also a magistrate. They enjoy the same confidence, and act under precisely the same checks and supervisions. Within these limits there is no authority but their own. A code of elementary rules, copy of which is subjoined, has been drawn up by the Chief Commissioner for their guidance.

134. The Chief Commissioner has watched the progress of this experiment with intense interest. He has not waited for official reports, but has been in constant communication with the local officers on the subject, and has himself examined many of the cases decided by talookdars; and he can truly say, that his expectations have, up to this moment, been more than realised. The Chief Commissioner had some doubt whether the talookdars might not dislike the labour that these new duties would impose on them; but this anticipation has not been fulfilled; on the contrary, there are indications of a spirit of emulation having been aroused. Of none of these talookdars do the local authorities speak in other terms than of praise in regard to their discharge of these functions. Most have had but little to do, for naturally most revenue cases are amicably settled out of court, but that little they are described as having done carefully and well. The duties have pressed most severely on Maharajah Maun Singh, as his estates are the most extensive, and thickly peopled by litigious classes. His proceedings have been marked, not only by the high intelligence for which he is renowned, but also by the strictest sense of justice.

135. The Chief Commissioner is convinced that the exercise of this authority by the landed aristocracy must contribute greatly to the happiness of the people; and that, when the talookdars have acquired more experience, it must lighten the labours of the European officials: not a hint is given in the reports of the latter of any tendency to abuse these powers, nor are any forebodings expressed: indeed, the Chief Commissioner notices, with much gratification, that divisional and district officers have responded to the call he made on them to co-operate heartily with him in carrying out this great measure. He feels bound to say, that from all he has heard and read in their communication, they have no "*arrière pensée;*" but that those who would have expressed objections to the measure, had they been consulted on its introduction, are now bent only on ensuring its success.

136. And even those talookdars whom it has not been thought expedient to invest with this authority, it has been the aim of the Chief Commissioner to free from harassing and vexatious

vexatious restrictions, and to continue in the enjoyment of such harmless privileges as they exercised under the native government, and the loss of which seriously lowers their dignity in native estimation. Thus he has directed that the contract for ferries on rivers, or for the octroi duties in towns (where such duties are levied), situated within the limits of their estates, should be given to them in preference to a stranger, and he has greatly encouraged the practice of first referring complaints of a trifling character from their tenants to them for adjustment, with the expression of a hope that they will satisfy the demand if reasonable, and thus prevent the case being brought into court. The reports of the District Officers show that this plan has worked very well. The Chief Commissioner's wish is to treat the talookdars as gentlemen of property and station, whose interests are identified with those of the Government—who are its natural-born adherents, not opponents, as they have too frequently been considered by our officials; and this view he has inculcated on his subordinates. All district officers have been desired to hold weekly reception of the native gentry, to visit them on their estates during the cold weather, and to communicate with them as much as possible direct, and not through native subordinate officials, who designedly often adopt an uncourteous tone. The Chief Commissioner believes that the relations between the native aristocracy and the servants of Government are on a freer and kindlier footing in Oude than in most parts of India.

137. The imposition of a tax on trades and professions, though strictly a financial measure, has so important a political bearing, that it may be most properly adverted to under this section. A detailed report on the execution of the measure has been submitted to Government; it will therefore be sufficient to mention here that the principle on which the scheme is based is to take 3 per cent. on incomes, and having roughly estimated the amount thus due from the rateable inhabitants of each village or town, to leave the distribution to the people themselves. In talookas this work has been mainly entrusted to the talookdars, who have zealously co-operated in it, and prevented an undue share of the burden being thrown on the poorer classes to ease the rich. The amount imposed is 11¼ lakhs. With the exception of the city of Lucknow no difficulty whatever has been experienced in the distribution of the assessment or in the collection of the tax. The whole has been paid up in Roy Bareilly and in the districts of Pertabgurh, Sultanpore, Lucknow, Oonao, and Fyzabad; the first instalments have been realised. All the Commissioners agree in stating that the appeals regarding the tax have been very few, and that those preferred related always to the amount distributed on the individual, not to the nature of the tax. In the city of Lucknow some discontent and recusance have been manifested, though coercive processes have been but very rarely resorted to. The Chief Commissioner anticipated some difficulty in the city. The wealthy mercantile classes are always those who most object to being called on to contribute to the expense of the State, though they endeavour to conceal their selfishness under their mask of sympathy for the poor. The Chief Commissioner can confidently assert that, when he submitted his report of the measure, not a murmur had been heard, though the tax had then been partially collected in some districts, and any slight expressions of discontent that have subsequently been manifested in the districts have arisen mainly from the delay in introducing a similar system of taxation in the North Western Provinces. The people of Oude very naturally did not like to see their neighbours better off than themselves, and did not believe our assurances that their turn would come; and they hoped that by this agitation they would intimidate the Government from persevering in its measure. The following statement shows the amount of collections made up to the 1st May last, since which date the collections have largely increased. It will be seen that the average per head is by no means heavy:—

DIVISION.	Assessment.	Number of Taxpayers.	Average per Man.	Collections.	BALANCE.
	Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Lucknow - -	5,03,523 - -	156,919	3 3 4	2,63,997 - -	2,39,526 - -
Fyzabad - -	2,11,423 - -	120,169	1 12 1	65,357 13 11	1,46,065 2 1
Khyrabad - -	2,29,753 - -	111,982	2 - 9	71,045 - -	1,58,708 - -
Baraitch - -	1,88,142 8 -	113,398	1 10 6	25,506 6 6	1,62,636 1 6
TOTAL - - -	11,32,841 8 -	502,468	2 4 -	4,25,906 4 5	7,06,935 3 7

[N.B.—A Statement showing collections up to end of June is given in the Appendix.]

138. In consequence of the imposition of the tax, the Chief Commissioner has thought it just and politic to abolish the octroi duties, the levy of which have been general throughout the Province, and operated as a restriction on trade; for in practice they approached closely to transit duties. He has confined their collection to large towns, where a special town police is required, and then has restricted the amount to the sum

 necessary

necessary to defray the cost of such a force. In fact, octroi duties exist only as a substitute for the house cess common in the older Provinces, to which they are much preferred.

139. Just at the close of the year, or during the month of April, the circulation of mysterious letters became pretty general throughout Oude and the North Western Provinces. The style of those letters varied, but their general purport was that there was sickness in the land, and the deity should be propitiated with prayer and offerings, and the invariable conclusion was, that three copies of the letter should be made and distributed to the neighbouring villages. Nearly all professed to originate from a holy place beyond Mirzapore. The village police were made the medium of their distribution. Opinion is much divided, whether they had a political signification in connexion with the measures of taxation in contemplation throughout India, or referred really to the object indicated; for the cholera was then raging in Oude and the adjoining districts of the North Western Provinces. The Chief Commissioner inclines to the latter. But as it is open to great doubt, and there can be no question that this system of communication might be made a dangerous engine of political combination, and was so employed in the chuppattee distribution of 1857, he issued an order, interdicting the village police, under severe penalties, from obeying the commands of any but the Government or the landholders, and holding the latter responsible that no circulation of letters or missives of any kind should take place on their estates. It is just to observe, that the first landholder who brought this mysterious occurrence to the Chief Commissioner's notice was Maharajah Maun Singh.

140. The work of laying down the boundaries of the former Goorkha possessions below the hills, now about to be restored to Nepaul, has been accomplished during the cold season by the Commissioners of the two States, and a full report of the proceedings has been submitted. From 1st May revenue ceased to be collected in the tract in question, and those talookdars, whose estates lay partially within its limits, have formally resigned all proprietary rights in it, on being compensated with grants of confiscated land in other parts of Oude.

141. A report on an administration conducted on the great principle of recognising a powerful landed aristocracy as an important element of political prosperity, would be deficient if it did not formally notice the chief landed proprietors of the Province. The conduct of these gentlemen has been almost, without exception, exemplary; and this is no doubt attributable in great degree to their having been treated with friendliness and confidence instead of with jealousy and distrust. The Maharajah of Bulrampore has won all hearts. By his known benevolence and reputation for fair dealing in his own hereditary estates, he is said to have completely conciliated the tenantry in his new property of Toolseepore, who were at first ill disposed to receive a strange master. Than Maharajah Maun Singh, the Chief Commissioner does not believe the British Government has a subject more thoroughly devoted to its interests. The moderation and paternal mode of treating his tenantry, evinced by Rajah Roostum Shah, are warmly commended by the district officer. Rajah Hurdeo Bux is not only a chief of tried loyalty, but a most benevolent landlord. The following all deserve honourable mention, either for the assistance they gave in introducing the tax on trades and professions, their excellent management as landlords, or for the support they have invariably rendered to the local authorities:—

Lall Shunkur Bux; the Rajah Moorarmow; Ghuzzuffer Hoosein; Rajah Madho Pertab Singh, of Koonwur (Fyzabad); Hunwunt Singh, Kalakunkur, and Surrubjeet Singh, of Pertabgurh; Sheer Bahadoor, Talookdar of Kumiar; Nyput Singh, of Purka, District Gonda; Mirza Ahmed Beg, of Kootubnuggur, and Shumsher Bahadoor, Talookdar in the Seetapore District; Fuzzool Russool and Mahomed Ushruf, Talookdars of Asufpore, in Hurdui District; Rajah Gowree Shunker, of Marawan, and Rajah Kashee Persbaud, of Sissendee, in the Lucknow District; Thakoor Ramabux and Hakeem Kurreem Ali, in the Durriabad District; the Rajah of Tiloee, in the Sultanpore District.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

142. There is little to be said under this head, as, except on the frontier of Nepaul, in which quarter the operations have been elsewhere described, no occasion for the employment of the regular troops has arisen. The strength of the military force now in Oude is as follows:—

4 Battalions Royal Artillery	713	
1 Troop Horse Artillery	109	
2 Companies Foot Artillery	174	
		996
1 Regiment European Cavalry	693	
5 Regiments Irregular Cavalry	2,582	
		3,275
6 Regiments European Infantry	4,969	
4 Regiments Native Infantry	3,039	
		8,008
		12,279

143. The

143. The Chief Commissioner believes it might be reduced by one European and one Native regiment of infantry at least.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS

POPULATION.

144. The population of Oude has been estimated by both civil and police officers, at between six and seven millions, and on full consideration the Chief Commissioner cannot think it less than six millions. The cholera, which made its appearance in March, has committed frightful ravages in most of the districts of the Province, and particularly in Pertabgurh, Sultanpore, Fyzabad, Baraitch and Gonda—65,000 persons are reckoned to have died from its effects.

EMIGRATION.

145. The attempt to induce the families of convicts to join their relations in the Andaman islands has been decidedly unsuccessful. The Deputy Commissioners used their utmost endeavours to induce the families, wherever they could be found, to emigrate, but on very few occasions were they successful. A great many of the letters sent by the Superintendent of Port Blair could not be delivered, owing to the incorrectness of the address.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

146. The Chief Commissioner has directed horticultural gardens to be established at each district, to be supported primarily by the road and ferry funds, for the purpose of rearing seedling trees and plants of the more useful kinds, and to encourage talookdars to interest themselves in arboriculture, and in introducing improved staples of agriculture; eventually, these gardens will be self-supporting. Fifteen cwt. of New Orleans cotton seed has been procured by the Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore, and it is intended, through the talookdars, to try how far it will succeed. A specimen of Seetapore-grown cotton was sent to the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, and valued at 6 ½ *d.* per lb., which holds out good hopes that the soil of the Seetapore District is favourable to the growth of this useful plant. A small supply of seed of the same kind has also been received from Government, and distributed throughout the Province. The results will be mentioned in a future Report.

FORESTS.

147. Until the limits of the territory about to be ceded to Nepaul had been defined, and the quality and extent of the forests left with this Province had been ascertained, no permanent scheme of forest management could be decided upon, and the interim system commenced in 1857, and renewed in 1859, has therefore been continued throughout the past year. Under this, any one, on payment of 4 rupees a tree, is permitted to cut the number of trees applied for, subject to certain restrictions as to the size and description of the timber. A small establishment to guard against infraction of the rules has been entertained. The revenue derived under the system has amounted to 2,42,079 rupees in the past year, and the expenses of management have been 5,489 rupees, leaving a balance of 2,36,590 rupees, as shown below:—

DISTRICT.	Collections.	Disbursements.	Balance.	Per-centage of Management.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	
Baraitch - - -	66,641 13 3	779 8 6	65,862 4 9	
Gonda - - -	92,722 10 3	474 2 10	92,248 7 5	
Mohumdee - - -	82,714 13 6	4,235 11 10	78,479 1 8	2·26
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	2,42,079 5 –	5,489 7 2	2,36,589 13 10	

148. Besides the income from timber, revenue is also derived from the lease of the grazing of the forests, and last year's leases are as marginally noted.

Khyreegurh Mohdee and Kunchunpore Pudnaha, 3,350 rupees.
Baraitch Naupara, 1,076 rupees.
Gonda Toolseepore, 1,500 rupees.

149. The superintendence was transferred from Captain Hearsey to Lieutenant Clark, and then to Mr. Sparks, with great benefit to the department. The Chief Commissioner has now under consideration a plan for bringing the remaining forests more completely under Government management, which he will submit to the Government of India.

 150. The

150. The above remarks apply to the valuable timber forests Trans-Gogra. In regard to the culturable waste lands throughout the Province available for grants to Europeans and others, a report called for by the Secretary of State has been submitted by the Chief Commissioner. The total area of these tracts was therein estimated at 507,112 acres. In the report the Chief Commissioner explained that, except in the district of Mohumdee, the waste lands north of the Gogra were of very limited extent, and had been mostly taken up by natives on the terms offered by him early in 1859. Other and more favourable rules for the grant of clearing leases of waste lands have lately been issued by the Chief Commissioner, with the approval of his Excellency, the principal features of which are, that a rent-free tenure of 12 years' duration is guaranteed under certain provisions for ensuring the gradual cultivation of the land, and that, at the expiration of that period, the cultivated portion will be assessed at the ordinary revenue rates. These terms are considered very liberal, and will, no doubt, lead to all the remaining tracts of waste land (except such as it is desirable to preserve for the sake of the timber) being quickly disposed of. The marginal statement shows the number of leases that have been granted. Care has been taken to leave to each village sufficient waste and jungle land for the pasturage of cattle, and only those continuous tracts, which are of such a size as to be quite beyond the power of the neighbouring villages to reclaim, have been separately leased.

DIVISION.	GRANTS.		
	No.	Extent.	To Europeans.
Lucknow -	195	44,332	—
Fyzabad -	199	65,482	6,196
Khyrabad -	40	46,104	—
Baraitch -	218	93,209	13,226
TOTAL - -	652	2,49,127	19,422

SURVEYS.

151. The revenue survey of the Province has been commenced during the past year. The survey party under Lieutenant Anderson, after completing their work in the Punjab, arrived at Pertabgurh on the 18th December 1859. The officer deputed to demarcate the village boundaries, in anticipation of the arrival of the survey party, made over all the necessary papers on the 6th January 1860, when main circuits were laid out, field parties organised, and work started. Owing to the deputation of Lieutenant Anderson, with a portion of his establishment, as one of the Commissioners for defining the Nepaul boundary, the work did not progress so rapidly as it would have done under the personal superintendence of that officer, with the aid of his whole establishment. The progress, however, has been satisfactory. The tract of country surveyed, comprises the whole of one tehseel, and contains approximately an area of 424 square miles. Difficulties incident to the prosecution of survey operations in a new Province were experienced; but these will gradually disappear, and there is every prospect of this important work progressing rapidly to completion. A second survey party will enter the Province in October next. The duty of demarcating village boundaries in advance of the survey was entrusted to Mr. Bradford, an officer of great energy, experience, and judgment. He has more than realised the Chief Commissioner's expectations in the out-turn of his work. Commencing early in October with an inexperienced establishment, he has, during the past season, laid down the boundaries of every village in two entire districts. The total number of villages thus demarcated amounts to 3,789, and for each a separate map has been prepared. The total cost of the season's operations is *Rs.* 74,033. 2. 10., and the out-turn in square miles 3,630, giving a general rate on the whole season of *Rs.* 20. 6. 7. per square mile. Mr. Bradford was ably assisted by Mr. Garstin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, the late Rae Jwalla Pershad, and Syed Ali Hussun. The exertions of Mr. Bradford merit the Chief Commissioner's warmest praise. He did not discontinue operations till June. The demarcation of boundaries is now well ahead of the scientific survey. This work is attended with the most beneficial results in settling boundary disputes of long standing, which have proved a frequent source of affrays and bloodshed, and have led to much valuable land being thrown out of cultivation.

CONSERVANCY.

152. The surplus proceeds of the Choongee funds, after payment of the town police, added to the Nuzzool funds, where such exist, have been expended in the conservancy of the sudder stations and other important towns. At Lucknow, where the local funds arising from Choongee collections, rent of Nuzzool houses, and city fines, are very large, the committee have been actively employed in carrying out sanitary measures. The space of ground lying between the Kaiser Bagh and the Goomtee has been cleared and levelled, and is being laid out as an ornamental pleasure garden. The chutter munzil has been repaired, and now presents an imposing frontage to the river. Several useful roads have been constructed, repaired, and metalled. The city streets are being gradually metalled, and improved drains constructed. At the east end of the town, close to the civil station, an extensive gunj, forming a parallelogram of shops, with a covered market-place in the centre, has been built. The energy and zeal displayed by the local committee are highly commendable, and the execution of the works they have undertaken reflects great credit on their taste and skill.

153. In the Khyrabad division a spacious gunj, containing 106 shops, has been erected at Seetapore, partly from local funds and partly by private enterprise. The station of Seetapore has been considerably improved, and more than two miles of roads metalled on its main thoroughfare. A gunj is also in course of construction at Hurdui, under the auspices of Rajah Hurdeo Bux and Thakoor Bharut Sing. The Deputy Commissioner of

of Durriabad has opened a fine broad street through the town of Nawabgunj, and thus greatly improved the appearance of the place. In the Baraitch division, the two stations of Lukhimpore and Baraitch have been entirely laid out anew, and at Gonda great improvements have been made in the town by widening streets and building market-places. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner remark on the great impetus given to the trade of this town by the location of European troops. It is at present one of the most thriving marts in the province. Similar improvements have been carried out at the several sudder stations of the Baiswarra division. But while the Deputy Commissioners have thus exerted themselves to improve the sudder stations, they have by no means been neglectful of the requirements of the native community. Throughout the province serais for the accommodation of travellers have either been built or are in course of construction at all the principal towns. An attempt was made to establish a horse fair during the great annual time of bathing and pilgrimage at Misrik, in the Seetapore district, in March last. The attempt was successful for a beginning. Several talookdars and native gentry exhibited their horses, and were successful competitors for prizes. About 300 horses and ponies were shown, and a few sales effected. The prizes, which were allotted from the municipal funds, amounted to 500 rupees, and were awarded by a committee formed of Captain Thompson, deputy commissioner, the officer commanding 8th Irregular Cavalry, the adjutant of that corps, and three talookdars. Next year it is hoped that elephants, plough bullocks, and milch kine will be brought for sale.

154. The Chief Commissioner is endeavouring to improve the breed of cattle used for farming purposes, and also that of horses in Oude, by inducing talookdars to purchase good stock from the North Western Provinces, and especially from Hissar. The horned cattle are very small, and scarcely a good horse is bred in the province. The Chief Commissioner has every hope of ultimate success in this undertaking.

DISPENSARIES.

155. By the close of 1859 dispensaries had been actually opened, *i.e.* prepared for opening, at every civil station in Oude; but one or two did not actually commence operations till the 1st January 1860. Some of the rest were opened in 1858; others at various periods during the year under review. The returns sent in, therefore, have but little statistical value; indeed, in many districts no proper registers were kept up at all, and so no returns of patients have been received.

156. It is however satisfactory to know, that at least (in seven districts only) 5,721 persons were under treatment during the year, of whom 5,399 were discharged cured, and this at a total cost to Government of *Rs.* 5,800. 2. 9½.

Durriabad.
Hurdui.
Fyzabad.
Gonda.

Oonao.
Baraitch.
Lucknow Civil Dispensary.

157. Many of the persons thus relieved were rebels, wounded or reduced to the last degree of weakness by want and sickness.

158. The number who died appears to have been only 75, but even a considerable proportion of these were actually dying when received into hospital.

159. Private subscriptions to the amount of *Rs.* 1,330. 5. 4. have been received in aid of dispensary operations; a large proportion from native subscribers. Most of the dispensaries are at present provided only with temporary accommodation, but vigorous exertions were early begun to prepare suitable buildings; and it is hoped that these will be for the most part provided by the close of the present financial year.

160. Entirely independent of the above are the operations of the King's City Hospital at Lucknow, supported by an endowment made by Nusseerooddeen Hyder, King of Oude; this consists of two branches, one conducted according to the rules of Native, the other of European science.

161. The notes in which these funds were invested were with much difficulty recovered, and the English branch was opened in April 1858, the Native branch on the 1st September 1859. During the periods they were in operation, 2,708 persons attended the Native, and 3,333 the European branch; 483 were discharged cured from the former, and 2,909 from the latter establishment. Forty-one persons died under the European treatment, only five under the Native.

162. The building belonging to the European hospital was destroyed in the mutiny: the arrears of interest on the notes recovered will, however, suffice to restore this.

163. The total cost to Government of the dispensaries during 1859 was 8,616 rupees; the schedules submitted for sanction for future years amounts to 13,176 rupees annually.

164. An hospital for the treatment of insane invalids and a lock-hospital have been established in the city of Lucknow, and have been found very useful.

CONCLUSION.

165. In conclusion the Chief Commissioner desires to record his satisfaction with the officers of the Commission as a body, and more especially to bring the names of the following among them to the notice of his Excellency:—

166. Colonel L. Barrow, C.B., has filled various offices during the past year, and all with advantage to the Administration.

167. The energy and judgment of Colonel Abbott have been conspicuous in the discharge of the heavy duties of his office, far exceeding those of any other Commissioner. To him the city of Lucknow owes many of the improvements that now adorn it.

168. Colonel Clarke, Commissioner of Seetapore, has laboured heartily to carry out a policy foreign to his past experience.

169. The Chief Commissioner sets the highest value on the clear judgment of Mr. Simson, Commissioner of Baraitch.

170. Mr. P. Carnegy, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, has shown his accustomed energy and ability in the performance of his very arduous duties.

171. In Mr. Capper, Captain Thompson, and Major Evans, the Commission possesses officers of unusual ability. The two latter have especially succeeded in gaining in a remarkable degree the respect and confidence of the native gentry in their jurisdiction.

172. Captains Ross and MacAndrew, Lieutenant Chamier, Mr. C. Lindsay, Officiating Deputy Commissioner; Messrs. King, Elliott, Glyn, Sparks, Crommelin, Assistant Commissioners; Mr. Bickers, Mirza Abbas Beg, Adjoodhia Pershad Ramdyal, Mr. Kavanagh, Extra Assistant Commissioners—all deserve that prominence should be given to their names.

173. Captain MacAndrew conducted the duties of the Secretary's office for three months, during the absence of Mr. Forsyth, to the Chief Commissioner's entire satisfaction.

174. Captain Reid, Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, did not return from Europe till late in the year, and has been employed during the greater part of the time as Chief of Police, in which capacity his experience as a civil officer has proved most valuable.

175. Captain Orr, it is believed, has retired from public employment. His knowledge of the province, and the respect entertained for his character by all classes of the population, gave his services a high value. It was with the regret of the Chief Commissioner that Mr. Forsyth left the office of Secretary for promotion in the Punjab; but his place has been most efficiently filled by Mr. Currie. Lieutenant Tulloch, superintendent of district roads, has rendered very efficient aid to the district officers in aligning and surveying roads and planning bridges.

176. The extraordinary and successful exertions of the engineer department, to complete the permanent accommodation for the European troops before the setting in of the hot season, reflect the highest credit on Major Crommelin and the officers under his orders.

177. The Chief Commissioner has been ably seconded by Colonel Bruce in his readiness to effect a reduction in the numbers and cost of the military police. The investigations conducted by that officer have thrown much light on the history of the rebellion in Oude in 1857, and have materially contributed to bring to justice some of the chief actors in the massacres that occurred during that period.

178. Among police officers, the following deserve especial notice for their activity and intelligence, and the earnest desire they have shown to work in harmony with the district authorities:—Captains Barrow and Smith, and Lieutenants Danvers, Tweedie, Hewitt, and Sharpe. The extensive knowledge of Oude and acquaintance with the habits of its people that Major Boileau possesses, gives his services a peculiar value.

Chas. Currie,
Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oude.

APPENDICES to the OUDE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, for 1859-60.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the TRAFFIC in *Oude*, from 1 February to 28 April 1860.

DESIGNATION of ROAD.	Carts, One-Bullock.	Carts, Two-Bullock.	Carts, Three-Bullock.	Carts, Four-Bullock.	Carts, Five-Bullock.	Carts, Six-Bullock.	Carts, Seven-Bullock.	Mail Carts.	Parcel Van.	Passenger Carriage.	Bullock Train.	Bullock with Load.	Camel Carriage.	Bullock with Load.	Bullock without Load.	Asses with Load.	Asses without Load.	Elephants.	Buggies.	Camels.
Lucknow and Cawnpore.	117	1,131	361	4,579	266	99	6	209	517	1,458	3,138	–	4	951	4,866	86	124	37	78	396
Seetapore - - -	1	589	278	2,119	461	216	94	–	–	–	33	–	–	2,176	2,033	195	206	159	29	1,134
Shahjehanpore and Sundeela.	20	412	101	959	105	93	17	–	–	69	–	–	4	669	548	283	177	5	–	104
Lucknow and Byramghat.	32	1,114	676	7,593	575	85	6	–	–	98	–	–	–	4,698	4,430	170	119	93	14	520
Byramghat and Biswa	–	31	12	48	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	67	8	10	10	–	83
Fyzabad and Lucknow	21	4,476	571	2,482	597	124	5	–	1	–	47	3	1	2,984	3,647	129	182	59	7	1,197
Sultanpore District -	4	305	142	305	45	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	2,051	2,036	15	10	17	13	600
TOTAL - - -	195	8,058	2,141	18,085	2,055	617	128	209	518	1,625	3,225	3	9	13,549	17,627	886	828	380	141	4,034

DESIGNATION of ROAD.	Horses.	Bylees.	Buffaloes.	Banghy Burdars.	Passengers.	Sowar Horses.	Sowar Shootur.	Tattoo with Load.	Tattoo without Load.	Doolies, Two Bearers.	Palkee, Four Bearers.	Palkee, Six Bearers.	Ekka.	Bullock Battery.	Pigs.	Goats.	Mules with Load.	Mules without Load.
Lucknow and Cawnpore.	704	1,161	355	4,032	73,896	334	98	3,509	752	133	92	5	290	174	–	4,611	107	1
Seetapore - - -	959	1,283	772	1,680	90,398	8,431	111	4,458	1,067	338	132	263	31	82	277	1,708	77	44
Shahjehanpore and Sundeela.	44	842	615	498	37,815	1,390	203	3,420	2,307	264	50	37	5	–	13	4	3	2
Lucknow and Byramghat.	382	1,379	935	887	92,602	1,685	126	7,982	4,941	272	115	114	66	1	–	1,637	161	91
Byramghat and Biswa	103	40	26	130	10,492	483	8	549	130	34	11	19	4	–	–	102	5	–
Fyzabad and Lucknow	397	2,163	2,485	2,222	527,547	4,028	459	3,431	1,418	740	667	354	209	100	86	1,442	114	178
Sultanpore District -	296	205	425	291	43,681	1,632	20	940	529	38	63	55	95	–	23	884	14	16
TOTAL - - -	2,885	7,073	5,613	9,740	876,431	17,983	1,025	24,289	11,144	1,819	1,130	847	700	357	399	10,388	481	332

Lucknow, Chief Commissioner's Office,
30 July 1860.

Charles Currie,
Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude.

RULES for the Guidance of TALOOKDARS invested with MAGISTERIAL POWERS.

1. THE jurisdiction of the talookdar magistrate shall at first be confined to the limits of his estate, but may be extended hereafter beyond them, when he has acquired experience in the exercise of his judicial duties.

2. His powers will be the special ones of an assistant magistrate; that is to say, in felonies he can sentence to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in irons, and one month more in lieu of stripes. In misdemeanors he can sentence to six months' imprisonment with labour, but without irons; labour redeemable by a fine not exceeding 200 rupees; and in addition to the imprisonment he can fine to the extent of 200 rupees, commutable to further imprisonment for six months.

3. If the offence is one that requires no severer punishment than can be awarded under the above powers, the talookdar can himself pass final orders, sentencing the prisoner if he finds him guilty, and acquitting him if he thinks him innocent, or proof of guilt wanting. If, on the other hand, the offence calls for severer punishment, and he finds the prisoner guilty, he must record his opinion, and send the proceedings with the prisoner and witnesses before the Deputy Commissioner. If he considers the prisoner innocent, he can release him; but if he is in doubt on this point, he can admit the prisoner to bail, and send the proceedings, but not the witnesses, to the Deputy Commissioner.

4. In Oude stripes have been declared to be the appropriate punishment for burglary and theft without aggravating circumstances, knowingly receiving property obtained by simple burglary and theft, cattle stealing, perjury, wanton destruction of property, counterfeiting the coin, concealment of arms, unnatural crimes. Stripes cannot be inflicted by any officer exercising powers less than those of a full magistrate. If, therefore, he convicts the prisoner of any of the above crimes, he must always send him, with the proceedings, to the Deputy Commissioner; but he need not send the witnesses also, unless the offence is such as to require severer punishment than it would be in his power to impose, supposing stripes had not been substituted for imprisonment. For instance, the witnesses need not be sent in cases of wanton destruction of property, concealment of arms, or of theft without violence, in which the property stolen does not exceed 200 rupees value.

5. Assault, and affrays not attended with serious violence, trespass, fraud, sitting dhurna, abduction of unmarried women under 15 years of age, abuse, forgery, and subornation of forgery and false complaint, are punishable by imprisonment or fine, or both. He must, however, bear in mind, that as it is considered desirable to avoid having recourse to imprisonment, fine, wherever that affords a sufficient punishment, should first of all be imposed; the fine to be levied by distraint and sale of the offender's moveable property, and imprisonment should only be resorted to on failure to realise the fine. If he thinks fine up to 200 alone inadequate, he will sentence to imprisonment too; and if he thinks a severer punishment requisite than it is within his power to impose, he will record his opinion, and send the proceedings, with the defendant and witnesses, to the Deputy Commissioner.

6. But the talookdar magistrate will also investigate and prepare heinous cases, requiring much severer punishment, if they have occurred within the limits of his estate, which will be made over to him by the police. If he considers the proof sufficient, he will send the prisoner and witnesses to the deputy commissioner; in this case he will not hold a regular trial and record the evidence in detail, but will merely note the material facts. If he thinks the prisoner innocent, or the proof insufficient, he will detain him in custody and send the proceedings, with his opinion, to the magistrate.

7. Such cases as above described will be murder, culpable homicide, rape, dacoity, highway robbery, theft, and burglary of large amount, or accompanied with personal violence, attempts at the above, assaults and affrays attended with wounding, or in which arms have been used, forgery, arson, and child-stealing.

8. The talookdar magistrate will, in fact, hold much the same position as the tehseeldar magistrate; for though he has the special, and the latter only the simple powers of a magistrate, yet the practice of substituting stripes for imprisonment in all felonies, not of a serious nature, and in other cases, will necessitate his referring most cases to the Deputy Commissioner. His extended powers will not generally come into operation except in misdemeanors. The rules, therefore, for the guidance of tehseeldar magistrates, laid down in Circular No. 26, of 23d February, by the Judicial Commissioner will, in the main, be applicable to the talookdar magistrate, and a translation of them is subjoined for his information.

9. Heinous cases may come before the talookdar magistrate, without being made over to him by the police. He can investigate them on the complaint of the aggrieved parties.

10. He can receive petitions on paper of the usual stamp value, and petty misdemeanors, such as abuse, slight assault, sitting dhurna, will always come before him on the complaint

of

of the injured parties, as the police have no authority to send such cases before a magistrate. The restriction placed on the police against taking up cases of theft and burglary unattended with violence, except on complaint of the aggrieved parties, applies equally to the talookdar magistrate.

11. The talookdar magistrate may take cognizance of complaints of forcible dispossession from land, tanks, and houses, if preferred, within a month of the ejectment, not if a longer period has elapsed. In all such cases the talookdar will look to the fact of possession, not of right, and will maintain the party previously in possession; he must also satisfy himself that there has been *bonâ fide* forcible dispossession, otherwise he must not take up the complaint. It is very much the practice for petitioners to say they have been dispossessed, when they have been only threatened with dispossession, or fancy they have cause to apprehend it.

12. The talookdar magistrate will not take up charges of perjury, unless the act has been committed in his court.

13. The talookdar will appoint a secure place for the confinement of offenders under trial before him.* If accused of murder, dacoity, burglary, theft, they should be kept in irons. If of misdemeanors only, security or recognizances may be accepted. Male and female prisoners must be kept separate; witnesses must never be kept under restraint; indigent witnesses may be dicted at the rate of nine pie a day.

14. In very serious crimes, such as murder and dacoity, the tehseeldar is bound to proceed to the spot and there conduct the judicial investigation. This duty, if the crime occurs within the limits of his estate, will now devolve on the talookdar magistrate, but till he has acquired greater experience, it will be advisable for him to call in the aid of the tehseeldar, who will be directed to attend at once to his invitation.

15. Whenever in doubt as to his jurisdiction in offences, or powers of punishment, or on any other point, the talookdar magistrate should seek advice from the Deputy Commissioner, who is requested to afford it him at once, and to aid him at all times with friendly counsel and instructions.

16. An appeal from the judicial orders of a talookdar must be heard by the Deputy Commissioner, and never by any officer of less degree.

17. The police must obey all orders the talookdar magistrate may issue connected with the trial or investigation of a case, but he is not authorised to issue orders of a general nature to the police, such as to make a general search for arms, to withdraw a police post from one place, and to establish it in another. If he anticipates an affray, he should send information to the police, and, if necessary, accompany them to suppress it.

18. If some police posts in a talookdar magistrate's estate are situated near the Sudder station, the rule in para. 8 of the Judicial Commissioner's Circular, which directs that cases from these posts should come direct to the Deputy Commissioner's court, will be observed.

MODE OF PROCEDURE.

1. The talookdar magistrates must hold open court in a barradaree or other open place, at certain hours between sun-rise and sun-set, and any one must be allowed to enter.

2. He will use a seal, bearing the following inscription in English and Persian, "Cutcherry of Rajah so and so, talookdar of such a place, or owner (malik) of such and such raj, assistant magistrate."

3. Eight badges will be supplied to him, to be worn by his servants as chuprassees or muzkooree peons. As a general rule, he will summon witnesses and defendants through the police, but in petty misdemeanors, where it is right the complainant should bear the expenses of subpœna, he may summon them by muzkooree peons (process servers).

4. The talookdar magistrate must, in all trials on judicial investigations, interrogate the witnesses himself, and take down their depositions and the statement of the defendant in writing, with his own hand; his decision will be recorded in the same way. If he is ignorant of the Urdoo character, he can use the Hindee, and an Urdoo translation of the proceedings must be attached. But as this process would cause delay, it would be better that a son, nephew, or near relative be allowed to write for him. All interrogatives must, however, be put by him; no approach to the old condemned style of deposition writing can be permitted.

5. The witnesses should not be kept waiting, and they should be dismissed when the evidence

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* A havildar and eight sepoys of the military police will be allowed for his hawalat guard.

evidence has been taken; but a witness who prevaricates or withholds the truth may be detained.

6. He should endeavour to record evidence in concise terms, not allowing the witnesses to go off on irrelevant topics, but should confine them to the matter at issue.

7. He must take down the confession of prisoners in the prescribed form annexed, and he should record, as nearly as possible, the exact words of the prisoner.

8. Plaintiffs and witnesses must be sworn on the Koran and Ganges water, or in the manner most binding on their consciences. Defendants must never be sworn.

9. He must give copies of his orders to the parties applying for them on their furnishing the usual stamp paper and paying the costs of transcription, at the rate in force in the district.

10. When the talookdar magistrate has himself sentenced a prisoner, he will return any stolen property to the owner; but if the case is sent on to the Deputy Commissioner for orders, he will retain it until the orders are received. On giving up the property to the owner, he will take a receipt for it. If it consists of live stock, it should be made over to the owner while the case is under investigation, but the owner will not be at liberty to remove it from the neighbourhood of the talookdar's court until the case is disposed of.

11. All fines he will remit to the tehseel.

12. He will submit monthly the following returns to the Deputy Commissioner, copies of which are subjoined:—

1st. A return of fines imposed by him.

2nd. A return of cases pending before him at the close of the month.

3rd. A register of cases decided.

4th. A return of charges incurred in dieting prisoners and indigent witnesses.

REVENUE JURISDICTION OF THE TALOOKDAR.

1. The only court for the decision of summary suits between landlord and tenant, within the limits of the talookdar's estate, is that of the talookdar, who will in this respect exercise the powers of a collector of revenue.

2. He should appoint tehseeldars of approved character to sub-divisions of his estate, paying a rental of from 20 to 40,000 rupees. These tehseeldars will have the powers of landholders for the realization of the rents, by placing watchmen (shainas) over the crops, and preventing their removal from the threshing floor till the demand is satisfied; or if the crops have been removed, and an arrear has accrued, by distraining the moveable property of the defaulter (cattle and implements of husbandry excepted), and bringing them to sale after the usual notice through the talookdar, or the tehseeldar may proceed by summary suit before the talookdar.

3. In the latter case, the tehseeldar will bring the summary suit before the talookdar in exactly the same way as the talookdar's agent would have brought it before the collector. The plaint will be filed on the usual stamp paper of eight annas value for any amount of claim.

4. The talookdar will hear and decide the suit on exactly the same principles as the collector would do. As pottahs will have been given in all cases in which the rents are paid in money, and as the proportion will have been fixed wherever they are paid in kind, there can be no difficulty in coming to a decision. He can have the defaulter brought before him to answer the demand; and if it is decreed against him, the tehseeldar must sue out execution either against the personal property of the defaulter or against the tenure on which the balance has arisen.

5. If the defaulting tenant, against whom a decree has been given, is a mere cultivator (asamee), he can be ejected at once from the land; but if he is a sub-proprietor, his holding can be transferred for a term not exceeding five years to any one of the other sub-proprietors who will pay the arrear. If they refuse, the holding can be brought to sale, but the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner must first be obtained for sale.

6. When the village has been given in lease (ticca) the tehseeldar will proceed against the defaulting ticcadar in the same way; but the property of the ticcadar only, not of the sub-proprietor or cultivators of the village, will be liable to seizure in execution of the decree.

7. If the latter fail to pay the ticcadar, he can sue them by summary process in the talookdar's court. But ticcadars will not be allowed to exercise the landlord's powers of distraint. By the rules already laid down by the Chief Commissioner, the ticcadar must be a person connected with the village, and never a stranger or mere speculator.

8. Complaints

8. Complaints of undue exaction, ouster from holding, and illegal distraint brought by ticcadars and other tenants against the tehseeldar, will be heard in the talookdar's court. Oppression of this nature on the part of his agents should be severely punished by the talookdar by the award of damages, in addition to refund of the sum illegally exacted; and it is confidently believed that the talookdar will deal out impartial justice, and show no leniency to his own agents who abuse their power. The rulers of many native states set him an example in this way. The Chief Commissioner will insist on the dismissal of any agent who shall have been frequently convicted of exaction, but he trusts the talookdar will be most careful in the selection of his agents.

9. But besides complaints of a specific nature like the above, the talookdar will hear any of a general or miscellaneous character against his agents, and if they are well founded give immediate redress.

10. Paras. 254 to 282 of "Directions to Collectors," explain the course of procedure in summary suits, and these should be studied by the talookdar, as a translation of that work is every where procurable, and most landholders possess it already.

11. It will not be necessary for the talookdar to record the proceedings in his own handwriting, but the orders passed in each case must always be signed and sealed by him.

12. All disputes between his tenants regarding the right to cut water-courses, to the use of wells for irrigation, and of manure, will be heard and decided by the talookdar.

13. He will also have authority to decide boundary disputes between villages belonging to his own estate in accordance with the simple rules laid down in paras. 8 to 13 of "Directions to Settlement Officers." But disputes between villages of his own and another person's estate must of course be heard by the district authorities.

14. An appeal will be open to every person dissatisfied with the orders of a talookdar, but it will lie to the Deputy Commissioner, and to him only.

15. Talookdars will submit monthly to the Deputy Commissioner a list of the summary suits of the three classes of cases specified in the form given in No. 1, of Appendix 26 of "Directions to Collectors."

(True copy.)

Charles Currie,
Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude.

TRADE TAX COLLECTIONS to end of June 1860.

Division.	Demands.			Collections.			Balance.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Lucknow - - - -	4,98,334	–	–	3,48,151	5	–	1,50,182	11	–
Baiswara - - - -	1,91,325	2	6	1,36,571	5	2	54,753	13	4
Khyrabad - - - -	2,42,571	11	–	1,37,072	6	8	1,05,499	4	4
Baraitch - - - -	2,06,960	–	–	52,251	6	3	1,54,708	9	9
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	11,39,190	13	6	6,74,046	7	1	4,65,144	6	5

Charles Currie,
Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude.

CHAPTER XIV.

HYDERABAD.

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CHAPTER XIV.

ANNUAL REPORT on the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS for the Year 1859-60.

No. 98 of 1860.

From Lieut. Colonel *Cuthbert Davidson*, Resident at Hyderabad, to *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William. Civil Department.

Sir, Hyderabad, 23 June 1860.

Preliminary Remarks.

IN requesting you will have the goodness to submit the following Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the official year 1859-60, to the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, it cannot, it is believed, but be a subject of congratulation that the prosperity and internal improvements which have hitherto marked the administration of these districts, superintended by British officers, have been fully maintained during the last year.

2. The safety to life and property, decrease of crime, with an annually increasing revenue, unaccompanied by excessive taxation, proved by the small amount of remissions required

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required to be written off since we first assumed the management of these districts, are all evidences of a careful and painstaking government.

Scope of the present Report.

3. It may be necessary to premise that the judicial portion of this report has reference to the calendar year 1859, while the revenue portion refers to the financial year beginning on the 1st May 1859, and ending on the 30th April 1860.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Alteration in the number of civil courts.

4. WITH the exception of 11 small cause courts reduced on the introduction of the new establishments on the 1st January 1859, the civil tribunals were the same as those existing during the previous year.

Number of courts and their jurisdiction.

5. The following are the courts exercising original jurisdiction:—

Deputy Commissioners, 4; jurisdiction unlimited; and appeal from subordinate courts.

Assistant and extra Assistant Commissioners, 15; 1,000 rupees: original suits.

Tehseeldars, 36; 300 rupees: original suits.

DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Miles.	Deputy Commissioners.	EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.		Small Cause Courts.
			Assistants.	Extra Assistants.	Assistants.	Extra Assistants.	
West Berar - -	7,360	1	2	1	–	1	10
East Berar - -	7,000	1	1	1	–	1	7
Dharaseo District -	6,292	1	1	1	–	2	8
Raichore Doab - -	4,972	1	1	–	1	2	11
TOTAL - - -	25,624	4	5	3	1	6	36

Measures introduced to check unnecessary litigation.

6. Two important measures affecting the administration of civil justice have been introduced by Government, which will have the effect of putting a salutary check on what has been an inconvenient practice and a crying evil. The excessive litigiousness on the part of suitors in our law courts is here alluded to. Appeals have been prohibited when a deputy commissioner has confirmed the decision of a lower court. As, however, appeal cases, exceeding in value 1,000 rupees, do not come before district officers, the new rule does not prevent such cases being brought before the Commissioner's Court.

Effect of Act XIV. when in operation.

7. Act XIV. of 1859, regulating the period within which claims must be preferred, has been promulgated, and will come into operation on 1st September 1861; its effect will be to exclude from the civil courts many old and fictitious claims.

8. At the close of the previous year, 1,296 original suits were pending, and during 1859, 4,656 were filed, making a total of 5,952 for disposal. Of these, 2,828 were decreed; 2,288 in favour of plaintiffs, and 540 in favour of defendants; 1,287 cases were settled by razeenamah, or, in other words, were amicably adjusted; and all, with the exception of two, in favour of plaintiffs; 885 suits were withdrawn, and 445 dismissed for default.

REMAINED FROM 1858.

Number of Suits on the File.

COURTS.	TOTAL.
Deputy Commissioners' - -	44
Assistant Commissioners' - -	55
Small Cause Courts - - -	1,197
TOTAL - - -	1,296
New Suits filed in 1859:	
Deputy Commissioners' - -	108
Assistant Commissioners' - -	165
Small Cause Courts - - -	4,383
TOTAL - - -	4,656
Suits decided on their merits, and by Razeenamah:	
Deputy Commissioners' - -	54
Assistant Commissioners' - -	319
Small Cause Courts - - -	3,742
TOTAL - - -	4,115

Number decided and settled by Razeenamah.

Decrease.		Settled by Razeenamah.	
In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
2,288	540	1,285	2

Number withdrawn and dismissed for Default.

Withdrawn.	Dismissed for Default.	Total.
885	445	1,330

9. The whole number disposed of has been 5,445,* leaving 495 pending at the close of the year, less than half of the number on the files at the end of 1858.

TOTAL NUMBER disposed of, and Number pending at the Close of the Year.

	A. D.	TOTAL.
Deputy Commissioner's Court - -	1858	44
	1859	24
Assistant Commissioner's Court - -	1858	55
	1859	33
Small Cause Court - - - -	1858	1,197
	1859	438
GRAND TOTAL - - -	1858	1,296
	1859	495

10. The value of the property litigated was *Rs.* 4,85,748. 8. 9., and the cost of litigation *Rs.* 20,290. 3. 7. or *Rs.* 4. 3., per cent. The average value of each suit was *Rs.* 73. 10. 6., and the average costs were *Rs.* 3. 11. 7.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Value of the property litigated - - - -	4,85,748	8	9
Average value of each suit - - - - -	73	10	6
Cost of litigation - - - - - - -	20,290	3	7
Average cost in each case - - - - -	3	11	7
Per-centage of cost to value - - - - -	5	11	$1\frac{3}{4}$

11. The

* Less 12 cases transferred from one file to another, but in transit at the close of the year.

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11. The average duration of suits has been 88 days; in 1858 it was 99 days.

AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

West Berar	93 days.
East Berar	72 „
Dharaseo District	151 „
Raichore Doab	34 „

12. Of the 3,134 witnesses summoned, only 395 were detained for more than one day.

DETENTION OF WITNESSES.

PERIOD.	TOTAL. 1858.	TOTAL. 1859.
For 1 day	2,484	2,739
„ 2 days	347	244
„ 3 „	86	68
„ 4 „	35	60
„ 5 „	34	22
„ 6 „	3	—
„ 7 „	5	—
„ 8 „	3	—
„ 9 „	1	—
„ 10 „	9	—
Under 1 month	4	1
TOTAL	3,011	3,134

District Appeal Courts.

13. During the early part of the year under report, the Assistant Commissioners in the two Berars and in the Raichore Doab, under some misapprehension of the orders issued by Government, continued to exercise appellate jurisdiction, and decided 29 cases. The suits remaining on their files were transferred to the courts of the Deputy Commissioners, who, from that time, have heard all appeals from the decisions of subordinate officers.

14. The appeal suits pending in the District Courts at the end of 1858 numbered 103; 314 were filed during 1859, so that altogether there were 417 for adjudication.

NUMBER OF APPEALS.

COURTS.	Remained on 31st December 1858.	Filed during the Year 1859.
Deputy Commissioners'	67	285
Assistant Commissioners'	32	28
Extra Assistant Commissioners'	4	1
TOTAL	103	314

Cases pending—
In 1857 - - 74
In 1858 - - 67

15. Of these, 265 were decided on their merits, the orders of the Lower Courts in 156 cases being confirmed and in 109 reversed; 12 were amicably adjusted; 21 were remanded for re-investigation; two were dismissed for default; six were withdrawn; and 74 remained on the files at the close of the year. At the end of 1858 the number of undecided appeals was 67. The excess on the present occasion has been caused by increased arrears in West Berar.

HOW DISPOSED OF.

COURTS.	Decided during the Year.	Remanded for Investigation.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn.	Transferred.	Remaining.
Deputy Commissioners'	248	21	2	3	4	74
Assistant Commissioners'	28	-	-	1	31	—
Extra Assistant Commissioners'	1	-	-	2	2	—
TOTAL	277	21	2	6	37	74

16. The value of property litigated was *Rs.* 45,672. 4. 8., and the costs *Rs.* 1,942. 5. 3., or *Rs.* 4. 4. per cent.

VALUE OF APPEAL SUITS.

Value of Property litigated.	Average Value of a Suit.
Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
45,672 4 8	140 9 9

17. The average value of each suit was *Rs.* 140. 9. 9., and the average costs *Rs.* 6. 7. 6. Average value.

18. The average duration of each suit was 95 days; in 1858-59 it was 163 days.

DURATION.

Cost of Litigation.	Average Cost in each case.	Per-Centage of Cost to Value.	Average Duration of Suits.
Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.*
1,942 5 3	6 7 5¼	4 7 8	94¼

19. In the Commissioner's Court 62 cases were under litigation, 14 of them being suits undecided at the end of 1858. In 35 cases the decrees of the Deputy Commissioners were confirmed, and in 13 reversed; one case was amicably adjusted, four were dismissed for default, and nine were pending at the close of the year. Commissioner's Court of Appeal.

20. The value of property litigated was *Rs.* 81,322. 10. 2., and the costs *Rs.* 4,544. 10. 2., or *Rs.* 5. 9. 5. per cent. Value of property litigated.

21. The average value of each suit was *Rs.* 1,534. 6. 3., and the average cost *Rs.* 85. 12. Average value of a suit.

22. The average duration of each case was 88 days, while in 1858 it was 231 days. Average duration.

23. Thirty-four cases were filed in 1858, so that appeals to the Commissioner's Court have increased, notwithstanding the restrictive order referred to above. Had the former system remained in force the number of appeals would have been still greater, and it is quite clear that a check on litigiousness was much required. Increased number of appeal suits filed.

24. The number of persons imprisoned for debt during the year is 121; all, with the exception of 18, in West Berar. At the close of the year 14 remained in confinement.

CIVIL CREDITORS FOR 1859.

Remaining from 1858.	Imprisoned during the Year.	TOTAL.	Released.	Remaining.
7	114	121	107	14

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Decrease in heinous crimes.

25. There has been a marked decrease in the more heinous crimes during 1859.

	In 1858.	In 1859.
CRIMES OF THE FIRST CLASS OF ATROCITY.		
Murder	39	30
Dacoity with murder	5	3
Highway robbery with murder	4	1
Robbery with murder	1	—
Burglary with murder	-	1
Murder of children for their ornaments	1	—
Culpable homicide	5	7
Wounding in attempt to murder	8	7
Manslaughter	-	1
Attempt to murder by strangling	1	—
Rebellion against the State	6	—
Attempt to murder	-	1
Robbery with attempt to murder	-	2
Total	70	53
CRIMES OF THE SECOND CLASS OF ATROCITY.		
Dacoity with wounding	11	8
Highway robbery with wounding	11	4
Robbery with wounding	19	5
Burglary with wounding	1	—
Cattle stealing with wounding	-	1
Rape	13	14
Unnatural offence	10	7
Administering opium	1	1
Attempt to poison	4	—
Wounding	7	—
Grievous hurt	-	16
Assault with wounding	20	34
Arson	60	44
Attempt at rape	2	14
Total	159	148

	In 1858.	In 1859.
CRIMES OF THE THIRD CLASS OF ATROCITY.		
Dacoity	49	42
Highway robbery	95	53
Robbery	6	21
Burglary	249	366
Thefts	1,163	1,286
Cattle-stealing	404	322
Cattle-killing	11	40
Hurt	15	12
Total	1,991	2,142
CRIMES OF THE FOURTH CLASS OF ATROCITY.		
Adultery	47	45
Receiving or retaining stolen property	36	43
Abortion	13	14
Assault with intent to outrage female modesty	3	14
Uttering counterfeit coin	5	6
Forgery or subornation of forgery	20	17
Perjury, false witness, &c.	11	6
Criminal trespass	45	54
Ditto intimidation	38	16
Ditto breach of trust	16	9
Bribery	24	44
Embezzlement, misappropriating Government money, &c.	24	76
Fraud	92	63
Extortion	5	29
Fraudulently using false weights	2	3
Escape from custody	11	24
Using seditious language	1	—
Melting ornaments, &c., under suspicious circumstances	-	1
Concealing suspicious death	1	—
Concealment of birth; secret disposal of dead body	-	3
Child-stealing for illegal purposes	1	—
Personating a public servant	-	2
Assault	215	205
Crimes and offences not enumerated above	2,029	1,654
Total	2,639	2,328

Classification of crimes.

26. In 1858 the reported crime of the first class of atrocity numbered 70; in the present year, 53.

Those of the second class amount in 1859 to 148, while in the previous year there were 159. The first three crimes in the third class complete those attended with violence to human beings. In 1858 they numbered 150, and in the present year there were only 116.

Murders.

27. During 1859, 30 cases of murder were reported, but it not unfrequently happens that accidental deaths and suicides are suspected at first to have been cases of murder, and returned under that head. For instance, the Deputy Commissioner of the Dharaseo District states, that after investigation had been made, it was proved in only one of the eight cases reported that murder had actually been committed.

28. The

28. The number of dacoities is the best test of the security afforded to life and property, and it is the only species of organized crime existing in the country. Dacoities.

29. In 1858, 65 dacoities were committed; in 1859, 53. Two of these cases, in West Berar and Dharaseo, were not dacoities in the ordinary sense of the word, but were attacks in open daylight upon large towns by strong marauding bands of Rohillas and others, who had assembled in the Nizam's country. In West Berar the marauders were attacked and dispersed by the contingent troops, and although in the Dharaseo district the absence of military aid enabled them to move off unmolested, still some of them have been subsequently apprehended, and among the number is Ghoolab Khan, the chief Rohilla jemadar, who, for several years, has been a noted leader of free-booters.

Crimes.	Total.	
	1858.	1859.
Dacoity with murder - - - -	5	3
Ditto with wounding - - - -	11	8
Dacoity - - - - - -	49	42
Total - - -	65	53

30. The only district in which dacoity can be said to be still prevalent is East Berar, but it is satisfactory to see that it is on the decrease. In 1858 there were 52 cases, and in the present year 38. The character of the people, the wild nature of the country, and the great extent to which the district is mixed up with the Nizam's own immediate territory, place obstacles in the way of completely eradicating this crime. However, increased exertions on the part of the district officers and the police are urgently demanded, as in only eight out of the 38 cases were any of the offenders brought to justice. In the other three districts the dacoities numbered only 15; in West Berar there were nine, in the Dharaseo district 5, and in the Raichore Doab one. Prevalent in East Berar only.

31. The less heinous crimes of the third class have also decreased. Cattle stealing would appear to be frequent, especially in the Dharaseo district, but it has to be taken into consideration that persons whose cattle have strayed, or have been lost through their own carelessness, are very apt to complain that they have been stolen. Crimes of the third class. Cattle stealing frequent.

32. Crimes of the fourth class numbered in 1858, 2,639, and in 1859, 2,328, and they would appear to call for no special remarks. Decrease in crimes of fourth class.

33. The value of the property stolen was estimated at *Rs.* 2,10,941. 3. 5., and the portion recovered was *Rs.* 33,723. 6. 10.

Stolen Property.

A. D.	Estimated Amount stolen.			Amount recovered.			Proportion per Cent. recovered.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1857 - -	99,584	6	8	17,889	3	2	17	15	5
1858 - -	1,66,820	2	5	13,742	14	10	12	6	5
1859 - -	2,10,941	3	5	33,723	6	10	15	15	9

34. Of the whole number of crimes reported to have been committed, 946, or 20 per cent., were undiscovered, or in other words no apprehensions were made on account of them. Undiscovered cases of crime.

35. Of the 3,725 cases in which apprehensions were made, 1,297 resulted in the acquittal of all the prisoners, in 2,362 convictions were obtained, and 66 cases were pending. Proportion of acquittals and convictions.

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Number of criminal courts.

36. The following courts have been exercising criminal jurisdiction during the year:—

Designation.	*Powers.*
Commissioner's Court - - - -	Full powers. Capital punishment, subject to confirmation of the Resident.
4 Deputy Commissioners' Courts - -	Imprisonment for two years, and fine of 1,000 rupees.
7 Assistant Commissioners' Courts - -	Ditto - - - ditto.
8 Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts -	Imprisonment for six months, and fine of 200 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to a further imprisonment of six months.
36 Tehseeldars - - - - - -	Imprisonment for three months, and fine of 500 rupees, subject to the confirmation of the magistrate; and

the cases disposed of are as follows:—

	Cases.
Commissioner's Court - - - - - - - -	113
4 Deputy Commissioners' Courts - - - - - -	330
7 Assistant Commissioners' Courts - - - - - -	320
8 Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts - - - -	182
36 Tehseeldars' Courts - - - - - - - -	257

Average duration of trials.

37. The average duration of trials is shown below:

	Days.
Commissioner's Court - - - - - - - -	5
4 Deputy Commissioners' Courts - - - - - -	11
7 Assistant Commissioners' Courts - - - - - -	10
8 Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts - - - -	9
36 Tehseeldars' Courts - - - - - - - -	7

Sentences passed.

38. The following is an abstract of the sentences passed:—

	Confirmed by the Resident.	By the Commissioner.	Magistracy.
Hanged - - - - - - - -	7	—	—
Transported - - - - - - - -	- - -	17	—
Imprisoned for 14 years - - - -	- - -	19	—
„ 10 „ - - - - -	- - -	2	—
„ 9 „ - - - - -	- - -	1	—
„ 7 „ - - - - -	- - -	31	—
„ 6 „ - - - - -	- - -	1	—
„ 5 „ - - - - -	- - -	19	—
„ 4 „ - - - - -	- - -	2	—
„ 3 „ - - - - -	- - -	27	5
„ 2 „ - - - - -	- - -	11	50
„ 1 „ - - - - -	- - -	7	90
„ 6 months - - - -	- - -	28	129
„ 3 „ - - - -	- -	- - -	156
„ 2 „ - - - -	- - -	- - -	132
„ 1 „ - - - -	- - -	- - -	403
„ 5 days - - - -	- - -	- - -	19
„ 4 „ - - - - -	- - -	- - -	61
„ 3 „ - - - - -	- - -	- - -	17
„ 2 „ - - - - -	- - -	- - -	43
„ 1 „ - - - - -	- - -	- - -	18
Flogged up to 50 lashes - - - -	- - -	- - -	30
Fined - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	2,030
Dismissed and imprisoned - - - -	- - -	- - -	16
Fined and imprisoned - - - - -	- - -	4	22
Fined and dismissed - - - - -	- - -	1	—
Dismissed from service - - - - -	- - -	- - -	66
Suspended - - - - - - - -	- - -	1	—
Admonished - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	2
To furnish security - - - - -	- - -	7	—
Total - - - - - - - - - - - -			3,426
In 1858 - - - - - - - - - - - -			7,273

Sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty-five witnesses were summoned before the criminal courts, and only 25 per cent. were detained for more than a single day:—

DETENTION of Witnesses in Criminal Prosecutions.

	In 1858.	In 1859.		In 1858.	In 1859.
For 1 day - - -	10,127	12,220	For 8 days - - -	152	114
„ 2 „ - - -	1,819	2,007	„ 9 „ - - -	62	32
„ 3 „ - - -	668	663	„ 10 „ - - -	119	112
„ 4 „ - - -	776	496	„ 1 month - - -	221	241
„ 5 „ - - -	315	330	„ 2 „ - - -	14	12
„ 6 „ - - -	154	152			
„ 7 „ - - -	87	106	TOTAL - - -	14,514	16,485

PART III.—POLICE.

Strength of police when settled.

39. The strength of the police of the assigned districts was settled by the Schedule of Establishments which came into operation on the 1st January 1859; but an annual reduction of 4,752 rupees was afterwards accomplished by determining a new line of frontier, relinquishing our police jurisdiction over the Crown lands (Surfi-khass estates) of Allund and Gunjotee, in the Dharaseo district. These estates were not mixed up with the rest of the district, so that our exercising authority in them was of no advantage to ourselves, and led to continual differences with the local authorities of the Nizam's Government. The new boundary line was determined in communication with the Nizam's Government, and the police jurisdiction of everything beyond it abandoned.

Present cost of police.

Hill rangers.

Village police.

40. The police, as at present constituted, costs annually 1,63,798 rupees, and consists of 2,067 policemen and of 410 officers of a superior grade. There is also a small body of mounted police, consisting of four duffadars and 59 troopers, and costing annually 12,996 rupees. None of the district police have a military organization. There is besides, in the Berars, the company of hill rangers, who are armed with muskets, and are disciplined to a certain extent. They perform police duties, and their annual cost is 13,368 rupees. The system of village police has not yet been completely introduced in the Berars, but considerable progress has been made. In Dharaseo it was found in full operation at the Cession, and but few changes have been necessery. There is no village without a watchman, and the large villages have two or three each. In the Raichore Doab the number of village watchmen is much greater than is required, there being more than six to each village. This state of affairs is not recent, however, and the village police have, by long possession, acquired hereditary rights which it would be unjust to ignore; but measures have been taken for the gradual reduction of their numbers. The whole village police consists of 13,343 men, and their remuneration in rent-free land and money payments is calculated to be *Rs.* 2,06,525. 13.

Town police.

Town police exists in 107 towns of the Berar and Raichore Doab. It numbers 1,047 men, and costs annually 47,421 rupees, which is paid from the municipal funds.

Not yet adopted in Dharaseo district.

It has not as yet been adopted in the Dharaseo District, where, from there being no large towns and no serious crime, its introduction is not urgently called for.

REGULAR POLICE.

A. D.	Officers superior to a Peon.	Peons.	Total.	Total Cost.
				Rs.
1858 -	350	1,789	2,139	1,86,129
1859 -	410	1,657	2,067	1,63,798

MOUNTED POLICE.

Duffadars.	Sowars.	Annual Cost.
		Rs. *a.* *p.*
4	59	12,996 – –

HILL RANGERS.

District.	Native Officers.	Other Grades.	Sepoys.	Annual Cost.
				Rs.
West Berar -	3	23	150	13,368

VILLAGE POLICE.

A. D.	No. of Villages in the District.	No. in which a Police exists.	No. of Watchmen.	No. of Shetsundees and other Village Servants.	Total Cost per Annum.
					Rs. *a.* *p.*
1858 -	8,073	3,716	3,249	8,891	2,23,711 1 6
1859 -	8,233	3,946	3,335	10,008	2,06,525 13 –

TOWN POLICE.

A. D.	Number of Towns in which Police exists.	Officers superior to Peons.	Peons.	Total Cost per Annum.
				Rs. *a.* *p.*
1858 -	98	102	830	41,562 8 –
1859 -	107	126	921	47,421 – –

PART IV.—GAOLS.

41. The daily average number of prisoners confined in the gaols during the year has been 1,226.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

	In 1858.	In 1859.
Central Gaol - - - - -	315	281
West Berar - - - - - -	312	164
East Berar - - - - - -	484	527
Dharaseo District - - - - -	61	59*
Raichore Doab - - - - -	155	195
TOTAL - - -	1,327	1,226

Central gaol not yet completed.

42. From the new gaol at Dharaseo not being yet ready for the reception of prisoners, the title "Central gaol" still unavoidably continues a misnomer. It is in reality at present only a district gaol, and not a large one, as nearly double the number of prisoners were confined in the gaols of East Berar.

Cost of each prisoner.

43. Each prisoner has, on an average, cost the Government *Rs.* 42. 7. 1., the average cost of guarding him being *Rs.* 19. 10. 7., and of feeding and clothing him *Rs.* 22. 12. 6.

Cost of all the prisoners.

44. The total cost of all the prisoners in the assigned districts has been *Rs.* 63,050. 7. 4.

Prisoners how employed.

45. In the district gaols the prisoners have principally been employed in making roads. In the central gaol the system of out-door labour has been discontinued, and considerable attention has been paid to manufactures. The whole of the gaol clothing has been made by the prisoners themselves, and the clear profit from the sale of the articles manufactured by them amounted to 1,100 rupees.

Escapes.

46. Twenty-one prisoners escaped during the year, but they were all re-captured, with the exception of four.

Deaths.

47. Seventy-two prisoners, or 5·90 per cent., have died during the year.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND REVENUE.

Extent of cultivation.

48. In the year 1858-59, the number of beegahs under cultivation was 51,61,911; this year it was 61,89,193; so that there has been an increase during the past year of 27,282 beegahs.

Increase during the last three years.

Fuslee.	
1267 -	2,67,064
1268 -	1,76,840
1269 -	2,27,282
Total -	6,71,186

49. Increasing cultivation is the best test of the increasing prosperity of the people, and the increase has been most striking under British rule. During the last three years the area of cultivated land has been enlarged by 6,71,186 beegahs.

Increased land rent.

50. In the year 1858-59, the settlement of land revenue amounted to *Rs.* 39,00,963. 11. 2.; this year it was fixed at *Rs.* 39,65,451. 1.; being an increase of *Rs.* 64,487. 5. 10. Taking into consideration the large extent of waste land brought under the plough, it might have been expected that the increase would have been greater, and so it would have been, had not a drought in West Berar necessitated very large remissions being given on account of crops which had failed.

Uncollected balances of the present year.

51. *Rs.* 1,41,388. 11. 10. of the Government land revenue remained uncollected at the end of April. Of this, *Rs.* 1,24,542. 2. 3. belong to West Berar, *Rs.* 15,852. 4. 7. to East Berar, *Rs.* 874. 11. 6. to Dharaseo district, and *Rs.* 119. 9. 6. to the Raichore Doab.

52. The

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* The Dharaseo prisoners belong to the central gaol, but have been placed under the deputy commissioner to construct station roads. They are not included in the central gaol returns.

52. The Assistant Commissioner in charge, West Berar, reports that *Rs.* 88,438. 1. 3. of the balance have been realised up to the 22d May 1860, and he anticipates that only *Rs.* 15,608. 1. 2. are irrecoverable. Balance realised, and irrecoverable in West Berar.

53. The balances due on account of previous years amounted to *Rs.* 16,616. 12. Of previous years.

54. The revenue survey has proved in the Raichore Doab that the assessment, although very unequal, is not, on the whole, too high; in fact, the new rent, where the survey has been completed, is higher than the old. It is probable, that in this respect Raichore may be taken as a guide for the other districts, and the survey may be expected to give some increase of revenue immediately on its introduction. The main source, however, of future increase is the waste arable land, which at present amounts to 4,251,593 beegahs.* Half of West Berar, and considerably more than half of East Berar, are still uncultivated. In the other two districts, the proportion of waste land is very much smaller; but in Raichore there are 585,915 beegahs, and in the Dharaseo district 239,557 still to be brought under the plough. All this waste land must, at a most moderate computation, represent an annual revenue of 14 lakhs, and if we may judge of the future by the past, very many years will not elapse before this addition to the revenue will be obtained. Future prospects.

55. Lieutenant Cadell, the Deputy Commissioner in temporary charge of the Commissioner's office, reports, "that the summary settlement for three years ordered by Government has been introduced generally in all the districts, with the exception of West Berar. The assistant in charge requested to be permitted to postpone its introduction in the parts of his district which had suffered from drought; but he does not appear to have introduced it anywhere. In the other districts no objections have been made to it, nor were any to be expected, as it demands from the tenants no increased responsibility, while it affords them a sure guarantee against their rents being arbitrarily raised." Summary settlement for three years.

56. It is difficult to reconcile this statement with demi-official information which has been received from East Berar, where, according to the Deputy Commissioner, contracts were given; but the annual amount of loss or gain had to be detailed to the revenue officers at the end of the year. This does not appear to be the introduction of the system prescribed by Government, but rather that the cowls granted are subject to annual revision, and so involve virtually the continuation of riotwaree assessment. The attention of the Commissioner shall be requested to the apparent departure from the instructions of Government; but it is to be feared that it can scarcely be corrected, until the termination of the present contracts. Then, again, it is observed in West Berar, that the system of assessing crops instead of the land is still in existence. Apparent departure from Government orders.

57. The crops have in general been tolerably good; but in parts of West Berar they suffered greatly from want of rain. The average fall of rain was 25·71 inches, a scanty supply. Fall of rain.

Part II.—Excise, Opium, &c.

58. The sales of the abkaree contracts, and those for opium and drugs, realised this year *Rs.* 3,83,528. 5. 2., being *Rs.* 68,265. 7. 2. in excess of last year. This source of revenue is increasing steadily year by year, and this is another proof of the increasing wealth of the people. Abkaree and opium contracts.

59. The demand on account of salt wells, saltpetre beds, and sayer amounted to *Rs.* 41,086. 10. 9.; in 1858-59 it was *Rs.* 22,252. 9. 3. Salt wells, saltpetre pans, and sayer.

60. The revenue derived through the Civil Courts by the sale of stamps and by serving processes was, in the present year, *Rs.* 33,043. 3. 3. to *Rs.* 28,781. 4. 7. during the previous year. Revenue derived from civil courts.

61. Fines realised *Rs.* 22,989. 1. 8. Fines.

62. The value of intestate and unclaimed property, which lapsed to Government, was *Rs.* 33,917. 11. 11. Intestate and unclaimed property.

63. Refunds and savings amounted to *Rs.* 6,129. 13. 8., and the demand on account of other miscellaneous items was *Rs.* 29,457. 11. 1. Refunds and savings.

Abkaree, Opium, and other Drugs.	Salt Wells, Saltpetre Beds, &c.	Sayer.	Stamps, including those for Abkaree Licenses.	Gain in serving Processes.	Fines.	Intestate and unclaimed Property.	Refunds and Savings.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total.
3,83,528 5 2	40,206 12 3	879 14 6	29,254 12 6	3,788 6 9	22,989 1 8	23,917 11 11	6,129 13 8	29,457 11 1	5,40,152 9 6

64. The whole of the revenue demand on account of the extra sources of income enumerated above amounted to *Rs.* 5,40,152. 9. 6., being an increase of *Rs.* 1,15,552. 8. 1. upon last year, and it was all realised by the 30th April, with the exception of *Rs.* 19,308. 7. 4.

Part

* Acres are not given, as the size of the beegah varies so much in each district, that without actual measurement the amount of waste land in acres could not possibly be given.

PART III.—LOCAL FUNDS.

Application of the local fund.

65. But besides the Government revenue, large sums, which are expended entirely on internal improvements, are derived from the districts. The local funds have realised during the year *Rs.* 1,62,732. 3. 5., and *Rs.* 1,07,814. 0. 2. have been expended in making village roads, supporting a town police, and constructing resting places for travellers, planting groves of trees, improving towns, and building boats for the ferries.

PART IV.—JAGEERS and PENSIONS.

Alienation investigations.

66. The investigation of the more important alienations has during the year been carried on by the Inam Commissioner, while the settlement of small land and money grants has been entrusted to the district officers. It is expected that the rules which have recently been sanctioned by Government for the settlement of inams will materially facilitate and expedite these investigations.

Inam Commissioner's attention directed chiefly to yeomiahs.

67. The attention of the Inam Commissioner has been almost exclusively confined to money allowances, and as the payment of these is withheld till a satisfactory title is established and recognised by Government, their investigation properly takes precedence of inquiries regarding rent-free holdings, which, till a decision is arrived at, remain in possession of the inamdars.

Number of such claims decided.

68. The Inam Commissioner has during the year decided 291 claims to money allowances amounting to *Rs.* 21,899. 15. 11. Of these 245, representing *Rs.* 18,397. 9. 11., were disallowed, one for 286 rupees continued in perpetuity, and 45, amounting to *Rs.* 3,216. 6., were granted for one life: 309 claims remain undecided.

Claims to land.

69. The title to 21 jageer villages, worth *Rs.* 20,231. 12. 2., have been investigated and reported on. Eight of the grants, with an annual rent of *Rs.* 2,420. 4. 6., have been continued in perpetuity; nine villages, worth *Rs.* 15,625. 8. 10., have been continued during the lives of the present possessors, but subject to the payment of a quit-rent, amounting to *Rs.* 8,685. 15. Four of the claims have been rejected, and 205 claims to land remained undecided at the end of the year.

Labour of the Inam Commissioner.

70. The industry, care, and attention which Captain Campbell, the Inam Commissioner, devotes to his duties, cannot be denied; but still the whole process by which the decisions on inams are arrived at is necessarily very slow, as explained in the Administration Report of 1857-58.

71. The Deputy Commissioners have decided during the year 11,157 petty claims, and 1,516 remained on their files at the end of the year.

PETTY CLAIMS decided by Deputy Commissioners.

DISTRICT.	Remaining from last Year.	Filed during the Year.	TOTAL.	Decided during the Year.	Remaining at the Close of the Year.
West Berar - - -	41	2,876	2,917	2,623	294
East Berar - - -	108	1,545	1,653	666	987
Dharaseo District - -	18	648	666	440	226
Raichore Doab - -	45	7,392	7,437	7,428	9
TOTAL - - -	212	12,461	12,673	11,157	1,516

72. The number of jageer villages in the assigned districts is 520, and their revenue *Rs.* 1,41,271. 6. 1.

Jageer Villages.

West Berar - - - - - -	281	*6,454	– 7
East Berar - - - - - -	76	28,120	10 8
Dharaseo District - - - -	50	42,618	10 9
Raichore Doab - - - - -	113	64,078	– 1
TOTAL - - -	520	1,41,271	6 1

73. Two

* This is rent of 16 villages; rent of 265 not known.

73. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and eighty-one beegahs are held as service inams, and 351,895 rent-free on other grounds. — Inam land.

74. Village expenses, which have been excluded from the Government accounts, amount to *Rs.* 7,17,373. 11. 9. — Village expenses.

75. *Rs.* 53,429. 8. 11. have been disbursed in yeomiahs or charitable allowances during the year. — Payments on account of yeomiahs.

76. It is satisfactory to find that the district officers have not neglected during this year this very important part of their duties. Even too great liberality in inam inquiry, at the expense of the State, is preferable than that this sore should remain open between the Government and the people. — Progress made in the settlement of petty inam claims.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

77. The restrictive orders of Government as to expenditure have prevented any measures being taken for the spread of education among the people, except those already mentioned in former reports. — Government restrictions prevent progress.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PART I.—BUILDINGS.

78. The Commissioner's cutcherry at Dharaseo only requires to be roofed in, and should be completely finished in a few months. Considerable progress has been made with the magnificent central gaol at the same place, though it is not as yet sufficiently far advanced for the reception of prisoners. The enclosing wall is finished, and one or two of the wards and the hospital are near completion. There would appear to be no reason why the few prisoners at Nuldroog should not, at the end of the monsoon, be removed to Dharaseo. The gaol itself, it is expected, will be entirely completed in March or April next. — Commissioner's cutcherry. Central gaol.

79. The Deputy Commissioner's cutcherries at Oomraootee and Dharaseo are so far completed as to enable the district officers to occupy them. — Cutcherries at Oomraootee and Dharaseo.

80. The cutcherry at Lingsoogoor is nearly completed, and the one at Akola has been commenced, and the walls of half the building raised eight feet high. The work is delayed owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring carts and bricks. — Cutcherry at Lingsoogoor and Akola.

81. The district gaol for the Raichore Doab has been commenced and is progressing, and it is expected will be finished in March next, and the foundation of that at Akola dug; but with the exception of collecting materials at Akola and Oomraootee, no progress has been made in these buildings in the two Berars. A district gaol is not required at Dharaseo. — District gaols.

82. The talook cutcherries and police thannahs in all the districts still remain to be built. — Talook cutcherries.

83. The travellers' bungalows at Dalhin and Nuldroog, on the Hyderabad and Sholapore Road, have been finished, and complete the series of public bungalows on this most important line of communication. This road, which has been completed, and one passing the south-west corner of the Raichore Doab, are all that have been and are at present being constructed by the Engineer Department. — Travellers' bungalow at Nuldroog.

84. The Post Office, Executive Engineer's Office, and infantry lines at Oomraootee are nearly completed. — Post Office, Executive Engineer's Office, and Infantry Lines at Oomraootee.

85. The Executive Engineer's Office at Lingsoogoor has been completed, and materials are being collected for the tehseeldarees in the Raichore Doab. — Executive Engineer's Office at Lingsoogoor. Tehseeldarees, Raichore Doab.

86. The repairs to some of the tanks in the Raichore Doab have been completed, and others are in progress. The annual repairs to the irrigation canals in the Copal and Gungawutty talooks, and the emergent repairs to the Koregul and Hooligee anicut, have also been completed. — Irrigation Works.

87. The total expenditure on public works during the year 1859-60 has been as follows:— — Expenditure on account of Public Works Department.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Berar - Division - - - - - - -	1,12,741	–	7
Raichore „ - - - - - - - -	83,942	6	2
Dharaseo „ - - - - - - - -	1,71,800	13	9
Bolarum „ - - - - - - - -	3,666	1	10
Aurungabad „ - - - - - - - -	936	10	8
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	3,73,087	1	–

 88. The

CHAP. XIV. Hyderabad.

Salaries and Establishments.

88. The total cost of salaries and establishments, including travelling allowance and contingencies, was—

														Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Chief Engineer's Department	-	-	-	-	-									34,832	11	2
Secunderabad Division	-	-	-	-	-	-								457	11	9
Berar	„	-	-	-	-	-	-							24,008	5	1
Raichore	„	-	-	-	-	-	-							13,223	10	6
Dharaseo	„	-	-	-	-	-	-							12,426	12	4
TOTAL	-	-	-	*Rs.*										84,949	2	10

Total expenditure.

making a total expenditure on account of the Public Works Department of *Rs.* 4,58,036. 3. 10.

Expenditure from local funds.

89. *Rs.* 40,543. 13. 2. have been expended from the local road funds upon the internal communications of the districts, and in all of them important improvements are being effected through these funds.

Sholapore and Hyderabad Road.

90. The Sholapore and Hyderabad Road has been completed throughout, with the exception of two bridges over the Tandulwarree and Booramee streams, in the Bombay portion of it, near Sholapore, which have been ordered to be constructed by Government, and included in the budget of this year.

Present state of this road.

91. For about 37 miles this road is hardly as yet passable for the mail cart, owing to its having been recently metalled, but in the monsoon this newly made part will bind and become equally good with the other parts of the road, on which the mail cart obtained an average speed during the month of May last of nine miles an hour.

Moosey River Channel.

92. The Moosey River channel, communicating with the large Hoossain Saugor Tank, near Secunderabad, constructed by the Nizam's Government, was formally opened by the minister on the 15th November 1859, when water flowed throughout its length into the Hoossain Saugor Tank; but although the work was approved of by the high engineer officers enumerated in last year's report, it was found faulty as a hydraulic work, having in view, as a primary object, of filling the Hoossain Saugor Tank.

Tanks along its course.

93. In the course of the channel a number of old and new tanks were repaired or constructed, all of which had to be filled before the water could flow onwards and empty itself into the large Hoossain Saugor Tank.

Cause of alteration in its original plan.

94. The Moosey River, like almost all those in this part of India, partaking of the nature of a mountain torrent, is liable to freshes, when of course the channel is quite full of water; but the supply seldom lasts at its maximum for more than five days continuously; the consequence was, that what with evaporation and the villagers at the intermediate tanks opening their sluices, and extending their wet cultivation in every possible way, they claiming a right to do this, a very small quantity of water was found to flow into the Hoossain Saugor, and, therefore, the main object for which the channel was intended was not obtained.

Measures adopted to ensure a continuous flow of water.

95. To correct this, as many of these tanks as it was possible to turn were this year turned; and large embankments of masonry constructed opposite the mountain streams by which they were fed; at the same time large calingulahs of solid masonry, in order to regulate the supply of water and relieve the channel, were built of stone and lime, and by these means, and improving the head sluice and anicut, it is hoped to ensure a continuous flow of water into the Hoossain Saugor from June to January each year, while at the same time the intermediate tanks will get their share of water by means of the calingulahs, when that primary object has been accomplished.

Road towards Kurnool.

96. Orders have been issued to make the side drains and mark off the road towards Kurnool, to meet the Madras Irrigation Company's canal near Panghtoor, and that work will be pushed on with vigor, as soon as Mr. Marrett, superintendent of roads in the Nizam's dominions, has completed certain improvements on the Sholapore road, having in view the turning and levelling some ascents, the gradients of which are found to be too steep.

Bullock transit lines and their present state.

97. There are now bullock transits on the Sholapore, Masulipatam, and Kurnool roads; the two last are alleged by travellers not to be very good. The mail contractor proposes to replace the first (as most officers now proceeding to England go from Hyderabad *viâ* Bombay) by a phaeton and horses; but, owing to some desire on the part of the Director General of Post-Offices to alter his contract into one on the petty contract system, this measure, so eminently useful and convenient to the public, has not as yet been carried out by the contractor.

PART II.—RAILWAY.

Bombay Railway.

98. The railway which has been opened from Bombay to Sholapore skirts for a considerable distance the western boundary of the Dharaseo district, and has afforded great facilities for exporting its products. The nearest station to the Commissioner's sudder station

station of Dharaseo is Sholapore. The same line will immediately be extended to the Raichore Doab, where it meets the Madras Railway at Moodjul.

Railway in the Berars.

99. In the Berars there is the immediate prospect of their valuable cotton fields being thrown open by the Bombay G. I. P. Railway. The line has been surveyed, and the contractors are now commencing operations.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

District Post Office.

100. District Posts, providing a daily communication between the head-quarters of the Deputy Commissioners and all the talooks, have been established at an annual cost of 11,688 rupees. These lines are principally used for the transmission of official documents, but are employed by the public to a small extent for the conveyance of private correspondence.

SECTION VI.—FINANCE.

Actual income of the districts.

101. The actual income of the assigned districts during the year amounts to *Rs.* 45,59,061. 5. 8., and of this *Rs.* 39,04,195. 5. 9. is from land revenue.

Civil charges, excluding Public Works.

102. The civil charges of all descriptions, exclusive of Public Works, but comprising civil pensions, contingent expenses, loss by exchange, &c., amount to *Rs.* 12,35,958. 10. 7., forming a per-centage of *Rs.* 27. 1. 9. nearly upon the total revenue.

Expenditure on Public Works.

103. The expenditure upon Public Works, as shown in a preceding Section, is *Rs.* 4,58,036. 3. 10., inclusive of establishments.

Receipts and charges from the Cession.

104. The total receipts from the year of Cession 1853-54 to the close of the official year now reported on, is *Rs.* 2,96,81,765. 7. 3½. The disbursements during this period, inclusive of charges under the treaty, amount to *Rs.* 3,10,26,559. 10. 8., leaving a balance debitable to the districts on the 1st May 1860 of *Rs.* 13,44,834. 3. 4.

Balance against receipts accounted for.

105. Though there is a balance against the districts of *Co.'s Rs.* 13,44,834. 3. 4., it must be recollected that *Co.'s Rs.* 13,76,653. 0. 4., equal to Hyderabad *Rs.* 16,65,750. 7. 6., was paid off in the first year of our administration as arrears to the Hyderabad Contingent. Since the year 1854–55 transit duties to the amount of *Rs.* 3,57,379. 9. 5. annually have been remitted. The expenditure of the last three years has been increased by the extraordinary and unforeseen cost for war charges during the Central India campaign, commissariat and ordnance charges, batta to troops, extra payments on account of "Order of Merit" and "British India," compensation for horses killed in action, supernumeraries, that is, pay of native officers promoted for gallantry in the field, and during the last year the purchasing of harness and partially horsing the four batteries of artillery, all of which items have of course proved a heavy drain upon our resources; but it is most satisfactory to perceive that the revenues have, year by year, steadily increased. Expenditure has been diminished wherever the possibility presented itself; we may hope gradually, but surely, to reap the benefit of the increased traffic which improved internal communication will eventually produce, and we have already around us material signs of content and prosperity. The Hyderabad Contingent also is at present upwards of one lakh and eighteen thousand rupees in excess of the cost to which its organization, upon the scale sanctioned by Government in the year 1853, will ultimately reduce it, and which every opportunity is taken to progressively effect.

Anticipated increase of revenue.

106. We may also reasonably look forward to a large increase of revenue from the concealed land, especially in the Berars, for which it is well known no revenue is paid, and which the survey will bring to light, as well as from the large amount of waste land, which increasing confidence in our rule will not fail to bring under cultivation.

107. The miscellaneous advances unadjusted at the end of the year under review amount to *Rs.* 5,04,180. 13. 5. This is a large sum, though far less than in former years, and audit in Calcutta should, by some means or other, be expedited, in order to diminish this fertile source of error and confusion to its minimum.

Unadjusted Miscellaneous Advances.

Miscellaneous advances remaining unadjusted at the end of each of the following three years:—

1857–58	- -	20,68,845	- -
1858–59	- -	11,44,849	- -
1859–60	- -	5,04,180	13 5

108. The

Receipts and disbursements of the last seven years.

108. The receipts and disbursements of the last seven years are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	Company's Rupees.	TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Company's Rupees.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1853-54 -	39,71,678 3 –		1853-54:		
			Civil Payments - -	4,56,726 12 11	
			Military Payments under Treaty - - -	38,49,838 9 10	
			Miscellaneous items, viz., interest on debt, Mahrattee Choute, and Mohiput Ram's family allowance -	3,59,858 5 9	
		39,71,678 3 –			46,66,423 12 6
1854-55 -	41,00,092 – 6		1854-55:		
			Civil Payments - -	10,78,942 8 1	
			Military Payments under Treaty - - -	27,56,973 3 –	
			Miscellaneous items, as above	3,73,215 2 –	
		41,00,092 – 6			42,09,130 13 1
1855-56 -	40,90,968 15 7		1855-56:		
			Civil Payments - -	10,46,252 8 4	
			Military Payments under Treaty - - -	26,32,659 11 –	
			Miscellaneous items, as above	3,74,150 7 9	
		40,90,968 15 7			40,53,062 11 1
1856-57 -	41,85,542 8 2		1856-57:		
			Civil Payments - -	11,25,300 5 5	
			Military Payments under Treaty - - -	25,58,389 13 –	
			Miscellaneous items, as above	3,74,150 7 9	
			Public Works Department -	52,890 1 9	
		41,85,542 8 2			41,10,730 11 11
1857-58 -	43,71,975 8 6		1857-58:		
			Civil Payments - -	13,57,057 13 2	
			Military Payments under Treaty - - -	27,02,331 12 8	
			Miscellaneous items, as above	3,74,150 7 9	
			Public Works Department -	1,29,969 7 6	
		43,71,975 8 6			45,63,509 9 1
1858-59 -	44,02,446 13 10		1858-59:		
			Civil Payments - -	12,33,512 9 3	
			Military Payments under Treaty - - -	26,74,826 11 6	
			Miscellaneous items, as above	3,74,150 7 9	
			Public Works Department -	3,34,696 15 11	
		4,02,446 13 10			46,17,186 12 5
1859-60 -	45,59,061 5 8½		1859-60:		
			Civil Payments - -	12,37,790 2 1	
			Military Payments under Treaty - - -	27,36,578 6 11	
			Miscellaneous items, as above	3,74,150 7 9	
			Public Works Department -	4,58,036 3 10	
		45,59,061 5 8½			48,06,555 4 7
Total Receipts from Cession to end of 1859-60, Company's Rupees		2,96,81,765 7 3½			
Balance against the Nizam on 30th April 1860 - - - -		13,44,834 3 4½	Total Disbursements from Cession to end of 1859-60, Company's Rupees -	- - -	3,10,26,599 10 8
		3,10,26,599 10 8			

SECTION VII.—POLITICAL.

Little to be said under this head.

109. THERE is little to be reported under this head. The Nizam's Government have made strenuous exertions to repress the present great cause of commotion in the Deccan, by adopting the most rigorous measures against marauding Rohillas and other freebooters; and as the Government of India has assisted them by permitting sentences of transportation, which, after inquiry, meet the approval of the Resident, being carried out at the Andamans, it may fairly be anticipated that the excesses of the Rohillas may now meet with an effectual check, and at no distant period be altogether put a stop to. Their friends urged that no Mahomedan Government could, according to the law of the Prophet, sentence a Mahomedan to transportation or imprisonment in a country where the Moslem religion was not in existence, and where there were no mosques; but this piece of legal Mahomedanism has not apparently been received as conclusive by the highest criminal court in the city of Hyderabad, which has lately sentenced several Rohillas to transportation for life.

Marauding rohillas how dealt with.

SECTION VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

Experiments with exotic cotton and sorgho sucre.

110. EXPERIMENTS have been made with the view of introducing exotic cotton, but hitherto without success. Seeds of the Chinese sorgho sucre plant were distributed to all the districts; but the seed which had been received from Madras was bad, and did not in a single instance germinate.

PART

PART II.—FORESTS.

111. MEASURES have been taken for the preservation of the teak forests in the two Berars. In Dharaseo and the Raichore Doab forests do not exist, and these districts are, in most places, very destitute of trees of any kind. To remedy this defect, seedlings have been distributed and groves have been planted. The exertions of the district officers in the Raichore Doab have, in this respect, been particularly successful. All the Deputy Commissioners, however, have had their attention especially called to the important subject of arboriculture; and now that nursery gardens are being established on an extended scale at the head-quarters of each district, and to a smaller extent in the talooks, there can be little doubt that in a few years the want of trees will be in a great measure remedied.

Measures taken for preservation of teak forests.

Arboriculture in the assigned districts.

PART III.—SURVEY.

112. As the survey in the assigned districts has been but a short time in operation, its ultimate advantages can be estimated only by the complete success which has attended it in the neighbouring districts of the Bombay Presidency, where the land tenures are identical with those existing in the assigned territories. The principle of the survey is most simple. It is that, after measuring a holding and examining the quality of the land composing it, a moderate rent is fixed upon it, the regular payment of which insures the tenant the unmolested possession of his farm. He may sow whatever he pleases, and is entirely exempt from the visits of the revenue officials. Any profits which may accrue from digging wells, planting fruit trees, or making other improvements, are entirely his own. He is, in fact, rather a proprietor than a tenant, his title being subject to the one condition only of paying his rent, which is fixed at so moderate a rate that his farm has a marketable value.

Revenue survey on the Bombay system.

113. The following Table shows the results of the revenue survey operations under Captain Anderson, superintendent of the survey and assessment, to the 30th April 1860:—

Progress of the Revenue survey.

DIVISION.	Talook.	Revenue Fields measured.	Acres.	Revenue Fields classed.	Acres.	REMARKS.
Raichore Doab -	Kooshtagee - -	10,636	2,27,714	3,719	74,952	From 1st May to 31st October 1859.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	9,319	2,03,000	–	–	From 1st November 1859 to 30th April 1860.
		19,955	4,30,714	3,719	74,952	
Dharaseo District -	Puraindah - -	6,972	1,62,263	–	–	From 1st May to 31st October 1859.
Ditto - - -	Puraindah and Kullumb	6,236	1,48,000	11,045	2,32,000	From 1st November 1859 to 30th April 1860.
		13,208	3,10,263	11,045	2,32,000	
	TOTAL - - -	33,163	7,40,977	14,764	3,06,952	

114. As the season's work is still in progress, and is not complete until the maps and papers have been examined, which is the work of the department during the months when, from the rains, all field operations are necessarily suspended, an approximate statement of the cost of the survey is all that can be at present furnished. The cost of measurement Captain Anderson computes at annas 1. 2½. per acre, and that of classification at 6½ pies, or one anna and three quarters for the entire process of survey and settlement.

Approximate estimate of cost per acre.

115. Mr. T. H. Bullock has officiated as Commissioner during the last year with his usual zeal, ability, and industry. To Lieutenant Cadell, lately in charge of the Commissioner's office, is due the preparation of most of the data from which this report has been compiled.

Commendation of Mr. Bullock and Lieutenant Cadell.

116. All the officers connected with the civil administration of the assigned districts have laboured in their several grades with assiduity and zeal, the proof of which is the present reported success of their labours.

Favourable notice of all the officers of the Hyderabad Commission.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cuthbert Davidson*,
Resident.

Hyderabad Residency,
23 June 1860.

ABSTRACT of the Tabular Return, exhibiting the Numbers Vaccinated, and the Expense of the Native Vaccination Establishment, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.															Shorapore State,			His Highness the Nizam's Talooks.			Hyderabad Residency at Chudderghât.			Military Station of the Hyderabad Contingent.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	Dharaseo Districts—Nuldroog.			Western Berar—Booldanah.			Eastern Berar—Oomraootee.			East and West Raichore—Lingsoogoor.			TOTAL.																	
	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.
Number Vaccinated from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860	734	148	20	290	24	8	254	87	38	934	67	7	2,212	326	14	74	19	25	521	95	18	990	40	4	352	146	41	4,149	626	15

EXPENSE of the NATIVE VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENT.	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Eight Vaccinators, at 15 Co.'s Rupees each per Mensem	120 – –	1,440 – –
Stationery, at 2 Co.'s Rupees each per Mensem	16 – –	192 – –
Eight Peons, at 4 Co.'s Rupees each per Mensem	32 – –	432 – –
TOTAL – – – *Co.'s Rs.*	168 – –	2,064 – –

EXPENSE of the NATIVE VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENT.	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.
SHORAPORE STATE:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
One Vaccinator, at 15 Co.'s Rupees per Mensem	15 – –	180 – –
Stationery, at 2 Co.'s Rupees per Mensem	2 – –	24 – –
Two Peons, at 4 Co.'s Rupees per Mensem	8 – –	96 – –
TOTAL – – – *Co.'s Rs.*	25 – –	300 – –

Hyderabad Residency,
30th June 1860.

George Smith, M.D.,
Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

TABULAR RETURN showing the Numbers Vaccinated in the Hydrabad Assigned Districts, &c., and Military Stations of the Hyderabad Contingent, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.	DISTRICTS AND STATIONS, &c.	DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS VACCINATED.								RESULTS.				Number of months during which Vaccination was performed.	REMARKS.
		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Dhers and others.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Adults and others.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Ratio per 100 of failures omitting fractions.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.															
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.															
Bapoorow, Native Vaccinator, with 1 Peon attached	Dharaseo District, Nuldroog - -	1	32	359	50	259	183	410	32	318	124	442	29	12	Appointed 1st August 1859, vaccinated from the month of September.
Venkutsawmy, - ditto, - 1 ditto -	Ditto Ditto Ditto - -	6	77	177	32	145	147	286	6	268	24	292	8	8	
Ghiapoodeen, - ditto, - 1 ditto -	Western Berar, Booldanah - -	–	16	63	18	59	38	96	1	90	7	97	7	6	Unsuccessful in spreading Vaccination from the month of May to October 1859.
Gopall Sing, - ditto, - 1 ditto -	Ditto Ditto Ditto - -	–	33	144	16	137	56	188	5	176	17	193	8	9	On leave during August, September, and October 1859.
Baidmull, - ditto, - 1 ditto -	Eastern Berar, Oomraootee - -	–	17	107	32	132	24	156	–	103	53	156	33	12	
Vurdarajooloo, - ditto, - 1 ditto -	Ditto Ditto Ditto - -	1	16	69	12	55	43	97	1	64	34	98	34	11	Appointed 1st March 1859, vaccinated from the month of June.
Ramasawmy, - ditto, - 1 ditto -	Eastern Raichore, Copaldroog - -	–	19	675	101	394	401	795	–	760	35	795	4	12	
Nursing Chan - ditto, - 1 ditto -	Western Ditto, Lingsoogoor - -	5	19	109	6	46	93	139	–	107	32	139	23	9	Appointed 1st June 1859, vaccinated from the month of August.
	TOTAL - -	13	229	1,703	267	1,227	985	2,167	45	1,886	326	2,212	14	—	
SHORAPORE STATE.															
Rungasawmy, Native Vaccinator with 2 Peons attached - - - - - - - -	Shorapore - - - - -	5	23	28	18	46	28	73	1	55	19	74	25	12	
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S TALOOKS.															
Hakeem Fakeer Sahib - - - - -	Nulgoondah - - - - -	–	36	24	9	31	38	68	1	69	–	69	–	6	
Ditto Kajah Ushruff - - - - -	Armoor - - - - -	–	204	120	126	337	113	434	16	355	95	450	21	9	
Dresser Rungiah - - - - - -	Maiduck - - - - -	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	2	–	2	–	1	
	TOTAL - -	–	240	146	135	368	153	504	17	426	95	521	18	–	
HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.															
G. Smith, Esq., M. D., Residency Surgeon -	Chudderghât - - - -	37	547	234	172	513	477	981	9	950	40	990	4	12	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.															
HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.															
Assistant Surgeon A. G. Sanderson, M. B. -	3d Company Artillery, Boloram -	11	3	1	3	10	8	18	–	5	13	18	72	5	
Surgeon J. H. Orr, M. D. - - - -	4th Regiment Cavalry, 2d Infantry - - Arungabad -	12	7	2	2	14	9	21	2	13	10	23	43	3	
Assistant Surgeon Boggs - - - -	2d Company Artillery, 5th Regiment Infantry Ellichpoor -	2	1	6	4	10	3	13	–	–	13	13	100	3	
„ „ G. A. Burn, M. D. -	1st Company Artillery, Hingolee -	–	18	12	5	21	14	20	15	20	15	35	42	3	
„ „ J. G. Reed, M. D. -	3d Regiment Infantry, Hingolee -	13	68	65	75	156	65	190	31	141	80	221	36	7	
„ „ B. Williamson, M. B. -	4th Regiment Infantry and Detachment - Lingsoogoor -	6	8	8	10	17	15	32	–	19	13	32	40	4	
Surgeon W. Mackenzie, M. D. - -	3d Regiment Cavalry, Mominabad -	5	2	1	2	5	5	10	–	8	2	10	20	5	
	TOTAL - -	49	107	95	101	233	119	304	48	206	146	352	41	–	

Hyderabad Residency,
30 June 1860.

George Smith, M.D.,
Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

CHAP. XV.
Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER XV.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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ANNUAL REPORT of the Administration of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, during the Year 1859–60.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

As respects the proceedings of the Recorder's Courts, no question of general interest has been agitated during the past year. Under sanction from the Supreme Government, fixed salaries have been allowed to the sheriff and his officers in lieu of any remuneration from fees, the total amount of fees levied being paid into the public treasury. This arrangement, although highly desirable in other respects, involves a loss upon the State. The registrars and their establishments continue to be paid by the fees received under the provisions of the charter.

2. With a view to diminish unnecessary and vexatious litigation, to bar, as far as practicable, the advancement of fraudulent claims, and at the same time facilitate the collection of the court dues, a revised table of fees has been sanctioned for the Courts of Requests, and the mode of procedure with regard to the issue of summonses followed by the county courts in England has been directed to be adopted.

3. At Malacca and in Province Wellesley the Commissioners have been instructed to hold periodical courts at stations in the interior of their districts, a measure which, it is hoped, whilst bringing the advantages of British justice within the reach of almost every one of our subjects, and thus conducing to the general good, will tend materially to weaken the pernicious influence of those illegal tribunals, to which, in the absence of any constituted authority, there is every reason to believe that the settlement of disputes amongst the peasantry is at present often referred.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

1. The principal case of interest tried in the Recorder's Courts was one of piracy at Singapore, in which a conviction was obtained, and the pirates sentenced to transportation; they were hardened offenders, and had only been captured by the assistance of Her Majesty's steamer "Esk," after they had succeeded in beating off the steamer "Hooghly." Whilst on their passage to Bombay to undergo their sentence, they rose upon the guard, which had fortunately been strengthened by a small detachment of European artillery; after a deadly struggle, which lasted for some time, they were eventually overcome, with the loss, however, of several of their number. The European sentry, through whose want of vigilance they were enabled to gain the deck, paid the penalty for his neglect of duty by his life, having been found murdered on his post.

2. As already mentioned in Part I. of this Section, with the view of counteracting the power of the secret societies, and enabling the peasantry to obtain prompt justice, by preferring their complaints for investigation before a legal authority, without being compelled to leave the vicinity of their houses, the Commissioners of the Courts of Requests at Malacca and Province Wellesley, who are also magistrates, have been directed to hold their courts in both capacities on certain days, at stations in the interior of their districts. As far as the short time that has elapsed subsequent to its introduction admits of any opinion being formed, the measure appears to have been attended with beneficial results.

PART III.—POLICE.

1. At Singapore, with the exception of an increase of two duffadars and twelve peons, sanctioned with the view of police stations being established at "Shanghai" and "Passir Panjang," where they are certainly required, no change has taken place in the police during the past year. The members of the force have generally maintained their usual good character as an orderly and well-behaved set of men.

2. At present, almost the whole of the police are stationed in the immediate vicinity of the town, and little protection is afforded to the inhabitants of the country districts, as by the opening of new lines of communication settlers are induced to resort to the interior, new stations will have to be formed, and a consequent augmentation to the force be rendered necessary, but any slight increased expenditure thus involved will be met by the assessment to be levied on the additional lands which it may reasonably be expected will be brought under cultivation.

3. At Penang, in September last, the peace of the station was again broken by a serious quarrel between two of the Chinese Societies; the police, however, appear to have acted with judgment and vigour, and being assisted by many of the respectable Chinese inhabitants, the disturbances were soon quelled, without any damage having been inflicted upon the general community, although some of the members of the rival societies suffered considerably.

4. The generality of the force at this station seem to be smart and intelligent. There is a great want of increased superior supervision over that portion stationed in Province Wellesley, it being perfectly impossible for the Deputy Commissioner residing at Penang to exercise over men far removed from the scene of his daily labours that surveillance so essential to the maintenance of proper discipline amongst a body of Asiatics, separated into several detached parties, and without any immediate European control.

5. The police force at Malacca is morally and numerically perfectly inefficient; the pay is too small even in the higher grades to induce men of any character to remain in the service, and they merely enter it for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood, until they may be able to secure other employment of a more lucrative nature—increased remuneration, however, is not alone all that is necessary—increased numbers are also required. At present, owing to the strength of the force not admitting of many stations being established beyond the limits of the town, the greater portion of the British territories may be said to be left entirely uncontrolled and unguarded. In order to remedy this defect as far as possible, in December, under the permission conveyed in the resolution of the Supreme Government in the Financial Department, No. 1839, dated 24th April 1857, Mr. Toomey, who had served for some time with great credit in the Singapore police as an inspector, was appointed Deputy Commissioner, and as his duties in town will be, comparatively speaking, light, he will have ample leisure for making tours of inspection into the interior, and thus becoming acquainted with the people, so as to secure their co-operation in his endeavours to maintain order and suppress crime.

6. Malacca is divided into districts, each under a Punghooloo, who is *ex-officio* a peace officer, inasmuch as he is bound to give information with regard to all crimes committed within his district, and to afford the police every assistance in their endeavours to trace out and capture the criminals. It does not appear, however, that this assistance is often rendered, and in November several of these Punghooloos were convicted before the Court of

Quarter Sessions of having joined an illegal assembly, and in some instances exerted their influence to induce others to follow their example; sentences proportionate to their offences were duly awarded and partly carried out. In January, however, the Governor, in the course of his periodical tour, having received a petition in their favour from the remaining Punghooloos, on the occasion of their attending to pay their respects, in consideration of the general orderly behaviour, both of the petitioners and of the people at large, and of this being the first occasion of any charge having been brought against the culprits, was pleased to remit the remainder of their imprisonment.

7. There is reason to believe that the able and energetic measures adopted by the Resident Councillor, in order to bring the above offenders to punishment, have, for a time at least, completely checked all desire on the part of the Malay population to become members of the Chinese secret societies.

8. The returns of crime furnished by the Commissioners of Police at the three stations, of which a copy is included amongst the Appendices,* are not very satisfactory, the increase, as compared with that reported in 1858-59, being considerable.

* No. 2.

9. At Singapore no less than fifteen cases of murder have occurred, being three in excess to those reported the previous year. Of these four were evidently perpetrated by convicts. In one instance, strong suspicion attached to a woman with whom the murdered man lodged; the magistrate committed her to the sessions, but the bill against her was thrown out by the grand jury for want of sufficient evidence. In another, which was most deliberately planned and executed for the sake of the jewels worn by the deceased, three men were concerned; one of them turned Queen's evidence, but as unfortunately no corroborative proofs could be furnished, the magistrate did not consider himself justified in sending up the case for trial. In the third, the perpetrator, who was the husband of the victim, attempted to commit suicide, and succeeded in inflicting upon himself one or two serious wounds, from which, however, he recovered; he was tried and acquitted on the plea of insanity. In the remaining case, which was supposed to have been committed for the sake of a few dollars the deceased was known to possess, no clue to the murderer could be discovered, though, from the fact of the murder having occurred close to the convict brick kilns, there could be little doubt that one or two of the gangs employed at the kilns must have been concerned in it.

10. Eight murders were committed by Malay pirates, who, on the 3d June, attacked a police boat with a crew of six men and a native officer, killing the officer and three of the peons, and compelling the remainder to save their lives by swimming. On the 15th July a Chinese sampan was plundered, and one of the men on board killed; and on the 7th October two Chinese tongkangs (cargo boats) met with the same fate, and although no resistance was offered, three of the crew of one boat were murdered, and a fourth severely wounded and left for dead; five Malays were apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the above, but in no one instance was a conviction secured.

11. There was but one case of a-muck during the twelve months. The murderer was a bugis, who, without apparently any provocation, stabbed a man and woman inside their own house. As, however, he was rushing out of the door, the former wrenched the bloody kriss (Malay dagger) from his hand, and stabbed him in return, killing him on the spot.

12. The remaining six cases were of the nature ordinarily occurring amongst all large communities.

The first was that of a Chinaman, whose mangled body was discovered in the jungle, but no clue as to his murderers has ever been obtained.

In the second, a police peon was mortally wounded whilst in the act of arresting a thief; nineteen persons were apprehended on suspicion, and two sent up for trial by the magistrate, but acquitted.

The third was that of two Chinamen in charge of a boat-load of sugar-cane, who were found murdered; the murder was supposed to have been committed by some bugis residing in the neighbourhood, between whom and the Chinese enmity was known to exist. One man was arrested by the police, but discharged on bail by the magistrate.

The fourth was a case in which four Chinese were accused of having administered poison to a fellow countryman, in order to obtain possession of his wife; the case was not, however, clear, and, owing to the prevarication of the witnesses, the prisoners were acquitted.

The fifth was a murder committed on his wife by a Malay in a fit of jealousy; the murderer sought refuge in Khis; but was delivered up, tried, and convicted of manslaughter.

The sixth was that of a China coolie, who was said to have died from the effects of ill-treatment received from his master, a gardener; the magistrate, however, dismissed the case, deeming the evidence very unsatisfactory.

13. It is indeed much to be deplored that out of so long a list of deaths by violence, in so few instances have the demands of justice been satisfied.

14. Of

14. Of the twenty cases of cutting and wounding only two are deserving of notice. One was that of a Javanese, who ran a-muck; he wrenched the sword from the hand of a police peon and cut him down; but was subsequently arrested by Inspector Berthier: he was tried and sentenced to transportation for life. In the other a police peon was stabbed by a thief he was escorting to the station-house. The culprit was tried and convicted.

15. Of the offences against property, those under the heads of burglary and robbery require no special comment. Many of the cases in the latter class are supposed to have been fictitious, such charges being often preferred by natives against persons whom they desire to injure.

16. The cases of larceny are very numerous, though possibly not more so than might be expected, considering the facilities given in a country where the houses are open at all hours, and during the absence of the owners much valuable property left entirely in the hands of domestic servants.

17. Of house-breaking there were only two serious cases; in one the thieves effected an entrance into a godown by climbing up to a window, and forcing open the bolt; in the other, the theft was committed by a Chinese servant, who had possessed himself of his master's keys, and accompanied by an accomplice, entered his godown at night, and carried off two bank notes and some silver; the notes having been found on his person, he was tried and convicted.

18. Three police officers were fined for taking unauthorised rewards; eight Chinese were sent up to quarter sessions for trial for attempting to bribe members of the police force whilst in the execution of their duty.

19. Of the six cases of piracy, four were of a petty nature, committed in the vicinity of the town; the other two occurred at sea, and were perpetrated by the crews of heavily armed junks—in both cases, convictions were obtained. Piracy of this latter description seems again to be on the increase, and the services of a steam gun-boat are much required for the protection of the native traders frequenting the ports in the Straits.

20. At Penang there have been 14 cases of murder; regarding three or four of which the police are unable to afford any detailed information. Of the others, the first was committed by a Malay lad, who had been dismissed from the police for misconduct; he murdered his grandmother for the purpose of obtaining possession of 25 dollars he believed to be on her person; he was tried and executed.

The second was a case of running a-muck: the murderer was a native of Sumatra; he killed a woman and a child, and wounded five other persons. The inciting cause was jealousy; he escaped into the Perak territory, but was surrendered, tried, and executed.

In the third case, some coolies were charged with the murder of a Chinaman, whose body was found hanging by the side of a path in the vicinity of the plantation in which they were working; doubts, however, seem to have existed as to whether the deceased had not committed suicide, and the accused were acquitted when brought to trial for the murder.

The fourth case was that of a murder committed by a well known bad character, whilst engaged in a burglary; he was tried and executed.

The fifth murder was that of a Chinaman, whose body, having marks of violence upon it, was discovered floating near the sea-shore. A verdict of murder was returned by the coroner's jury, against some person or persons unknown; but the body was not recognised, nor have the police been able to discover any clue to the guilty parties.

The sixth was a case in which a Malay murdered his wife three days after the marriage. The murderer, who was found armed standing near the body, refused to surrender; he was shot through the arm and secured, and subsequently tried and executed.

The seventh case of murder was one in which two Hindoos were concerned; they entered the garden of a Chinese planter for the purpose of robbing it, and on his attempting to seize them, they attacked and killed him; they were apprehended and committed for trial—one received sentence of transportation for life, the other was discharged, the evidence against him not being conclusive.

The eighth murder was committed by a Malay, who, for some unknown motive, murdered another, and fled into the jungle, where he hung himself.

The ninth case occurred during a quarrel between two Chinamen; one stabbed the other; he was brought to trial and executed.

21. In the single case of manslaughter, the offender was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Of cutting and wounding, no serious cases have occurred.

22. The crime of burglary continues to increase; this is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, in a great measure, to the assistance rendered to thieves in secreting stolen property by first-class convicts residing out of the lines, and by the pawnbrokers. In many instances, however, of cases of burglary reported, upon inquiry being made, it is discovered that the offence has not been committed, and that the complaint is a false one, preferred from malicious motives. Although in the province gang robberies still occasionally occur, they are not so frequent as in former years.

 23. The

23. The cases of larceny somewhat exceed those reported in the past year; in many of them the larceny has been committed by private servants over whom the police can exercise but little control.

24. Only one case of counterfeiting coin has come under the notice of the police; but it is believed that there is a gang of coiners in the island, though hitherto they have escaped detection.

25. Three cases occurred of attempts to bribe the police to connive at gambling.

26. There were two cases of kidnapping, one a most glaring one, in which a lad was forcibly carried off by a Punghooloo residing in the Perak territory; he was, however, subsequently brought back, and the Punghooloo punished with fine and imprisonment.

27. The cases of piracy, or rather petty robbery at sea, are not of such a nature as to need any particular remark, further than that the continuance of the crime is a proof of the inefficiency of the means used for its suppression, and the expediency of substituting a small steamer for the present gun-boat.

28. During the year 99 warrants have been issued against gambling-houses; but although 95 have been executed, only 336 persons were apprehended. The entrance to the room in which gambling is carried on being generally well secured by a succession of strongly-fastened doors, so that by the time the police have succeeded in effecting an entrance, the gamblers have disappeared.

29. The return of crime at Malacca does not call for any special observations, further than a remark as to the fact that, out of 501 cases of burglary, robbery, and larceny, only 59 of the perpetrators have been arrested and punished, after conviction before the magistrate.

30. At all three stations, the amount of the value of the property recovered appears very small when compared with that of the property lost; but it is not improbable that the value of the latter is often much exaggerated, more especially as the sufferers are chiefly natives, prone to exaggeration, whose statements must therefore be always received with caution, whilst in several instances, as already observed, there is reason to believe that the whole story of the loss is a mere fiction, invented with the view either of defrauding creditors or gratifying revenge.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND.

The following table shows the amount of revenue realised under this head for the past year at the different stations in the Straits Settlements:—

	1858–59.	1859–60.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	
Singapore	1,10,971	67,927	Decrease. 43,044
Penang	35,028	37,749	Increase. 2,721
Malacca	37,307	36,667	Decrease. 640
TOTAL - *Rs.*	1,83,306	1,42,343	Decrease. 40,963

2. The large deficit, as compared with dues for former years, at Singapore, is not to be imputed to any falling off in the prosperity of the station, but mainly to the fact, that hitherto a very considerable portion of the sums collected as annual revenue has been derived from the sale of Government lands; that, in fact, in each year's return a portion of the State capital has been credited as annual income.

3. All the most valuable land, viz., that within a reasonable distance of the town, having been disposed of until the country in the interior is properly opened out and intersected by good roads, there can be little hope of any more sales being effected, and in this single item the decrease in the collections for the year 1859–60, with reference to those for 1858–59, is 55,345 rupees, whilst the increase in quit-rents and transfer fees, which alone should be considered as income, amounted to 6,809 rupees.

4. At

4. At Malacca, owing to the peculiar nature of the land tenure, under which doubts have been expressed as to the power of the Government to confer valid titles upon the purchasers of those estates, the rights in which of the former grantees have been redeemed by an annual payment from the Treasury, and which comprise the most valuable portion of the British territories. The amount accruing from the sale of land is of course trifling, and the sole cause of the deficiency in the revenue during the past year is the great falling off in the tin mines, the tenths on which are collected in the land department, and only amounted to 25,800 rupees, instead of 30,446 rupees, as realised in 1858-59. The tenths on commuted and uncommuted land yielded an excess of 2,463 rupees over the collections of the previous year.

5. The diminution of the revenue obtained from the mines is not to be ascribed to their having been exhausted, as rich lodes still abound, but to the greater profits and greater license enjoyed by the miners whilst working fresh mines in the neighbouring States. As increased facilities are afforded for the transport of the ore from the British mining districts to the coast, it may reasonably be expected that the mines will become more numerously resorted to by our Chinese subjects.

6. At all three stations there are heavy arrears due on account of land revenue. In many cases these arrears have been kept on the books for years, and are perfectly irrecoverable. As soon as detailed lists are prepared, the necessary remissions will be made; in the meanwhile the attention of Resident Councillors has been called to the necessity for taking immediate steps to assert the rights of Government in all cases in which the payment of the claim for arrears can be reasonably and equitably enforced.

PART II.—EXCISE.

The subjoined Table exhibits the sums realised by the sale of licenses to pawnbrokers, and of the monopoly of retailing opium and spirituous liquors, under the provisions of Acts XL. of 1850 and XIV. of 1851 :—

	1858-59.	1859-60.	——
			Increase.
Singapore - - - - -	5,74,817	5,78,035	3,218
Penang - - - - -	2,27,133	2,37,233	10,100
			Decrease.
Malacca - - - - -	1,27,909	1,27,656	253
			Increase.
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	9,29,859	9,42,924	13,065

2. The opium and spirit farm having been sold at each of the three stations for a period of three years, which expired in April, little change has taken place in the amount of revenue derived from the above sources.

3. The arrangement under which the farm is now disposed of for a term of years instead of annually, as formerly was the case, has proved advantageous to the State, and in all probability beneficial both to the interests of the opium farmer and the consumer; the former, from the longer period for which he holds the farm, being better enabled to take measures for the discovery and suppression of illicit sales, and the latter being thus more likely to be supplied with the pure drug.

PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts on account of judicial fees and fines, exclusive of those enforced by the police magistrate and courts of quarter sessions, which are paid into the municipal fund, are shown by the following Table :—

	1858-59.	1859-60.	——
			Decrease.
Singapore - - - - -	42,704	22,133	20,571
Penang - - - - -	27,443	21,330	6,113
Malacca - - - - -	4,530	3,284	1,246
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	74,679	46,747	27,930

2. Although from the above it would appear that a considerable decrease has taken place in the amount thus realised, such is not actually the case. The registrars of the Recorder's Court having availed themselves of the right to claim remuneration by fees under the terms of the charter, instead of, as heretofore, drawing fixed allowances, a large portion of the fees hitherto paid into the Treasury has been received by them, the State being, however, at the same time, relieved from the payment of their salaries.

3. The remaining items of the revenue account call for no particular notice; the total amount collected is detailed in the comparative statement furnished below:—

	1858-59.	1859-60.	——
Singapore - - - - -	8,53,673	7,74,659	Decrease. 79,014
Penang - - - - -	3,04,216	3,10,799	Increase. 6,582
Malacca - - - - -	1,72,532	1,69,073	Decrease. 3,458
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	13,30,421	12,54,531	Decrease. 75,890

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

1. AT all the educational establishments in the Straits Settlement there is the same cause for complaint, the too early removal of the pupils. As soon as a boy has acquired a sufficient knowledge of English to enable him to enter service as a copyist, he is withdrawn from the institution at which he may be receiving tuition, in order that his parents may derive the benefit of drawing the monthly salary upon which he may be engaged, either in a Government or private office, the great demand for persons of this class almost ensuring his obtaining early employment. Hence, although many of the scholars, especially the Chinese, are far from deficient in intelligence, and, generally speaking, the masters of the different schools are able and pains-taking, the progress of education is not as satisfactory as could be desired. Apparently the only means of rectifying this unpromising state of affairs is the more extended introduction of the scholarship system, so as to offer an inducement to lads to complete their education, by placing them, whilst still undergoing instruction, on the same footing, in a pecuniary point of view, as their compeers who may have already entered upon their career as clerks. Unfortunately, however, the poverty of most of the establishments precludes at present the adoption of this desirable measure.

2. Of the three Protestant free schools, the Singapore institution is the one of the greatest importance; it is well attended, and under its present able head master the lads receive a sound practical education. There is a girl's school attached, which is also well conducted. At the institution the grant of scholarships has already been attended with beneficial results, and the early expected decision of the long pending law suit between the Government and the trustees will, it is to be hoped, place the latter in a position to increase the number, and effect such further improvements in the present system of education as they may consider advisable.

3. Mr. Shaw, a gentleman long resident at Singapore, has lately offered, in the event of arrangements being made for the instruction of certain classes of students in the Chinese language, to place at the disposal of the trustees the sum of 500 dollars, to form a fund for the provision of annual prizes; his proposition is still under consideration, though the want of means has hitherto prevented the Committee of Management from availing themselves of the liberal offer.

4. Owing possibly to the absence of the head master, who was compelled to proceed to England on sick certificate, the progress made in their studies by the pupils at the Penang Free School, during the past year, was not deemed very satisfactory.

5. At Malacca the attendance at the free school during 1859-60, contrasts favourably with that of former years, and want of funds alone prevents the institution from flourishing. Consequent on the inability of the trustees to procure the services of a competent head master on the small salary it was in their power to offer, the post has been vacant for some time past, and the duties have latterly been undertaken by the Rev. Mr. Hackett, the officiating chaplain.

6. At Singapore and Penang there are separate schools maintained by the Roman Catholic residents, for the education of children of their own religious persuasion; the course of study pursued differs but little from that followed in the Protestant establishments.

ments. At Penang there is an admirably conducted female school under the charge of the sisters of St. Maur's.

7. There is at Singapore an excellent school for Chinese girls, founded under the auspices of the Female Education Society; and at Malacca a Protestant girls' school has recently been established; it is supported entirely by private contributions, and has hitherto met with considerable success.

8. The only other institution worthy of mention is the Malay mission boarding school, presided over by Mr. Reasberry; it numbers about 50 inmates, boys and girls; they are all bound over by written agreements for periods varying from 7 to 15 years, and are maintained entirely out of the school funds. The boys are taught different useful trades, such as printing, lithography, and book-binding; and the girls are instructed in plain needle-work, embroidery, &c.

9. The small Vernacular schools in the Straits are not at present deserving of any special notice.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

THE attention of the officers of the Public Works Department, both at Singapore and Penang, has been for the most part directed to the construction of military works and buildings. At Singapore the batteries at Mount Palmer and Fort Fullerton, with the requisite accommodation for the troops by which they are to be occupied, have been completed, whilst at Fort Canning, the barracks, gateway, and some of the gun platforms and expense magazines alone remain in an unfinished state; many even of these works are fast approaching completion.

2. At Penang barrack accommodation has been provided for the corps of native infantry employed in taking the duties of the station, and some slight improvements have been made to the quarters in Fort Cornwallis.

3. At Malacca temporary barracks have been erected for the troops, whose huts had been reduced to so ruinous a condition as to be perfectly uninhabitable, one range, indeed, having fallen to the ground; but the principal work upon which the Public Works Department at this station has been engaged was the clearing the beds of several nullahs and small streams that had become completely choked up, and thus interfered with the proper drainage of the country, independent of its other advantages, both in a sanitary and agricultural point of view. The main object in carrying out this work was to afford useful employment to many of the peasantry who were in great distress, owing to the murrain which had carried off a very large number of their cattle, and thus deprived them of the means of cultivating their fields.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

WITH the object of obviating the great inconvenience experienced by a large portion of the residents in Province Wellesley, who were obliged to employ special messengers for the transmission of their letters to and from the post-office in Penang, a receiving-house has been established at the police station at Bukit Tamboon, a thriving village, situated in the heart of the southern sugar districts; by means of policemen furnished from the different thannahs along the roads, a bag is despatched to the post-office twice a week, and returned in the same manner. At Singapore, in order to remedy a similar inconvenience, though on a smaller scale, a receiving station is in course of erection in Commercial-square, from which, on mail days, the box will be removed to the post-office every two or three hours, thus enabling the postal authorities to commence the work of sorting, packing, &c., at an early hour, instead of, as at present, waiting until the bulk of the mail is received at the very last moment.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

ALTHOUGH not actually connected with the proceedings of the Straits Government, the laying down the Electric Telegraph Cable from Singapore to Batavia, the first link between India and Australia, is a fact of too much importance to be permitted to pass unrecorded. The junction between the two places was effected on the 24th November last, and for some time the telegraph worked most successfully; latterly, however, there have been, unfortunately, frequent interruptions of communication, owing to the cable having been broken, either from friction against the coral reefs over which it passes, or to its having been dragged by the anchors of vessels anchoring in the narrow straits in its line of passage.

 2. The

2. The Netherlands Government has liberally conceded to the Governor of the Straits Settlement and to British Consuls the same privileges with regard to the despatch of telegraphic messages as enjoyed by its own high officers of State.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

UNDER Act I. of 1859, shipping offices have been established at Singapore and Penang, and the measure apparently has given satisfaction, and proved beneficial alike to the interests of the shipowner and the merchant seaman.

2. The provisions of Section XIII. of the above Act having been found inapplicable to vessels of small tonnage trading with foreign ports in the Eastern Archipelago, the matter was brought to the notice of the Legislative Council, with the view of their being included under the expression "Home Trade Ships."

3. A Court of Inquiry convened to report upon the circumstances of the wreck of the "Royal Lily," having remarked upon the want on the part of many masters of merchantmen of correct charts and the consequent risk of their vessels being lost, the Chamber of Commerce at Singapore, to the Secretary of which body a copy of the above remark was duly transmitted, passed a resolution to the effect that measures should be taken to compel all masters to be furnished with proper charts for their guidance, a resolution now acted upon.

4. The limits of the port of Singapore have been duly defined, and suitable port rules established. With reference to Act XXV. of 1859, regulations have been framed for ensuring a proper survey being held on native passenger ships proceeding to Ceylon and the coast of India.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCIAL.

THE following comparative statement, showing the disbursements for the years 1858-59 and 1859-60, includes all local items of expenditure as well as those entered under the head of "Straits Charges,"* being incurred on account of the settlement generally, and of which the cost is debited equally to the three stations. At Singapore and Malacca the salary of the Honorable the Recorder of Singapore, although strictly a local expense, is returned as a Straits charge, owing to its payment being divided between the two Treasuries:—

		1858-59.	1859-60.
Singapore -	L. C. - -	3,67,304	3,15,511
	S. C. - -	47,759	55,878
	TOTAL - - -	4,15,063	3,71,389
Penang -	L. C. - -	2,40,713	2,12,706
	S. C. - -	42,517	41,550
	TOTAL - - -	2,83,230	2,54,256
Malacca -	L. C. - -	97,858	1,31,006
	S. C. - -	47,759	55,878
	TOTAL - - -	1,45,617	1,86,884
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	8,43,910	8,12,529

2. At all three stations there has been a considerable decrease in the judicial charges, consequent on the non-payment of salaries to the Court Registrars and their establishments; and at Singapore the reductions shown under the headings "General and Marine Charges" amount respectively to 32,538 and 20,228 rupees.

3. At Malacca the disbursements have somewhat increased, chiefly owing to the expenditure in the Public Works Department, which amounted to 24,000 rupees, being 21,000 rupees in excess to the sum disbursed on the same account during the previous year.

4. The

* Governor and establishment, Surveyor General, steamer "Hooghly," and Torch Light Vessel.

4. The income for 1859-60 having amounted to 12,54,534 rupees, and the expenditure to 8,12,529 rupees, there is a balance of 4,42,002 rupees to be appropriated to the repayment of disbursements made on account of the troops and the different military departments, and for the support of the convicts, the value of whose labours, estimated to be an equivalent for the cost of their maintenance, forms a most important item in every Straits annual budget in the Public Works Department.

5. The expenses of the convict establishment, as shown by Appendix No. 9, amounted to 2,24,895 rupees; those incurred as military charges cannot be ascertained from the returns in the possession of the Straits Government, a very large proportion being payable in India; the actual sum disbursed from the local treasuries, on account of the troops, for the year 1859-60, was 5,49,667 rupees.

SECTION IX.—POLITICAL.

The Sultan of Tringanu having expressed an earnest desire to visit the settlement, with the view of encouraging the other neighbouring native chiefs to follow his example, and thus extending our influence and strengthening the amicable relations at present existing between them and the British Government, the steamer "Hooghly" was despatched to Tringanu for the conveyance of his Highness and suite to Singapore, and during his stay at the station he was provided with suitable accommodation at the public expense.

SECTION X.—MILITARY.

1. IN January last a draft of European artillerymen arrived to strengthen the company stationed in the Straits, of which the head quarters and main body are located at Singapore: at the same time the relief of the 14th Regiment Madras Native Infantry was effected by the 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

2. Throughout the year, whilst the Europeans have been extremely healthy, there has been much sickness amongst the native troops; latterly, however, a change has taken place in this respect in the detachments stationed at Labuan and Malacca; in the former station this may be mainly, if not entirely, attributed to the strenuous efforts made under the orders of His Excellency the Governor to improve the salubrity of the Island by the introduction of a proper system of drainage; and at the latter by the removal of the men from ranges of low, ill-drained, and dilapidated hovels into airy and well-raised, although temporary barracks.

3. The only other incident connected with the troops worthy of note is that of the despatch of the artillery guard in charge of the Chinese pirates to Bombay, the unsuccessful attempt made by the latter to overpower the escort, and the death of the European sentry, already duly recorded under the head of "Criminal Justice."

SECTION XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—POPULATION.

1. IN the latter part of the official year a census was taken by the police authorities at the different stations in the Straits Settlement; the result, as given in the tabular statements* annexed, shows that the population at Penang and Malacca is gradually, and at Singapore rapidly increasing.

2. At all three stations there has been an increase in the numbers of the European and Eurasian residents; but at Singapore and Penang the great increase has taken place amongst the Chinese settlers, whose numbers are annually recruited by the emigrants arriving in the numerous junks trading with the Eastern Archipelago. At Singapore, this increase, within the last ten years, may be estimated at about 22,000, and at Penang (including Province Wellesley) at 12,000. There is still, at both places, a fearful numerical disproportion between the sexes; at Singapore, there being little more than 3,000, and at Penang 9,000 females to 40,000 and 27,000 males respectively. At Malacca the number of the Chinese inhabitants has slightly diminished of late years; this may be attributed to the exodus of the miners into the neighbouring native states: the disparity between the sexes is not so great as at the other stations, there being 3,000 females to 7,000 males. Here, however, as well as at Penang, amongst the former, doubtless, many half

* Appendices, Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

half castes have been included, as at both places the Chinese have long been settlers, and have intermarried with the Malays.

3. The Malay population appears to remain almost stationary; at Malacca only is there a decided increase, which has occurred chiefly amongst the women, of whom evidently a large number must have come in from the adjoining states.

PART II.—AGRICULTURE.

1. Connected with this subject little can be recorded; indeed agriculture does not appear to have obtained much consideration in the Straits.

2. At Singapore there is but one sugar estate, whilst the nutmeg plantations, having lately suffered considerably from disease, have, in a measure, ceased to receive attention; and the cultivation of pepper and gambier is, by all accounts, decreasing, large tracts of land being often permitted to relapse into a state of nature, the lallang (*gramen caricosum*) rapidly springing up, and concealing all traces of a clearance. This falling off is, in a great measure, attributed to the greater advantages in the way of virgin soil and unlimited license to gamble (the love of which appears innate amongst the Chinese) enjoyed by the gambier planters in the neighbouring Native State of Johore; as respects the former, however, Singapore must still abound in tracts hitherto perfectly uncultivated, and by opening out these tracts by the formation of additional lines of communication throughout the island, an inducement may perhaps be offered to many cultivators to return.

3. An agricultural and horticultural society has recently been established, and a suitable grant of land having been received from Government, it has been cleared, with a view of its being converted into a public garden. The society is yet in its infancy, but it is hoped that through its means agriculture and horticulture may be encouraged, and eventually the dense tracts of jungle, now existing, be replaced by fields or gardens yielding a plentiful supply of the productions most suitable to the soil and climate.

4. At Malacca the severe murrain amongst the cattle has proved, during the past year, a serious drawback to agricultural operations, and many of the peasantry have been almost ruined; under any circumstances, however, little success can be expected in improving the agriculture of this settlement, until, by a change in the system now in force, the land may fall into the hands of proprietors possessing sufficient capital to enable them to realise all the advantages to be derived from its fertile soil, which certainly appears well adapted for the growth of all tropical productions.

5. Both in Penang and Province Wellesley. there is much more cultivation than in either of the other stations. The southern district of the province is indeed studded with sugar factories, superintended by European gentlemen, and furnished in many instances with expensive machinery of the newest description; in the northern district there is but one factory, the soil generally not being deemed so well suited to the growth of the sugar-cane as in the south. Each factory may be considered as a centre from which civilisation, with its attendant advantages, is diffused throughout the neighbourhood. The labourers employed upon the different estates are well paid and otherwise cared for; in every direction the fields are intersected by small canals for the conveyance, by flat-bottomed boats, of the raw produce to the factory, and subsequently, in the shape of sugar and rum, to its place of shipment for Penang; and the whole, as a scene of well-applied industry, forms a pleasing contrast to those districts which have not yet been benefited by the introduction of European skill, energy, and capital. Recently a tapioca factory has been established, and its enterprising proprietor, Mr. Wilson, has reaped in the success of his experiment the reward he so richly deserves.* Of late years some attention has been paid to the planting of cocoa nuts in the island, as well as in the province: plantations are very numerous, and yield fair profits to the proprietors. Here, equally with Singapore, much loss has been experienced by the owners of nutmeg plantations, owing to the ravages of the disease from which so many of the trees have perished. In the province there are no less than 41,000 acres under rice cultivation, and in general bearing good crops; in almost every instance in which the reverse is the case, the failure may be chiefly ascribed to the indolence of the Malay proprietor.

PART III.—SURVEY.

In this department, although there are no special points requiring comment, the amount† of work performed appears, upon the whole, satisfactory. The Surveyor General has not expressed himself very well pleased with the progress that has been made in Province Wellesley, but there is some little doubt whether the failure in this respect may not, in a measure,

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* Exported from Penang during the year 1859:—

	Tons.	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*
Sugar	3,933	18	2	8
Tapioca	448	13	3	6¾
Rum	210,933 Gallons.			

† Appendix, No. 7.

measure, be attributed to the want of power on the part of survey officers to enforce the attendance of proprietors of land to point out the boundaries of their respective properties; both in the province and at Malacca there have been frequent complaints on this head, and the matter was, in December last, referred for the consideration of the Legislative Council.

2. Some endeavours have recently been made with success to induce squatters to take out grants of their land; in many instances, however, the omission on the part of the squatters to apply for proper titles is owing to their inability, rather than to their unwillingness, to pay the amount of the purchase money; although nominallythe usufructuaries of the land, in reality they are merely the dependants of agents residing in town, by whom they are supplied with food, and who, in return, receive the whole of the produce, with the consequent profits.

3. At Malacca, with a view to enabling the Government to acquire definite information relative to the features of the country under its rule, and thus to adopt measures towards its general improvement and the amelioration of the condition of its inhabitants, the surveyor has, for some time past, been employed upon the preparation of a running prismatic compass sketch of the British territory. In the execution of this work Mr. Quinton has been somewhat retarded, owing to the difficulty experienced in tracing the course of some of the rivers, which were found almost completely choked up, whilst the dense jungle prevented their being followed by land. At the expiration of the official year, the result of his labours, however, was a map, plotted on a scale of 1 inch to the mile, of 350 square miles, being about one-third of the district; it is described by the surveyor general as being neatly got up, and likely to be useful.

4. The objectionable system under which the surveyor general and his assistants at Singapore and Penang were partly remunerated by fees has been abolished; the members of this department have been, with respect to their salaries, placed upon a proper footing, and all fees received are henceforward to be credited to Government.

PART IV.—MUNICIPAL.

At all three stations in the Straits Settlement the municipal funds are still inadequate to meet the expenses that would be incurred in fully carrying out the objects with which they were established; this may, in a great measure, be ascribed to the heavy burthen imposed upon them by the maintenance of the local police force, a burthen that has been steadily increasing, but which it is now hoped has reached its utmost limit as regards Singapore and Penang. At Malacca considerable increased expenditure on this account is still needed, but at this station the municipal fund already receives pecuniary assistance from the State, and, consequently, such increased expenditure must be defrayed from the public treasury.

2. The following Tabular Statements exhibit the amount of receipts and disbursements of the municipal funds for 1859, as compared with the previous year.

RECEIPTS.

	1858.	1859.	INCREASE.
	$	$	$
Singapore - - - -	87,673	90,407	2,734
Penang - - - - -	53,300	54,594	1,294
Malacca* - - - -	13,229	14,327	1,098
TOTAL - - - $	1,54,202	1,59,328	5,126
Or *Co.'s Rs.* - - -	3,46,234 14 3	3,57,744 7 6	11,509 9 3

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1858.	1859.	INCREASE.
	$	$	$
Singapore - - - -	1,14,494	1,29,396	14,902
Penang - - - - -	50,040	54,561	4,521
Malacca - - - -	13,010	13,071	61
TOTAL - - - $	1,77,544	1,97,028	19,484
Or *Co.'s Rs.* - - -	3,98,645 7 4	4,42,393 8 7	43,748 1 2

3. The

* Includes the Government allowance, $4,090.92, granted towards the maintenance of the police force.

Singapore.

3. The Municipal Board at this station consisted of the following gentlemen in addition to the two official members:—Mr. W. Mactaggart, Mr. H. W. Simons, Mr. W. Howard, and J. Mooyer, in succession to Mr. Howard.

4. The disbursements made by the Commissioners were as follows:—

	$
Police force	41,190
Commissioner's official establishment	7,731
Conservancy establishment	1,707
New works	32,327
Repairs	5,004
New roads	1,268
Repairs ditto	24,817
Town scavengering	5,843
Miscellaneous charges	9,506
TOTAL	$ 1,29,393

5. Owing to the serious liabilities incurred by their predecessors in 1858, the Commissioners have been precluded by the want of funds from adopting measures for improving the sanitary condition of the town, and almost the whole of the assets that would have otherwise been devoted to that purpose have been swallowed up in liquidating the cost of a brick-making machine, now considered useless, and two iron bridges, still retained in store, and of which the necessity is not very apparent, the one being intended to replace a brick structure stated to be likely to last for 20 years, and the other to be put up in a situation for which it is reported to be very ill suited.

6. Thus fettered by having to appropriate the funds at their disposal to the payment of charges which it was out of their power to control, the chief attention of the Commissioners has been given to the reduction of their expenditure to the lowest possible scale; with the exception of a landing place or boat quay, no new work of any magnitude has been undertaken, and only such repairs executed to roads and bridges as were deemed absolutely necessary.

7. Under the provisions of Section XXXVI. of Act XIV. of 1856, the Commissioners have effected a great improvement to the appearance of many parts of the town, by insisting upon the removal of the grass huts by which they were disfigured; the houses now springing up in their stead being, in general, far superior to those ordinarily erected in native cities.

8. The Municipal debt on the 1st of January 1860 amounted to $ 44,871, of which $ 14,171 were due to Government on account of an advance made to rescue the fund from utter insolvency, and the remainder, bearing interest at 9 per cent., to individuals.

9. The Commissioners in their annual report have commented upon the disadvantages arising from the limited period to which the incumbency of the non-official members is restricted, and recommended that they should, in future, be elected for three years, one member vacating his seat annually by rotation. There can be little doubt that the present system, under which the three elected members are liable to be changed every year, must militate against the well-working of the Municipal Act, as it is impossible to expect any body of men, however public spirited, to devote a considerable portion of their time to effecting retrenchments, exposed, perhaps, at the same time, to the undeserved obloquy of their fellow citizens, with the view of creating a fund to be expended by their successors, or in originating and maturing any scheme for the improvement of their town, which their removal from office may prevent their carrying out, and which may even be eventually discarded, owing to its not finding favour with those during whose tenure of office the requisite disbursements would have to be sanctioned.

Penang.

10. The following gentlemen were elected to serve as members of the Municipal Commission for 1859:—Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. S. Herriot, Mr. P. E. Mathieu.

11. At this station, owing to their poverty, no undertaking of importance has been projected by the Commissioners during the past year. The funds at their command barely sufficed to enable them to meet the calls made upon them for the payment of the police force, to execute the ordinary repairs to the roads in Prince of Wales' Island, with a few slight repairs to those in Province Wellesley, to purchase some of the materials required for a proposed new market, and to make some little progress towards completing the works

necessary

necessary for bringing in to the town the much needed supply of water. Their disbursements are detailed below :—

	$.
Police Force - - - - - - - - -	34,132
Conservancy - - - - - - - - -	1,338
New Works - - - - - - - - -	1,628
Establishment, &c. - - - - - - - -	6,827
Roads - - - - - - - - - -	9,684
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - -	952
Total - - -	$. 54,561

12. The fund, to which the payments are gradually increasing, having been relieved from the expense of maintaining the roads in Province Wellesley, which have been placed under the charge of the Public Works Department, it is to be hoped that in future a slight balance may be available towards defraying the expenses of works much required for the improvement of the town; up to the present the Commissioners have certainly had a very up-hill task to perform, and their continual remonstrances against the expenditure upon the police force are, consequently, not to be wondered at.

13. The municipal debt on the 1st January amounted to $. 6,268·70, being an advance made from the public treasury. Sanction has been accorded to their contracting a loan of $. 18,907·40, at 12 per cent., to enable them to carry out some public works, of which one, the new market, it is believed, will be remunerative, yet, notwithstanding the high rate of interest, no contributions have hitherto been received.

14. The Commissioners in their Report have brought to notice the expediency of their being vested with power to enforce local taxes, such as water-rates, tolls for bridges, &c., according to the nature of the works they may design, and the benefit thereby accruing to the residents of any particular district or locality.

Malacca.

15. Under the provisions of Section XVI. of Act XXVII. of 1856, the under-mentioned gentlemen were nominated as non-official members of the Commissioners:—Mr. J. H. Velge, Mr. S. Neubronner, senior, Mr. A. A. De Wind.

16. The following disbursements have been made under the orders of the Commissioners:—

	$.
Police Force - - - - - - - - -	10,205
Establishment - - - - - - - -	1,430
Repairs of Roads - - - - - - - -	495
Conservancy - - - - - - - - -	361
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - -	580
Total - - -	$. 13,071

17. To enable these demands to be liquidated, in addition to granting the usual annual subsidy, it was necessary for the Government to forego a claim hitherto enforced on account of the services of the convicts employed in the conservancy department.

18. Although the Commissioners have been powerless as respects the introduction of any improvements involving expense to the fund, under the authority vested in them by the Municipal Act, they have exerted themselves to abate nuisances, and to improve the appearance of the town. by causing neat dwellings to be substituted for the attap sheds with which it was formerly crowded.

19. Little change for the better can be anticipated at Malacca, until by an alteration in the system under which land is now held at that station—the municipal fund may be enabled to realise all the advantages to which it is entitled under the terms of the Acts by which it was established.

PART V.—GAOLS AND HOSPITALS.

Singapore.

The new buildings forming the General Hospital having been completed towards the close of the year, the necessary arrangements were made for the removal of the European patients from the house in Armenian-street, hitherto rented for their accommodation, and the natives from the small building at the foot of Government Hill, and the change was shortly after carried into effect.

2. With the exception of the outer verandahs, not included in the original design, though much needed, Tan Tock Sing's Hospital has now been finished; but as the patients, Chinese

paupers, for whose use it has been erected, are comfortably located in the neighbouring temporary barracks, with the sanction of the committee of management, the building has been reserved to meet any emergency arising out of the war with China.

3. Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the new lunatic asylum and dispensary, and both these buildings will be soon ready for occupation.

4. The changes effected in the hospital at the convict lines have been attended with beneficial results, the mortuary list being much lower than it has been for years past, 92 deaths only having occurred amongst the trans-marine convicts, giving a per-centage of deaths to strength of 3·90. Although hospital gangrene has not entirely disappeared, the cases are much fewer and more amenable to treatment than formerly.

5. An airy quarter has recently been erected for the accommodation of the assistant gaoler, over the gateway leading from the lines to the workshop yard, and the requisite masonry drains have been laid down in the latter enclosure.

6. Some improvements have been made to the building used as a house of correction, and when the quarters for the subordinate medical officer, now in course of erection over one of the outer gateways, are ready, and some alterations at present being effected to the female ward are finished, the lines will be complete in every respect.

7. On the 1st of May 1860 there were 206 local prisoners in the house of correction, and the average number confined during the year has been 215, for which number the space attached to the building is certainly somewhat limited. The building of the new house of correction on Balestier's estate was retarded for some months, owing to the uncertainty existing as to the site to be selected for the new cantonment for European troops.

8. There were 15 deaths amongst the local prisoners, of these five were cases of beri-beri, a disease apparently common amongst this class, though seldom met with amongst the trans-marine convicts, who are only separated from them by a partition wall; hence it may reasonably be supposed that it is contracted previous to the patient being placed in confinement; indeed, many of these prisoners are in a perfectly diseased state when brought in by the police, and are obliged to be at once admitted into hospital, so that the rate of sickness and mortality is generally high.

9. The cost of the maintenance of the local prisoners during the 12 months amounted to 11,956 rupees, and the value of their labour as artizans, coolies, &c., is estimated at 18,380 rupees.

Penang.

1. Although the convict lines are not as airy as those at Singapore and Malacca, and the ratio of sickness amongst the inmates is certainly high, most of the complaints from which they have suffered are, for the most part, of a trifling nature, and the rate of mortality 2·91 per cent. during the year is extremely low. There were only five cases of cholera, of which one proved fatal.

2. The hospital attached to the lines has been improved, and arrangements made for abating the nuisance arising from the drains on each side of the building leading from the prisoners' necessaries to the Stangin river.

3. In Her Majesty's gaol hospital the ailments of the patients have generally been of a slight description—the solitary death that occurred was a case of chronic diarrhœa.

4. The average number of prisoners confined in the house of correction during the year has been 110, and the building has consequently been overcrowded; there has, however, been but one death amongst its occupants, which was that of a lad committed for theft; he was miserably emaciated and covered with sores when sentenced, was at once admitted into hospital, and was never off the sick list. A new hospital, much required, the present ward being quite unfit for the purpose to which it is applied, has been ordered, and is now in course of erection.

5. The value of the labour of the local prisoners who are employed in stone breaking, ratan work, &c., has been calculated at *Rs.* 8,116. 10 6., whilst the disbursements made on their account have amounted to *Rs.* 6,976. 10. 8.

Malacca.

1. Considerable alterations and additions have been made to the general hospital; it is now a commodious institution, accessible to all classes, European and native, who may desire to avail themselves of its benefits.

2. The admissions into the convict hospital, where local as well as trans-marine convicts are treated, have been, with an average strength of 587 prisoners, only 332, and but 10 deaths, giving a ratio of little more than 1 ½ per cent., have occurred.

3. A new building, to comprise Her Majesty's gaol and a house of correction, is now in progress, and will soon be finished. The present buildings are very objectionable.

4. The

4. The total number of prisoners in the house of correction on the 1st May 1860 was 48, being 14 in excess of the previous year; no casualties have occurred from disease. The estimated value of the prisoners' labour for the year is *Rs.* 1,653. 4. 3., and the amount disbursed for their support during the same period, *Rs.* 2,031. 6. 4. The fact of their labour not having been more productive is accounted for by the greater portion of them having only been imprisoned for short periods, and thus precluded from being instructed during their incarceration in any profitable trade.

PART VI.—CONVICTS.

Singapore.

On the 1st May 1860 the number of convicts at this station was 2,275; viz., 2,151 men and 124 women.

2. During the past year the casualties by disease have been 129, and from other causes 24, in all 153; whilst the number of convicts received into the lines has been as shown below, 98:

Received from Rangoon	39
Received from Madras	8
Received from Bombay	27
Received from Ceylon	21
Reapprehended	3
Total	98

3. A decided improvement has taken place in the health of the convicts as compared with 1858–59, for although the admissions into hospital have been numerous, the complaints from which the sick have suffered (principally fevers, ulcers, and bowel complaints), have not generally assumed a severe type, and the mortality has been slight.

4. This favourable state of affairs is attributed by the senior medical officer to the change of diet sanctioned by the late governor, and to the alterations effected in the hospital attached to the lines.

5. The amount of sickness and mortality is much greater amongst the newly arrived prisoners than the other convicts, no less than 66 out of the 92 deaths in the lines having occurred amongst the men of the third and fourth classes; this is ascribed by Dr. Rose to the mental depression caused by their forcible removal from their native country, and not to the effects of change of climate; when once this depression is shaken off the convicts generally regain their health.

6. The number (three) of convicts that have succeeded in making their escape, and are still at large, is much less than in the previous year; this may, perhaps, be owing in a measure to the introduction of the six o'clock evening roll-call, by which the facilities for absconding are somewhat diminished.

7. In addition to the employment of the convicts as artificers and labourers upon the different public works, where their services in the present state of the labour market are invaluable, a small number of weakly men have recently received instruction in weaving and basket-making, and have already obtained considerable skill in the performance of their new duties. There are now five looms at work in the lines, and in the course of a short time it is hoped that they will be able to supply the required quantity of cloth for the whole of the convict clothing, in addition to making up many useful articles for sale.

8. The estimated value of convict labour for 1859–60 is 1,62,230 rupees, whilst the expenses of the department, which has been admirably managed by Captain McNair, the superintendent, and his assistants, amount to 1,17,577 rupees. In the manufacture account the disbursements, including the estimated value of the labour of the convicts employed, amounted to 46,357 rupees, whilst the price of the articles manufactured, such as bricks, tiles, cement, &c., is rated at 81,671 rupees, a result highly creditable to the department.

Penang.

9. On the 1st May 1860 the number of convicts at this station, including 93 women, was 1,256. The casualties during the past year amounted to 96, 70 having died, 20 absconded, and 6 being released; the number received into the lines for the same period was 50; viz.:—

From Madras	4
From Bombay	42
Reapprehended	4
Total	50

10. The mortality amongst the convict body has not differed much from that of former years, and the general health of the prisoners has been good, the average numbers on the sick list being 35.

11. The escapes during the year have been numerous, the greater number having been effected by Chinese, doubtless owing to their connexion with the secret societies, assisted by their fellow countrymen residing in the island; on one occasion no less than seven Chinese carpenters, whilst returning from their work on Government Hill, succeeded in making their escape into the jungle, after maltreating the peons in charge, and, notwithstanding all the exertions of the police, they are all still at large, and most probably have taken refuge in one of the neighbouring Malay states.

12. Hitherto there has been no proper prison clothing issued to the convicts at this station, and they were permitted to make up the cloth furnished to them according to their own fancy; this arrangement has been prohibited for the future, and the superintendent directed to have clothing made up of a uniform pattern, as at Singapore. The convicts have been employed chiefly in the construction and repair of public roads and buildings. The value of their labour has been estimated at 95,479 rupees, whilst the total expenditure on their account has been 77,330 rupees. This includes the whole of the superintendent's staff salary, of which a moiety should have been debited to the Public Works Department.

Malacca.

13. The number of convicts at this station on the 1st May 1860 was 532, of whom 134 were what are styled term prisoners, that is, men sentenced to transportation for limited periods.

14. The number of casualties during the year has been 37, viz., 16 deaths and 21 discharges, whilst 28 men have been received from Ceylon, so that little alteration has taken place in the strength of the convict body since the last report.

15. The convicts have been principally employed in the Public Works Department, in constructing and repairing roads and bridges, and executing other Government works. A small body have been placed at the disposal of the municipal commissioners for the purpose of acting as public scavengers, and preserving cleanliness throughout the town.

16. The value of the labour performed by the convicts during the year 1859-60 is rated at *Rs.* 32,741. 14. 5., and the sums disbursed for their maintenance amounted to *Rs.* 29,987. 4. 6.

PART VII.—COMMERCE.

The report of a Government, established principally with the view of fostering British trade in the East, can hardly be deemed complete, without some notice, however brief, of its commerce. The returns hitherto received are too defective to admit of any accurate opinion being expressed as to the amount of traffic carried on at the different ports within the past year, although sufficient information is afforded to warrant a belief that the commercial prosperity of the Straits Settlement has not yet reached its climax.

2. The value of the exports from Singapore, for the year 1859-60, is estimated at 5,65,13,885 rupees, and of the imports at 4,71,99,139 rupees; but in this calculation the value of the cargoes of the steamers "Fiery Cross" and "Lancefield," for a period of seven months, rated at 50,00,000 rupees, is not included, no returns having been furnished by the agents.

3. The exports of Penang may be valued at 1,95,00,000 rupees, and the imports at 1,58,00,000 rupees.

4. From the abstract of trade furnished from Malacca, it appears that the estimate value of the exports of that station, for the past year, amounted to 34,52,396 rupees, and of the imports to 57,48,887, showing respectively an increase of 86,061 and 22,96,251 rupees upon the returns of 1858-59.

Orfeur Cavanagh, Colonel,
Governor of the Straits Settlements.

Singapore, 23 July 1860.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES to the ADMINISTRATION of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, during the Year 1859-60.

Appendix, No. I.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Number of Cases in the Court of Requests at *Penang*, Province *Wellesley*, *Malacca*, and *Singapore*, during the Official Year 1859-60.

	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Malacca.	Singapore.
Number of cases filed	5,025	1,370	1,291	4,149
Number of cases heard	1,309	336	240	1,592
Amount of fees received - -	$. 6,399· 25 ½ *Rs.* 14,368 7 4	$. 1,681· 32 ½ *Rs.* 3,775 2 2	$. 1,357 *Rs.* 3,046 14 8	$. 7,945· 15 *Rs.* 17,839 8 2

Singapore,
23 July 1860.

J. Burn, Captain,
Secretary to the Governor.

Appendix, No. II.

STATEMENT of Crimes reported to the Police of the several Stations in the Straits Settlements, during the Year 1859-60.

CRIMES OR OFFENCES.	PENANG AND PROVINCE WELLESLEY.								SINGAPORE.								MALACCA.							
	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Number sent up to Magistrate.	Number Released.	Value of Property Lost.	Value of Property Recovered.	Increase of Cases from last Year.	Decrease of Cases from last Year.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Number sent up to Magistrate.	Number Released.	Value of Property Lost.	Value of Property Recovered.	Increase of Cases from last Year.	Decrease of Cases from last Year.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Number sent up to Magistrate.	Number Released.	Value of Property Lost.	Value of Property Recovered.	Increase of Cases from last Year.	Decrease of Cases from last Year.
					Drs. Cts.	*Drs. Cts.*							*Drs. Cts.*	*Drs. Cts.*							*Drs. Cts.*	*Drs. Cts.*		
Murder	14	18	18	–	589 25	- - -	–	2	15	44	40	4	- - -	- - -	3	–	4	4	4	–	- - -	- - -	–	4
Manslaughter	1	1	1	–	- - -	- - -	–	1	1	1	1	–	- - -	- - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–
Cutting and wounding	28	27	27	2	60 –	40 –	–	8	20	26	25	1	- - -	- - -	–	6	–	–	–	–	- - -	- - -	–	9
Burglary	166	27	27	1	6,496 56	169 19	85	–	27	23	21	2	2,697 –	253 –	–	5	41	4	1	3	955 8	40 49	–	24
Robbery	16	11	11	5	418 66	107 15	2	–	101	73	71	2	2,189 –	109 –	–	8	23	5	3	2	242 54	33 50	14	–
Larceny	822	499	499	104	8,663 24	2,785 21	69	–	1,593	1,287	1,284	3	19,074 –	5,704 –	120	–	437	159	55	104	2,901 49	1,004 44	158	–
Housebreaking	54	14	14	1	1,022 33	236 23	26	–	23	8	8	–	90 –	75 –	–	8	9	4	2	2	915 –	50 –	–	9
Breach of trust	3	1	1	–	441 51	- - -	3	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–
Counterfeiting Coin	1	2	2	–	- - -	- - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	- - -	- - -	–	3	1	1	1	–	- - -	- - -	–	4
Arson	1	1	1	–	- - -	- - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	- - -	- - -	–	–	6	5	4	1	461 –	- - -	6	–
Perjury	14	17	17	2	- - -	- - -	–	5	2	2	2	–	- - -	- - -	1	–	7	10	5	5	- - -	- - -	5	–
Fraud	15	13	13	5	170 49	- - -	15	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–
Forgery	2	2	2	–	- - -	- - -	–	5	–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	- - -	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	- - -	- - -	–	–	4	4	2	2	- - -	- - -	4	–
Bribery	3	3	3	–	- - -	- - -	–	2	11	13	13	–	- - -	- - -	5	–	–	–	–	–	- - -	- - -	–	1
Slave dealing and kidnapping	2	2	2	–	- - -	- - -	1	–	2	10	7	3	- - -	- - -	2	–	1	1	1	–	- - -	- - -	1	–
Piracy	7	–	–	–	344 90	- - -	2	–	6	78	78	–	5,593 –	4,337 14½	–	3	2	1	1	–	200 –	- - -	1	–
Conspiracy	1	–	–	–	- - -	- - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	–	–
Breach of Excise regulations	80	76	96	19	- - -	- - -	10	–	401	489	489	–	- - -	- - -	129	–	70	170	134	36	- - -	- - -	–	44
Breach of Police regulations	1,548	2,463	2,463	407	- - -	- - -	474	–	4,201	6,063	5,993	69	- - -	- - -	692	–								
Miscellaneous	207	409	409	73	- - -	- - -	–	30	587	731	701	–	- - -	- - -	258	–	390	571	295	276	- - -	- - -	67	–
Total	2,985	3,606	3,606	619	18,206 94	3,337 78	690	53	6,990	8,848	8,733	84	29,643 –	10,478 14½	1,210	34	995	939	508	431	5,675 11	1,128 43	256	95

Singapore,
23 July 1860.

J. Burn, Captain,
Secretary to the Governor.

Appendix, No. III.

Return of Troops serving in the Straits on the 1st of May 1860.

Corps and Detachment.	European.																		Golundauze.								
	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	2d Captain.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Serjeants.	Buglers.	Half-pay Buglers.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Gunners.	Gun Lascars.			Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Buglers.	Naiques.	Privates.	Gun Lascars.		
																Jemadars.	Havildars.	Lascars.							Jemadars.	Havildars.	Lascars.
Singapore Station:																											
Head Quarters, A. Company, 1st Battalion Madras Artillery	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	52	1	1	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Head Quarters, B. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	3	21	1	1	13
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–
40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry	–	–	1	2	–	5	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	1	3	2	5	2	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	55	1	1	18	1	1	2	1	3	26	1	1	13
Malacca Station:																											
Detachment, E. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	22	–	1	5
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Detachment, 22d Regiment Madras Native Infantry	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	22	–	1	5
Penang Station:																											
Detachment, A. Company, 1st Battalion Madras Artillery	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	2	7	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Head Quarters, E. Company, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	4	26	–	1	9
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Head Quarters, 22d Regiment Madras Native Infantry	–	1	–	1	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	1	–	3	–	4	3	2	–	1	–	–	3	2	9	–	–	6	–	1	4	1	4	31	–	1	9
Labuan Station:																											
Detachment, B. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	5	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Detachment, 22d Regiment Native Infantry	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	5	–	–	–

Appendix, No. III.—RETURN of Troops serving in the Straits on the 1st of May 1860—*continued.*

CORPS AND DETACHMENT.	Bheesties.	Lascars.	Artificers.	NATIVE INFANTRY. Subadars.	Jemadars.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Havildar Major.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Drummers.	Privates.	ADJUTANT'S DEPARTMENT. Boys. Recruit.	Boys. Pension.	Choudry.	Peons.	QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. Bheesties.	2d Tindal.	Lascars.	Artificers.	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Assistant Apothecary.	2d Dresser.	Lotics.
SINGAPORE STATION:																							
Head Quarters, A. Company, 1st Battalion Madras Artillery	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Head Quarters, B. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	1	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry	–	–	–	7	10	1	1	1	42	34	16	610	4	–	1	2	18	1	12	3	1	1	2
Sick	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	12	2	142	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total	3	1	12	8	10	1	1	1	48	46	18	752	4	–	1	7	18	1	12	4	1	1	2
MALACCA STATION:																							
Detachment, E. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Detachment, 22d Regiment Madras Native Infantry	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	7	10	2	134	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	9	11	2	141	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
PENANG STATION:																							
Detachment, A. Company, 1st Battalion Madras Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Head Quarters, E. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	1	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Head Quarters, 22d Regiment Madras Native Infantry	–	–	–	2	6	1	1	1	27	28	11	324	–	–	1	2	12	1	8	4	–	1	2
Sick	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1	1	6	3	6	1	1	1	29	31	12	411	–	–	1	2	12	1	8	4	1	1	3
LABUAN STATION:																							
Detachment, B. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Detachment, 22d Regiment Native Infantry	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	7	4	1	57	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	7	5	1	71	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–

G. *Burn*, Brigadier,
Commanding Troops in the Straits.

Appendix, No. IV.

AN ABRIDGED TOTAL of the Census of the Island of Singapore, including the Town and Country Districts.

	Number of Houses.													Europeans and Eurasians.		Malays.		Klings.		Bengalees.	
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Malays.	Klings.	Bengalees.	Chinese.	Burmese and Siamese.	Bangsae.	Buggis.	Javanese.	Arabs.	Boyans.	Empty Houses.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Inspector Fish's District	53	271	444	9	1,694	–	–	–	– –	–	–	– –	2,471	212	78	1,703	630	5,849	223	118	16
Inspector Cox's District	197	61	99	26	205	–	–	–	– –	–	–	– –	588	569	383	337	220	690	77	178	56
Inspector Berthier's District	22	408	176	9	1,070	–	88	110	206	10	–	– –	2,099	49	39	1,628	1,125	918	120	29	12
Serjeant Graham's Town Return	155	185	328	107	513	–	–	–	– –	–	57	198	1,543	458	302	823	569	2,137	347	484	307
Serjeant Graham's Country Return	225	333	116	6	1,579	–	–	–	– –	–	–	148	2,207	182	109	1,272	1,133	954	166	15	3
Jemadar Mustan's Return	11	164	12	1	1,299	–	44	–	– –	–	–	– –	1,531	15	10	646	513	71	3	5	2
Jemadar Mahoodeen's Return	8	241	36	3	675	–	18	–	– –	–	–	– –	981	18	21	739	550	153	27	5	6
Total	671	1,663	1,211	161	6,835	–	150	110	206	10	57	346	11,420	1,503	942	7,148	3,740	10,772	963	834	402

	Chinese.		Burmese and Siamese.		Buggis.		Javanese and Boyans.		Arabs.		Total.		Government Farm Shops.				Total of Census.*	Public Conveyances.				School.	Mosques, Churches and Temples.	Hotels and Taverns.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Spirit.	Opium.	Toddy.	Pawnbrokers.		Passenger Boats.	Fishing Boats.	Hack Palkees.	Carts.			
Inspector Fish's District	20,289	1,681	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	–	–	28,171	2,628	21	25	1	10	30,799	441	25	115	206	10	16	6
Inspector Cox's District	2,086	268	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	–	–	3,860	1,004	13	2	1	–	4,864	– –	21	133	10	4	6	4
Inspector Berthier's District	7,557	441	– –	–	433	387	1,380	772	65	52	12,059	2,948	18	52	3	12	15,007	602	217	147	62	6	3	–
Serjeant Graham's Town Return	4,278	260	12	2	–	–	606	88	–	–	8,798	1,875	–	4	3	4	10,673	– –	–	115	139	1	6	3
Serjeant Graham's Country Return	4,647	209	– –	–	–	–	528	34	–	–	7,598	1,654	12	28	2	–	9,252	51	117	65	144	2	6	–
Jemadar Mustan's Return	5,143	231	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	–	–	5,880	759	15	20	–	–	6,639	16	116	7	10	–	23	–
Jemadar Mahoodeen's Return	2,795	158	– –	–	44	42	– –	–	–	–	3,754	804	8	13	1	–	4,558	70	74	7	29	–	10	–
Total	46,795	3,248	12	2	477	429	2,514	894	65	52	70,120	11,672	87	144	11	26	81,792	1,180	570	580	600	23	70	13

* This census does not include the prisoners of different denominations who are in confinement.

Singapore,
23 July 1860.

J. Burn, Captain,
Secretary to the Governor.

Appendix, No. V.

AN ABRIDGMENT of the Census, &c., of Prince of Wales' Island and Province Wellesley, as taken in January 1860.

	Number of Houses.							Europeans and Eurasians.		Malay.		Kling.		Bengalee.		Chinese.		Siamese.		Total.		Government Farm Shops.			Shops.	Mosques.	Schools.	Total of Census.	Public Conveyances.			
	European and Eurasian.	Malay.	Kling.	Bengalee.	Chinese.	Siamese.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Opium.	Spirit.	Toddy.	Pawnbrokers.				Passenger Boats.	Fishing Boats.	Hack Palkees.	Carts.
George Town -	701	330	2,223	32	1,212	–	4,498	338	641	2,468	1,324	5,468	1,812	10	20	10,328	6,600	–	–	18,612	10,397	3	11	9	12	12	30	29,009	328	130	195	150
Country District -	191	3,050	709	77	2,641	93	6,761	741	275	8,008	7,087	2,420	540	202	146	9,225	1,865	286	152	20,882	10,065	20	21	11	–	46	53	30,947	40	695	131	254
P. Wellesley, N. D.	4	9,679	68	128	606	28	10,513	5	2	22,306	22,982	877	233	361	329	2,558	367	83	55	26,190	23,918	12	19	3	–	62	51	50,158	99	604	–	75
Ditto - S. D.	29	1,220	79	4	581	14	1,927	39	17	3,133	2,645	1,397	52	8	4	4,841	310	38	10	9,456	3,038	10	8	3	1	12	2	12,494	29	41	24	59
Ditto, Butterworth	7	458	27	5	26	–	523	7	6	876	894	204	31	14	4	98	30	–	–	1,199	965	1	2	1	–	3	5	2,164	44	118	–	–
Total - -	932	14,737	3,106	246	5,066	135	24,222	1,130	941	36,791	34,932	10,366	2,668	595	503	27,050	9,172	407	217	76,339	48,433	46	61	27	13	135	141	1,24,772	540	1,588	350	538

Singapore, 23 July 1860.

J. Burn, Captain, Secretary to the Governor.

Appendix, No. VI.

ABRIDGMENT of Census of Malacca for 1860.

	Number of Houses.							Europeans and Eurasians.		Malay.		Kling.		Bengalee.		Chinese.		Siamese and Burmese.		Total.		Total (Male and Female).	Military.	Police.	Transmarine Convicts (Natives of India).	Local Prisoners.	Confined in Her Majesty's Gaols.	Grand Total.	Government Farm Shops.				Mosques.	Schools.	Passenger's Boats.	Fishing Boats.	Hack Palanquins.	Carts.	Brick Kiln.	Fire Engines.
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Malay.	Kling.	Bengalee.	Chinese.	Siamese and Burmese.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								Spirit.	Opium.	Toddy.	Pawnbroker.								
Malacca -	520	10,181	238	23	2,152	–	13,114	1,445	1,203	*26,973	26,581	526	436	42	22	7,037	3,002	–	–	36,023	31,244	67,267	410	170	528	58	25	68,458	72	31	4	4	104	7	36	1,228	68	96	30	3
																		Arabs.																						
Census taken 1852 - - -							9,104	1,050	1,233	25,656	22,570	629	562	–	–	7,735	2,873	100	106	35,170	27,344	62,514	273	–	341	48	–	63,176												
Increase - - -							4,010	395	–	1,317	4,011	–	–	42	22	–	129	–	–	853	3,900	4,753	137	–	187	10	–	5,282												
Decrease - - -							–	–	30	–	–	103	126	–	–	698	–	100	106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–												

* Included in this number are about 350 Jacoons, of whom 220 are Christians. The Chinese Christians number 205.

Singapore, 23 July 1860.

J. Burn, Captain, Secretary to the Governor.

Appendix, No. VII.

GENERAL SURVEY of the Straits—Return of Work for the Years 1859-60.

Collectorships.	1. Number of Lots surveyed.	2. Area.	3. Number of Titles issued.	4. Area.	5. Amount in Rupees.	6. Number of Squatters' Lots granted on fixed Spots.	7. Area: Square Acres.	8. Number of Transfers surveyed, and Fees.	9. Defaulters. Number of Lots.	9. Defaulters. Area: Square Acres.	10. Number of Leases surveyed and sold.	11. Levelling and tracing New Roads, &c. &c.	12. Number of Plans made.	13. Number of Plans entered in General Plan.	14. Number of Notices issued on Squatters.	15. Settlement of Disputes.	16. Title Deeds prepared.	17. Number of Persons who called at the Office on Business.	18. Total Revenue through the Survey Department.	19. Total Expenses.
Penang and Province Wellesley.	708	2,600	530	1,694	10,222	304 *Rs.* 678	2,360	–	2,000	6,000	2 *Rs.* 2,000	15 days -	1,708	380	590	600	2,260	2,697	10,677	9,000
Singapore - -	171	3,761	153	3,233	20,065	6 *Rs.* 13	120	*Rs.* 970	278	6,000	–	30 „ -	480	–	180	5	153	600	23,048	4,978
Malacca - - -	959	4,066	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,918	959	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total - - -	1,838	10,427	683	4,927	30,287	313 *Rs.* 691	2,480	*Rs.* 970	2,278	12,000	2 *Rs.* 2,000	45 days -	4,166	1,339	770	605	2,413	3,297	33,725	13,978

Singapore, 23 July 1860.

J. Burn, Captain, Secretary to the Governor.

Appendix, No. VIII.

ANNUAL RETURN of the Hospital Department of Prisoners in Gaols in Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860, exhibiting the Average Strength, Number of Admissions of Sick, Number of Deaths, &c., in each Gaol during the Year.

STATIONS.	Average Strength during the Year.	Admissions during the Year.																Deaths during the Year.														Discharged during the Year.	Transferred during the Year.	Liberated during the Year.	Remaining 31st May 1860.	Ratio per Cent.			
		Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	Diseases of the Genital and Urinary Organs.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	Diseases of the Genital and Urinary Organs.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Other Diseases.	Total.				Sick to Strength.	Deaths by Ordinary Diseases to Strength.	Deaths by Cholera to Strength.	Total Deaths to Strength.
Singapore - -	2,305	594	7	120	11	398	67	71	60	90	9	49	51	357	170	214	2,268	8	–	10	1	17	6	–	–	3	1	3	–	12	–	43	104	2,062	17	–	85	98·39	4·46	0·04	4·50
Penang and Province Wellesley.	1,337	229	1	53	2	129	10	24	16	14	5	11	44	260	72	27	897	–	–	6	–	13	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	15	41	803	–	–	53	67·09	2·99	0·07	3·06
Malacca - -	587	150	5	7	1	36	7	19	13	6	1	–	28	32	48	13	366	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	10	311	–	21	24	62·35	1·53	0·17	1·70

Singapore, 23 July 1860.

J. Burn, Captain, Secretary to the Governor.

Appendix, No. IX.

STATEMENT, showing the Number and Expense of the Convicts at each Station, during the last Two Years.

	Number of Convicts on the 1st May 1859.			Expense.		Number of Convicts on the 1st May 1860.			Expense.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total per Annum.	Individually per Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total per Annum.	Individually Per Month.
				Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*				*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Penang - - - - -	1,202	100	1,302	79,731 - -	5 - -	1,163	93	1,256	77,330 6 1	5 2 1
Malacca - - - - -	541	- - -	541	33,532 - -	5 3 -	532	- - -	532	29,987 4 6	4 11 2
Singapore - - - - -	2,199	130	2,329	1,24,615 - -	4 3 -	2,151	124	2,275	1,17,577 15 7	4 5 2
Total - - -	3,942	230	4,172	2,37,878 - -	14 6 -	3,846	217	4,063	2,24,895 10 2	14 3 1

Singapore,
23 July 1860.

J. Burn, Captain,
Secretary to the Governor.

CHAPTER XVI.

TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN.

ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the TENASSERIM and MARTABAN PROVINCES, for the Year 1859-60.

Introduction.—This, the Fourth Annual Report of the Administration of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, purposes to furnish an abstract of the progress of affairs in all departments of the administration, the judicial and police excepted, the returns in which are made up always to the 1st January, from the 1st May 1859 to the 1st May 1860.

2. The divisions of the administrative officers remain the same as given in last year's report. Divisions and administrative officers.

3. The following is the classification and arrangement of subjects of which this report treats:—

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

Part I.—Civil Justice.
„ II.—Criminal Justice.
„ III.—Police.
„ IV.—Gaols.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

Part I.—Land.
„ II.—Capitation Tax.
„ III.—Fisheries.
„ IV.—Teak Timber (Foreign Timber. Home Forests).
„ V.—Excise, including Salt.
„ VI.—Customs.

SECTION II.—REVENUE—*continued.*

Part VII.—Marine.
„ VIII.—Judicial.
„ IX.—Post Office.
„ X.—Miscellaneous.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.
„ IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.
„ V.—POST OFFICE.
„ VI.—MARINE.
„ VII.—FINANCIAL.
„ VIII.—POLITICAL.
„ IX.—MILITARY.
„ X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

4. The following statement exhibits comparatively the number of regular and miscellaneous suits and appeals instituted in the several courts of the provinces during the years 1858-59, and gives an increase of 1,872 regular and miscellaneous suits, and a decrease of 75 appeals for the last-mentioned year:— Number of suits and appeals instituted.

INSTITUTED.	Regular and Miscellaneous Suits.	Appeals.
1858.		
Tenasserim - - - - -	15,904	800
Martaban - - - - - -	2,310	112
TOTAL - - -	18,214	912
1859.		
Tenasserim - - - - -	17,459	668
Martaban - - - - - -	2,627	169
TOTAL - - -	20,086	837
Increase - - - - -	1,872	—
Decrease - - - - -	- - -	75

 5. Statement

Statement (A.) of the Appendix.

5. Statement (A.) of the Appendix shows the number of regular and miscellaneous suits and appeals pending from the year 1858, the number instituted and disposed of, together with the number pending at the close of the year.

Amount of business disposed of.

6. There were for trial before all the courts a total of 21,538 cases; of these, 20,554 were regular and miscellaneous suits, and 984 appeals; 20,840 cases were disposed of, the regular and miscellaneous suits numbering 19,945, the appeals 895.

Proportion of appeals to suits tried.

7. Of the 19,945 regular and miscellaneous suits disposed of during the year, 895, or about 4 ½ per cent., were appealed, a ratio of ½ per cent. under that of the previous year.

Appeals to Commissioner's Court.

8. In the court of the Commissioner there were for trial 240 appeals, which are 90 less than in the previous year; 227 were disposed of, and 13 remained pending at the close of the year. The following table shows the number of appeals from each district, together with the orders passed by the Appellate Court. I attribute the diminution in the number of appeals to the improvement of the superior courts, and the greater correspondence observed with fixed principle of law than formerly. The great number of decisions reversed to decisions confirmed in Moulmein town arose from my inability to provide throughout the year for sufficiently experienced officers in the First Class Assistant Commissioner's Court. The small proportion of reversals again in Tavoy and Mergui partly arises from the circumstances that they are seldom intricate.

Districts.	Number of Appeals Pending at the Close of 1858.	Number of Appeals Instituted during 1859.	Total.	Disposed of.				Total Disposed of in 1859.	Total Pending at the Close of 1859.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or Withdrawn.		
Amherst -	8	32	40	26	11	1	1	39	1
Moulmein -	27	133	160	46	39	68	1	154	6
Tavoy -	- -	18	18	16	2	- -	- -	18	—
Mergui -	- -	16	16	8	1	1	- -	10	6
Martaban -	6	- -	6	3	3	- -	- -	6	—
Total - -	41	199	240	99	56	70	2	227	13

Average duration of appeals.

9. The average duration of appeals before the Commissioner's Court was one month and 20 days. I hesitate to return an average for suits in the districts, as I do not think their statements are sufficiently accurate; the ministerial officers do not rise beyond copyists. One Deputy Commissioner wrote me that he "had to calculate himself the actual duration of every one of 286 cases," to enable him to make me a return; he then found an average duration of 45·2 days. There were no cases pending above one year; and the oldest appeal in the Commissioner's Court was of little more than a month's standing, or of the 26th November 1859.

Statistical returns.

10. Measures are now in progress to familiarize the courts with the preparation of statistical returns after the model of the Punjab.

Improvement in the pleaders.

11. A marked improvement has taken place in the pleaders, who practise in the principal Civil Courts. They now form three classes, according to the place they take at examinations, which are to be held twice a year; and I here gladly bear testimony to the assistance I have received from the first class, who plead before me, namely, Messrs. Brady, Dawson, Saunders, and Law.

Original jurisdiction by officers in charge of districts in civil suits revived.

12. An original jurisdiction by Deputy Commissioners, or officers in charge of districts in civil suits, indirectly provided for by the rules, but which has long been dormant, has been revived. Officers in charge of districts now try all original suits in which the cause of action respects property of 500 rupees and upwards in value, except at Mergui, where the limit is fixed at so low as 250 rupees. The new Code of Civil Procedure, or Act VIII. of 1858, came into operation at the close of the year, and it was hardly introduced before its advantages became manifest. A report upon its working will, however, belong to a future year.

Part II.—Criminal Justice.

Number of persons for trial.

13. There were for trial before the several district officers the cases of 6,609 persons. Of these, 25 persons were pending from the previous year, and 6,584 persons were apprehended during the year of review; this is rather a larger number than in the previous year, when 5,981 persons were apprehended; the increase is largest in Province Amherst.

Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.

14. At the close of the year but 45 persons awaited trial, the cases of 6,564 having been disposed of.

15. The

Proportion of persons convicted to persons tried.

15. The proportion of persons convicted and committed to persons tried, is, for all the provinces, 68 per cent.; this is 8 per cent. better than the previous year, while at the same time I believe crime to have been more freely reported. Province Amherst still makes the best return under this head. In Moulmein the acquittals naturally bear a larger proportion, because in a large town complaints are not only more readily made, but made much more often, without sufficient foundation. In Martaban again there is more difficulty in procuring evidence than there is in Province Amherst. A great improvement has taken place in Mergui in the proportion of convictions to acquittals.

16. The following statement shows the number of persons for trial on criminal charges before the several district authorities, during the year 1859, together with the manner of the disposal, and the per-centage of persons convicted to persons tried:—

DISTRICTS.	Number Persons pending Trial from 1858.	Number of Persons Arrested in 1859.	Total Number of Persons for Trial.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Number of Persons Acquitted.	Died, Escaped, and Transferred.	Number of Persons committed to the Sessions.	Number of Persons pending Trial at the Close of 1859.	Total.	Per-centage of Persons Convicted to Persons Tried.
Amherst - -	9	983	992	819	139	6	7	21	992	85
Moulmein - -	9	3,508	3,517	2,270	1,219	8	12	8	3,517	65
Tavoy - - -	3	672	675	466	207	- -	2	- -	675	69
Mergui - - -	2	694	696	466	200	3	24	3	696	71
Martaban - -	2	727	729	410	299	1	6	13	729	58
TOTAL - - -	25	6,584	6,609	4,431	2,064	18	51	45	6,609	68

Number and duration of attendance of witnesses.

17. In all the district courts 5,368 witnesses were examined; of these, 4,263, or 79 per cent., were in attendance one day; 770, two days; 213, three days; 86, four days; 20, five days; 9, six days; 7, seven days.

This return may be regarded as a remarkably satisfactory one, when it is considered that the magistrates in these Provinces is also collector, civil judge, and superintendent of police, and has usually no assistant.

Appeals to Commissioner.

18. The appeals from the several magistrates to the Commissioner's court number 32; 17 were confirmed and 15 reversed. The number is not very great, but the proportion of modified or reversed to confirmed is perhaps larger than it should be.

Commitments to the Sessions Court.

19. Before the sessions court there were for trial 23 cases, and 51 persons; of these latter, 13 were acquitted, one died; four remained pending trial, and 33 were convicted and sentenced as below:—

To death - - - - - - - -	1	person.
To imprisonment for life - - - - -	16	„
To imprisonment for nine years - - - -	1	„
To imprisonment for seven years - - - -	2	„
To imprisonment for five years - - - -	1	„
To imprisonment for three years - - - -	7	„
To imprisonment for one year - - - -	5	„
Total - - -	33	persons.

20. Statement (B.) of the Appendix gives in detail the nature of cases committed from each district to the sessions court, the convictions, sentences, and acquittals.

No remarkable incidents calling for any particular notice during the year. General remarks.

21. I cannot call to mind any remarkable incident in the criminal administration of these provinces during the past year, which calls for particular notice. On the whole, I believe that it will sustain scrutiny without discredit to the officers to whom it is extended. The police is defective; but when a case once reaches the criminal court, it is, in most instances, properly disposed of. There is little delay; the record by the magistrate of the proceedings, in English, in his own hand-writing, secures his intimate acquaintance with the facts. The rules of evidence are regarded, and it is the aim of every officer that his decisions shall be ruled by law, or by precedent having the force of law; that these provinces are classed as extra-regulation or non-regulation provinces is a circumstance which the criminal authorities are disposed to regard less as conferring upon them a latitude in procedure, than as requiring them to study it more closely, and to strive always after its closer application.

CHAP. XVI. Tenasserim and Martaban.

PART III.—POLICE.

Police forces, their number and annual cost.

22. The police forces of every description serving in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, and of all ranks, number 1,439 men, and cost 2,24,424 rupees per annum.

23. The number and cost of each class is given below:—

	Number.	Cost.
		Rs.
Interior armed police - - -	196	24,744
Provincial police - - - -	399	69,432
Kareen levy - - - - -	200	32,472
Town police - - - - -	404	61,488
River police - - - - -	240	36,288
Total - - -	1,439	2,24,424

Explanation of increase of police shown as compared with former years.

This return does not tally with that furnished in former years, but shows an increase both in men and money; this is however owing, not to the entertainment of any additional establishment during the year of review, but to certain functionaries having been omitted from former returns, whom I have now included under the class of provincial police, and the most notable among them are the ywa-goungs, or village constables, a body of 255 men, and costing 3,00,600 rupees, who are certainly police, though they also perform revenue duties. The cost of the interior armed police was also wrongly calculated last year. A reduction has been made of one Tindal and 23 Lascars in the Amherst River police, reducing the total number of this description of force from 264 to 240 men, at a decrease in cost of 2,928 rupees per annum. I should also add, that both the Karen levy and interior armed police are kept up at a strength much below their authorised number; and I have proposed that they should be permanently reduced, the former from 200, and the latter from 100 to 60 each, rank and file; this will operate a decrease of cost of 24,936 rupees a year. The actual decrease just now is even greater than this, for there are only 44 men in all ranks now serving in the Karen levy, and only 50 men in the armed police; costing at the rate, say, of 15,000 rupees a year at the outside, instead of 57,216 rupees at their full strength. The town police in Maulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, are paid for by the inhabitants, their contributions at present amounting to 36,852 rupees per annum, raised by a house assessment, from two rupees down to an anna. The Maulmein people do not, however, pay for two bodies of men, one called the police reserve company, and the other police mounted company, though both are employed in town duties in Maulmein; but I hope to see them both soon disbanded or absorbed into the town police, properly so called. The police reserve company has been already much reduced. Altogether, taking into account these various items of reduction in the nominal cost of the police of these provinces, its actual cost to the State cannot be rated at above 140,000 rupees per annum.

24. Statement (C.) of the Appendix shows the number and nature of crimes ascertained to have been committed in each district, and the amount of property stolen.

Number and nature of crime.

25. The number of crimes of every description ascertained to have been committed during the year of review amounts to 4,089, of which the large number of 3,659, or 89 per cent., were brought to trial; of these, all but 814 were of a trifling character, such as petty assaults, suits for wages, breaches of municipal regulations, and the like.

Heinous offences in 1858-59.

26. The heinous crimes committed during the past two years are as follows:—

YEARS.	Offences against Life.	Dacoity.	Highway Robbery.	Burglary.	Theft.	Cattle Stealing.	Other Cases.	TOTAL.
1858 - - -	11	3	3	23	617	32	92	781
1859 - - -	12	6	6	8	646	35	101	814
Increase - -	1	3	3	- -	29	3	19	33
Decrease - -	- -	- -	-	15	—	—	—	—

27. The

27. The ratio of heinous crime to population for the past two years is given below :— Ratio of heinous crime to population.

YEARS.	Total of Heinous Crimes ascertained to have been Committed.	Total Population.	Proportion of Heinous Crime to Population.
1858 - - -	781	3,32,046	1 to 425
1859 - - -	814	3,39,264	1 to 416

The statement shows a trifling increase in the per-centage in 1859 over the crime of the previous year, but of the 814 cases entered as belonging to it, no less than 646 cases come under the denomination of theft, leaving only nine offences against life, and 26 in which robbery has been committed, with more or less of force and violence. Whether from the absence of the criminal element or the efficiency of the police, Moulmein, a town containing close upon 50,000 inhabitants, has been singularly free from offences against property attended with violence. There was not a single dacoity committed there throughout the year. The crime of theft again, where it has been committed, has been seldom the work of professed thieves, and its prevalence, so far as it is prevalent, is attributable to the extraordinary carelessness of the people in regard to the safe keeping of their money and valuables. Explanation of increase of crime.

28. In province Amherst there was a net increase of 10 crimes of a heinous nature. The deputy commissioner referred this to causes of a quasi-political nature. "Nearly all such crimes," he says, "are committed by Shans and Toungthoos, a race who live as much out of as within our jurisdiction, and are constantly on the watch to murder and rob, and then escape over the boundary into a region where there is no government, and no responsible person to aid in bringing such refugees to justice. * * * We are at times left quiet for months from them, either being peaceably disposed or having moved off to commit their depredations in some other region, and then we are liable to be suddenly and secretly visited by a gang." In confirmation of Major Tickell's opinion, I may state that it is seldom that I have to try a dacoit in province Amherst or Martaban that I do not find that he is a Shan or Toungthoo. Cause of increase of crime in province Amherst.

29. With the exception of one case of wounding with intent to murder, the district of Tavoy was free from all heinous crime against life or against property attended with violence to the person. Tavoy district almost free from heinous crime.

30. In Mergui also the past year contrasted favourably with the preceding one in regard to the diminution of crime. In heinous crimes there was a decrease of seven cases, and there was not a single case of wilful murder. For years the returns from this province have not been so good. Decrease of heinous crime in Mergui.

31. The state of crime in Martaban province during the year of review, as contrasted with the previous year, appears unfavourable; there was an increase both in heinous crimes and petty offences, but the results of the police operations in the past year were better than in the year 1858. On the other hand, throughout 1859, peace reigned from one end of the district to the other, the first time for some years past. State of crime in Martaban province not so favourable as in the previous year, but police operations better.

32. On a general view it would appear that crime had been stationary during the year 1859 in these provinces. There has been less murder, but more highway robbery; burglaries appear more numerous, but thefts are fewer; but a burglarious entry into a house in this country is a very different thing from what it is in England, and the difference between burglary and theft is often more formal than real. Forgeries have increased principally, because the civil courts have been more active in prosecuting them. Crime apparently stationary in 1859 on a general view.

33. Of the conduct of the police I cannot speak very favourably, except at Moulmein; but, as I have elsewhere observed, the fact of a Burman becoming a policeman is *primâ facie* evidence that he is an inferior man of his class; he must be more or less idle, thriftless, wanting in energy and manly independence, if he quit the illimitable field for private industry which the country offers to the humblest and poorest, for the prospects which the service of Government held out to him. I might illustrate the case by a reference to the army of the United States, which, small as it is, cannot be recruited, I believe, from native Americans only. The peasant of Tenasserim can afford to contribute at the rate of *Rs.* 4. 8. per head of the population, yet I imagine is better fed, better clothed, and better housed than the peasant of Oude, who pays at the rate of *Rs.* 1. 5. per head. Conduct of police.

34. The value of property stolen is computed at *Rs.* 58,379. 7. 8., of which sum *Rs.* 159. 11. 4., or about 27 per cent., were recovered. This result is not so favourable as the previous year, when 30 per cent. of stolen property was recovered. Amount of property stolen and recovered.

35. During the year 6,518 persons were brought to trial on criminal charges, and of this number 4,453 were convicted against 6,518 tried. Number of persons arrested.

PART IV.—GAOLS.

Arrangements made for facilitating gaol discipline in the absence of a gaol for local prisoners.

36. Another year has passed without a separate gaol being built for local prisoners at Moulmein; but the inconvenience has been greatly mitigated by the arrangement of sending all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for three years and upwards, by the Courts of Province Amherst and Moulmein, to the Tavoy and Mergui gaols, while the life prisoners at those gaols have been withdrawn to the Moulmein gaol. The progress of the Tavoy gaol has also been arrested for financial reasons.

Daily average number of prisoners.

37. The daily average number of prisoners in each of the gaols is given below:—

Amherst	233
Moulmein	1,269
Tavoy	343
Mergui	233
Martaban Province	76

Health of prisoners.

38. The health of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good for Moulmein. Major Sankey reported it exceedingly good; nevertheless, the Moulmein gaol was visited by the epidemic small pox, which proved fatal in 15 cases. A milder form of epidemic (small pox) which visited Tavoy, also extended to the gaol there, but was fatal in three cases only. Cholera appeared as an epidemic at Mergui at the end of the year, but, though it found its way into the Mergui gaol, was fatal only in two cases. Altogether, I believe, that the prisoners in the gaols in these provinces enjoy better health than the free man outside.

Decrease in number of escapes.

39. The number of escapes registered during 1859 are three, fewer than in the previous year; while the number re-captured is one more: the only successful escapes were from the Moulmein and Martaban gaols; the latter are mere wooden enclosures or pens, and the guards, natives of Martaban, more careless than those at the other gaols. The escapes from the several gaols are given below:—

	Escaped.	Re-captured.	At large.
Amherst	2	2	—
Moulmein	10	6	4
Tavoy	9	8	1
Mergui	2	2	—
Martaban Gaols	7	3	4
Total	30	21	9

Average cost of expenses per head per annum.

40. The average cost of all expenses per head per annum, in the several gaols, is as follows:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Amherst	52	1	11
Moulmein	73	9	4
Tavoy	61	11	—
Mergui	65	6	4
Martaban	104	2	7

Explanation of high average in Martaban gaol.

41. The high average shown for the Martaban gaol is attributable to the heavy proportionate rate charged for establishments, which proceeds from two causes, first, that the custody of a small number of prisoners necessarily employs a larger ministerial establishment in proportion, as for instance the gaoler, civil surgeon, native doctor, &c., which are required at Martaban for the service only of a daily average of 65 men, could equally well look after ten times the number, as they have to do in the other gaols; and, secondly, the higher salaries paid to guards who are all free men in Martaban, while 2d class convicts are employed at the other gaols. In food and clothing the Martaban gaol is closely on a par with the Moulmein gaol.

Employment of convicts in the several gaols, and nature of employment.

42. The daily average number of convicts belonging to the Moulmein gaol, and employed under the executive engineer on public buildings, was 331; on the public roads, 337; in trades and manufactures, 383; prison servants, 94. At the Amherst gaol, for invalids, roads repairs, so far as the prisoners were capable of it, was their principal employment. Under the magistrates at Tavoy, Mergui, and Martaban, the prisoners were principally employed on the roads. The following are some of the more important works, which were carried on by convict labour at Moulmein, under the vigorous superintendence of Major Sankey, superintendent of convicts, Macrae's wharf, quay wall, timber bridge at Dinewoon Quin (a suburb of Moulmein), Government main wharf, which involved the construction of a very complicated roof, and the new civil court houses, which were just commenced at the close of the year. At Tavoy, Captain Stevenson, besides keeping the town roads in repair, undertook the construction of two very useful district roads, and Lieutenant Carthew, at Mergui, laid out some excellent suburban roads, which were much wanted.

Tenasserim and Martaban.

43. The financial results of the Province Amherst Gaols, that is to say, the two gaols at Amherst and Moulmein, worked under a Superintendent of Convicts on the Singapore system, may be thus summed up.

Summary of financial results of Moulmein Gaol.

	Rs	*a.*	*p.*
Total value of convict labour on public works, and sale of produce -	1,50,658	5	9
Total expenses for maintenance and all other charges, cattle department included - - - - - - - - - - -	1,17,179	12	3
Total Profit - - - *Rs.*	33,478	9	6

For Tavoy a loss was returned, amounting to *Rs.* 3,096. 12., and for Mergui a profit of *Rs.* 1,656. 12. 9.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND.

Land assessment.

44. It was observed by Mr. J. R. Colvin, "That a peculiarity of these Ultra-Gangetic countries, and one which has broadly distinguished their state from the political system of which we have any historical knowledge in India Proper is, that the revenues of their governments have not been mainly derived from an organised heavy taxation on the land." It was not probably the object of the present financial system of these provinces to recognise this peculiarity, indeed, the land revenue has been always the object of chiefest solicitude, as in the scheme of Indian taxation; but circumstances were too powerful, and at this hour, or before the first levy on account of the income tax has been made, the proportion of land to total revenue in these provinces is only 30 per cent.

Conditions under which levied.

45. This land revenue is levied under the following conditions:—

A population of about eight souls to the square mile.

A peasant proprietary.

A soil of surpassing fertility, the low lands eminently suited to the cultivation of rice, but only a small portion of them, and that not universally the richest, owned, occupied, or under cultivation in consequence of the paucity of cultivators.

Copious and never failing periodical rains, so that there is never any resort to artificial irrigation.

Excellent water communication between the chief producing districts and the largest markets, which are also sea ports.

A foreign demand beyond the utmost capacity of the cultivators to supply, from mere want of hands, for the principal article of agricultural produce, rice.

The price of rice regulated by the foregoing foreign demand.

The land assessment, therefore, resolves itself into a pure tax on labour.

Former system of assessment.

46. Previous to the year 1842-43 revenue was derived from the land by an assessment on the yokes or ploughs employed in cultivating it, the assessment varying in inverse proportion to the quantity of seed required for the area ordinarily ploughed by one plough. This plan was superseded in the year 1842-43 by a tax taken on the land itself at so much an acre. The rate at first fixed, *Rs.* 4. 3. 1. per acre, was found too high, and it was lowered in succeeding years, until in 1845-46 the average rate was only two rupees an acre, which yielded a revenue more than 18,000 rupees below that of 1841-42, the last year of the plough assessments.

System of Qweng Settlements introduced by Colonel Durand, and developed by Mr. J. R. Colvin.

47. In December 1845 Captain, now Colonel Durand, in a letter to Dr. Richardson, one of his principal assistants, introduced the system of graduated assessments which, developed and refined upon by Mr. J. R. Colvin, in the beginning of 1848, remains still in force, has been extended to Arakan and Pegu, and is known as the system of Qweng Settlements. It assumes that the land tax upon every specific tract of cultivated rice land, of 200 or 300 acres, shall be closely adjusted to the value of the gross produce of the tract; and those whom I may call the more advanced adherents of the method prefer to discriminate between two or three bushels of paddy difference in the yield of an acre.

Highest rate of assessment.

48. The highest rate authorised by the Government on any qweng is *Rs.* 2. 8. an acre, and "it is to be assumed that the ordinary amount of the Government share of the paddy crop is one-fifth or 20 per cent. of the gross produce;" but as the average value of the gross produce of an acre of paddy is about 25 rupees, and there is very little cultivation indeed which does not yield produce to the value of from *Rs.* 12. 8. to 15 rupees the acre, it is obvious that the principle of the qweng settlement can only have effect in the case of the most inferior land. At the same time it follows that the amplest security is afforded against more than one-fifth of the gross produce being taken, notwithstanding the most extravagant over estimate, by the limit fixed of *Rs.* 2. 8. an acre as the maximum assessment, while, if the mistake lies the other way, the ryot gets off with the payment of a merely nominal percentage.

Result not precisely what was expected.

49. This is not precisely the result looked for by Captain Durand, but the opening of the European market for rice to these settlements, since his day, has had an effect in raising the value of produce analogous to that which followed in Europe the discovery of the Americas.

Value of 100 Baskets of Paddy.

Years.	Average Price per 100 Baskets.
	Rs.
1855-56 - - -	55 to 75
1856-57 - - -	45 to 55
1857-58 - - -	40 to 50
1858-59 - - -	50 to 80
1859-60 - - -	50 to 70
1860-61 - - -	55 to 65
Average value for the last six years -	57½

50. The standard of value taken by Captain Phayre, in 1847, was at the rate of 25 rupees per 100 baskets of paddy, but 50 rupees is now a low rate for a hundred baskets, so that where *Rs.* 2. 8. was a tax equal in value to one-fifth of the gross produce in 1847, it would now be equivalent to 10 annas only. I give in the margin a statement obtained from the collector of customs, showing the value of paddy for the last six years.

Mode of collecting land tax.

51. The land tax is collected in the following way:—Each district in the provinces is formed into divisions under superior native officials, called goung gyoups, and circles under officers subordinate to them, who are called thoogyees, in which are included villages, either with or without deputy thoogyees, termed kyay dangrees.

Circles how divided.

52. Each circle again, as above explained, is divided into portions of country called qwengs, upon which a separate assessment is fixed.

Mode of procedure against defaulters.

53. Every year the thoogyee carefully measures all the new cultivation in his circle (and any old, about which there is any doubt), and delivers to the goung gyoup, not later than the 15th February, a land register for each qweng, which shows the names of the owners or mortgagees, along with those of the actual cultivators and tax payers for the year of the lands included in it. The goung gyoup sends a copy of this document on to the district officer, who, after revising it carefully, prepares with its aid a bill for each person named in it, containing a distinct specification of each item of demand, and when all the bills are completed they are forwarded to the thoogyee for collection.

Capitation tax.

54. The capitation tax is levied at the same time on all males between the ages of 18 and 60, at rates varying from five rupees to one rupee per annum, the maximum rate being for non-cultivators, and then at decreasing rates, according to the amount of land cultivated. Defaulters are proceeded against, first, by distraint and sale of personal property; second, by sale of land; third, by imprisonment.

Grants of waste lands.

55. Small portions of waste or jungle land are granted tax free for a period proportioned to the time and expense required for bringing them into cultivation, and when they are given for the purpose of planting fruit trees, they remain tax free until the time arrives when the trees should bear fruit.

56. From the foregoing brief outline it will be understood that the land settlement of these provinces is ryotwaree in its simplest form.

Total revenue.

57. The gross revenue of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, for the year under review, aggregates *Rs.* 15,34,772. 4. 11., and exceeds that of the preceding year by a sum of *Rs.* 59,042. 15. 10.

Revenue of Tenasserim and Martaban shown separately for the past three years.

58. The following Statement exhibits the revenue of each Province for the past three years.

Provinces.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.		
				1858-59.	1859-60.	Total.
	R. a. p.	*R.* a. p.	*R.* a. p.	*R.* a. p.	*R.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
Tenasserim - - -	10,08,922 8 4	11,41,523 14 4	11,70,003 6 10	1,32,601 6 –	28,479 8 6	1,61,080 14 6
Martaban - - -	2,05,304 5 2	3,34,205 6 9	3,64,768 14 1	38,901 1 7	30,562 7 4	69,463 8 11
Total - - - *Rs.*	13,04,226 13 6	14,75,729 5 1	15,34,772 4 11	1,71,502 7 7	59,041 15 10	2,30,544 7 5

Collections.

59. Of the total demand of *Rs.* 15,34,772. 4. 11. for the year of review *Rs.* 14,92,838. 0. 8. were collected up to the 30th April 1860. The sums recommended for remission were, in Tenasserim, *Rs.* 670. 13. 9., and in Martaban *Rs.* 5,135. 1.; and the balances left uncollected at the close of the year were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Tenasserim - - - - - - - -	511 11 7
Martaban - - - - - - - -	35,616 8 7
Aggregating - - -	*Rs.* 36,128 5 6

By the 15th of August the whole of the balance in the Tenasserim Province, and *Rs.* 21,275 in the Martaban Province, had been paid into the treasury.

60. The

60. The details or separate items of revenue will now be passed in review.

61. There has been an aggregate increase of land revenue during the year of review, amounting to *Rs.*31,384. 14. 2. in the proportion to each province given below :— Land tax.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Tenasserim - - - - - - - -	11,840	9	5
Martaban - - - - - - - -	19,544	4	9
Total - - -	*Rs.* 31,384	14	2

This increase is the result of extension of cultivation. Cause of increase.

62. The following is a comparative statement of population and area of land under cultivation in the past two years, and shows an increase of 7,218 souls, and of 1,523 acres under tillage in the year of review :— Population and area of cultivation.

PROVINCES.	Years.	Population.	Area under Cultivation.
Tenasserim - - - -	1858-59 -	2,26,564	1,95,261
	1859-60 -	2,30,496	2,02,409
Martaban - - - - -	1858-59 -	1,05,482	74,076
	1859-60 -	1,08,768	82,051
Total - - -	1858-59 -	3,32,046	2,69,337
	1859-60 -	3,39,264	2,84,460
Increase in - - -	1859-60 -	7,218	15,123

63. The proportion of cultivated area of land to population is very nearly the same in the two years, or about $\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{3}$ths of an acre per head ; and the proportion of the total revenue to population also is very nearly alike, viz., about 4½ rupees per head per annum, or very much more than twice the rate in the Punjab, and more than three times as much as is paid in Oude. Proportion of cultivated area to population, and of total revenue to population.

PART II.—CAPITATION TAX.

64. In this branch of the revenue the total collections during the year of review aggregate 1,62,333 rupees, or less by 3,213 rupees than in the former year. Decrease in capitation tax.

65. This decrease seems to be entirely referable to the operation of the orders of Government, conveyed in letter No. 5,091, dated 19th August 1859, in the Martaban Province, where claims by cultivators of four acres and upwards to be admitted to the reduced rate of two rupees capitation tax, have been recognised to the amount of 3,434 rupees. Cause of decrease.

PART III.—FISHERIES.

66. The collections under this head amounted to *Rs.* 59,460. 2., and exceed those of the previous year by *Rs.*12,057. 2. This increase is owing to higher bids having been made for the fisheries in all the sub-divisions of the Martaban Province, where they exist ; and it is the more gratifying that excessive competition on the part of out-siders was discouraged, and the settlement made in almost every instance with the villagers in the vicinity of which the fishery, the subject of the settlement, was situated. Increase of revenue from fisheries and its cause.

PART IV.—TIMBER.

67. In this branch of the revenue the collections during the year of review amounts to *Rs.*164,301. 1. 5. against *Rs.* 175,814. 1. 9. in the previous one. Decrease in collections.

68. The decrease is owing to a diminution in the supply of timber from British forests, that is, the forests of the Thoungyeen ; these forests are not annually worked, or timber is not annually removed from them, and 1858-59 being a year in which timber was removed, there was none beyond the balance of that year to come out in 1859-60. There was also a smaller amount of old balances left to collect. Cause of decrease.

CHAP. XVI. Tenasserim and Martaban.

69. The following is an abstract comparative statement of timber imported into Moulmein in 1858-59 and 1859-60 :—

Timber imported in 1858-59 and 1859-60.

YEARS.	British Timber.	Foreign Timber.	TOTAL.	Amount.
				Rs. *a.* *p.*
1858-59 - - - - -	8,660	51,917	60,577	1,66,724 15 3
1859-60 - - - - -	1,953	54,219	56,172	1,55,441 4 10
Increase - - -	- - -	2,302	—	—
Decrease - - -	6,607	- - -	4,405	11,283 10 5

Ship and boat crooks.

70. The above is exclusive of ship and boat crooks, of which there were imported in 1858-59, 3,111, and in 1859-60, 2,408.

PART V.—EXCISE.

Increase of revenue.

71. The items composing this branch of the revenue have been noticed in the last year's report. The total collections aggregate *Rs.* 3,09,275. 4. 8., and exceed that of the previous year by a sum of *Rs.* 66,163. 6. 10. The amount derived from each source is given below :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Opium and its preparations - - - -	1,33,787	—	—
Spirituous liquors - - - - - -	1,55,068	8	8
Salt - - - - - - - - -	20,419	12	—
Total - - -	*Rs.* 3,09,275	4	8

PART VI.—CUSTOMS.

No sea-port dues in Martaban province.

72. There are no sea-ports in the Martaban Province; the collections under this head are therefore confined to the Tenasserim Provinces.

Increase of collection.

73. The collections during the year amount to *Rs.* 1,27,203. 14. against *Rs.* 79,777. 8. 3. in the former year; there has thus been an increase of *Rs.* 47,426. 5. 9., notwithstanding the general stagnation of European trade and the diminution in the number of vessels that arrived at the port of Moulmein in the year of review. This increase is ascribable entirely to the enhanced rate of duty levied under Act VII. of 1859.

Value of exports and imports.

74. The following memo. shows the aggregate value of imports and exports, and the duty collected in the years 1858-59 and 1859-60, in the port of Moulmein :—

YEARS.	Aggregate Value of Imports and Exports.	Amount of Duty Collected.
	Rs.	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
1858-59 - - - - -	1,12,79,569	73,184 4 7
1859-60 - - - - -	1,08,97,026	1,15,392 10 2
Increase - - -	- - -	42,208 5 7
Decrease - - -	3,82,543	—

75. The imports consist principally of thread, cotton, and silk piece goods, woollens, malt, wines and spirits, together with sundries and private treasure; and the exports comprise timber, grain, cutch, sticlac, hides, horns, and sundries.

Number of vessels that visited the port.

76. The number of vessels that visited and left the port of Moulmein, and their tonnage, as compared with the previous year, is as follows :—

YEARS.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Tonnage.
1858-59 - - -	406	428	3,29,111
1859-60 - - -	311	331	2,21,105
Decrease - - -	95	97	1,08,006

77. This is a sad falling off, both in the number and tonnage of vessels, and is attributable to overtrading in previous years, to the reaction against the low freights which had been ruling at Moulmein, when shipowners could not obtain terms which would pay their working expenses, and, lastly, to the events in China operating a general rise in freights at a time when the state of the rice and timber market did not justify engagements for Moulmein at high freights.

Falling off in the number and tonnage of vessels.

78. The timber exports from Moulmein is shown below :—

Export of timber.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.
1858-59 - - -	77,620	37,44,847
1859-60 - - -	60,218	31,89,518
Decrease - - -	17,402	5,55,329

In the margin is given the exports for the four years preceding 1858-59. It will be observed that in 1857-58 the trade received a sudden impulse, under which it sprung at a bound from 47,126 to 69,371 tons, being an increase of more than 22,000 tons, or nearly 50 per cent.

	Tons.
1854-55 -	36,661
1855-56 -	32,179
1856-57 -	47,120
1857-58 -	69,371

79. The following is a comparative abstract statement of grain exported from the ports of Moulmein and Tavoy during the years 1858-59 and 1859-60 :—

Exportation of grain.

Ports.	Years.	Quantity of Grain Exported in Tons.	Value.
			Rs.
Moulmein - - -	1858-59 - -	16,162	5,74,398
	1859-60 - -	17,770	6,55,515
Tavoy - - - -	1858-59 - -	3,187	1,00,478
	1859-60 - -	2,696	97,803
Total - - -	1858-59 - -	19,349	6,74,876
	1859-60 - -	20,466	7,53,318
Increase - - -	1859-60 - -	1,117	78,442

80. What was done in grain was in the first half of the year. Moulmein could have sent away 20,000 tons easily, but hardly a ton was shipped during the last four months.

Part VII.—Marine.

81. The marine receipts have fallen off to the extent of *Rs.* 8,336. 5. 6. in the year under review, owing, of course, to a smaller number of vessels having visited the ports than in 1858-59.

Receipts fallen off.

82. The total amount of revenue in the three ports of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, aggregate *Rs.* 27,905. 4. 4.

Total amount of revenue in the three ports.

Part VIII.—Judicial.

83. The total receipts under this head amount to *Rs.* 1,17,340. 13. 6., or less by *Rs.* 40,297. 8. 6. than in the previous year; but the difference is nominal, or only one of account.

Total receipts.

Part IX.—Post Office.

84. This department will be treated of under its proper section, viz., Section V. It is sufficient to note here that there has been a falling off in its revenue to the amount of *Rs.* 1,237. 0. 10.

Treated under Section V.

Part X.—Miscellaneous.

85. In miscellaneous receipts, which aggregate *Rs.* 73,591. 7. 11., there is an apparent falling off of *Rs.* 33,391. 13. 9. But from this sum of *Rs.* 33,391. 13. 9. must be deducted a sum

Falling off of miscellaneous receipts.

CHAP. XVI. Tenasserim and Martaban.

a sum of *Rs.* 10,223. 6. 4., arising from profits of sale of opium and licenses for vend of European liquors in the Martaban Province, which last year was included under the head "Miscellaneous Receipts." The balance represents the difference between the gross receipts (the net receipts tell a different tale, as will be shown in the proper place) in the forest department in 1858-59, and the year of review.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Government school.

86. There is only one Government school in these provinces; it is at Moulmein, and the average number of pupils attending it during the past year was 47. All the pupils pay school fees; the amount of fees realised for the year being 494 rupees, and 106 rupees by sale of books.

Course of study.

87. The general course of study is of quite an elementary character. The two first classes only read early English reading books, and are taught geography, arithmetic, and English writing, and the 3d and 4th classes are still in their primers.

Grants-in-aid.

88. No educational institutions are at present in the receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government.

Indigenous schools.

89. In regard to indigenous schools, every Phoongee, Kyoung, or monastery of Boodhist priests, is a school, and throughout these provinces they are more than needfully numerous.

Desire of Burmese to acquire English.

90. A great desire prevails among the Burmese to learn English. In the towns it is universal, and every enterprising and intelligent Burman, wherever he may happen to be, covets the acquisition of English, not out of mere vanity to appear more learned than his countrymen, not to have an excuse for free-thinking and free-living, or to curry favour with his conquerors by his ability to speak their language, not from the small ambition of becoming a copyist in a public office, but because he regards it as the key to all knowledge.

Number of English schools.

91. English schools accordingly flourish in Moulmein. The following are the more important:—St. Patrick's Male School, under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic bishop and resident chaplains; the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Apparition, who have the management of two female boarding and day schools; an anglo-vernacular boys' and girls' schools, also by the Roman Catholic Mission. Under the American Baptist Mission there are two anglo-vernacular schools, but for the most part the teaching is in English at them. This mission has also a female school, containing 25 pupils, who are taught reading and writing in Burmese. Then there is a Karen normal school and a Karen theological school. A very excellent English school is also maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and a small boarding school is supported principally by the congregation of the Church of England in Moulmein. I may close the list by mentioning that there are two or three schools kept by natives, at which English is taught—all these schools belong to Moulmein. At the town of Amherst the American mission have a vernacular school, under the charge of a Burman pastor. At Tavoy there is the Karen anglo-vernacular school.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Operations in D.P.W.

92. The operations for the year in the Department of Public Works have not been of any great importance.

MILITARY WORKS and BUILDINGS.

Execution of minor works.

93. Under this head I have only to record the execution of minor works, not requiring specific or detailed notice.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Progress of new court-houses in Moulmein.

94. At Moulmein the new court-house has been put in hand, and at this writing the workmen are laying the rafters of the verandahs. When finished it will be by far the handsomest building in British Burmah, under the able superintendence of Captain Forlong. The labour of the convicts has been found quite adequate to the performance of all the details of construction, and the appearance of the building is even handsomer than it promised in the design, and altogether it does the greatest credit to the architect, Major Sankey. The new main wharf has been completed. At Shoaygyeen the electric telegraph offices and godowns have been completed.

ESTABLISHMENT.

95. The chief engineer reports favourably on Captain Forlong, executive engineer for the Tenasserim Provinces, and Lieutenant Williams for the Martaban Provinces. I desire also to record my sense of the services of Captain Newmarch, the chief engineer.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

96. The receipts from postage aggregate *Rs.* 10,310. 14. 11. There has been a falling off under this head of *Rs.* 1,237. 0. 10., chiefly in province Amherst. Of course this is owing to the fewer number of packets that have passed through the post-office from or for the province, but why they should have been fewer cannot be stated. There was less trade to write about, and the diminished number of vessels, officers and crews, constituting a class with which the post office is largely concerned, would naturally tend to reduce the correspondence. Decrease in collections, and cause.

97. The postage collected on bearing covers and parcels in the Moulmein post office is as follows:— Receipts on bearing covers.

YEARS.	Letter Postage.	Parcel Postage.	TOTAL.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
1858-59 - - -	2,013 5 6	519 2 –	2,532 7 6
1859-60 - - -	1,498 4 6	272 15 –	1,771 3 6
Decrease - -	515 1 –	246 3 –	761 4 –

98. The number of covers received and dispatched from the Moulmein post office for two years is shown below:—

Covers Received.		Covers Dispatched.		TOTAL.
1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	
85,669	97,276	90,358	90,505	3,63,808

SECTION VI.—MARINE.

99. In this department nothing has occurred which calls for particular observation.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL.

100. The gross amount of revenue for the past year aggregated *Rs.* 15,34,772. 4. 11., which is an increase over that of the previous year of *Rs.* 59,042. 15. 10. The disbursements during the year were *Rs.* 8,97,666. 2. 9., or *Rs.* 59,191. 8. 9. less than the expenditure in 1858-59, and which, deducted from the receipts, leave a surplus of *Rs.* 6,37,106. 2. 2., the disbursements including all charges, public works and military excepted. Total revenue increase shown.

SECTION VIII.—POLITICAL.

101. There is absolutely nothing to record under this head for the past year.

SECTION IX.—MILITARY.

102. The military force employed in these provinces has remained as constituted in 1858-59. Appendices (E.) and (F.) show the numerical strength of every branch, European or native, of the regular force in garrison, together with their stations. Military force same as in 1858-59.

SECTION X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Population.

103. The population of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces for the past year numbers 339,264 souls, giving an increase over that of the previous year of 7,218 souls, or 2,127 per cent.

Proportion of population to area.

104. The proportion of population to area is the same as it was in the preceding year, or, omitting fractions, about eight souls to the square mile. Appendix (G.) gives full particulars of the number of the different races comprising the population of each district, together with the amount of live stock.

IMMIGRATION.

Number of immigrants and emigrants.

105. During the past year, in the town of Moulmein, the following number of persons immigrated and emigrated:—

Denomination.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
Christians - - -	475	238
Natives - - -	10,822	6,491
TOTAL - -	11,297	6,729

Which leaves a surplus in immigration over emigration of 4,568 souls.

AGRICULTURE.

Nature of agriculture.

106. Agriculture in these provinces implies simply the culture of rice, and the tendency appears to be towards a closer restriction of the term to this sense, for I believe there is less cotton and tobacco grown than there was formerly. The fact can be justified probably on sound economical principles; rice cultivation gives the best returns, and, with so scanty a population, the agricultural portion of it should be employed on what gives the best returns.

	Acres.
*Province Amherst	122,910
Tavoy -	48,805
Mergui -	30,694
Martaban -	82,051

107. In all the districts the area of land under cultivation, of every description, is 269,338 acres,* of which 195,533 is under paddy cultivation. A Burman will readily consume his full seer of rice a day, his wife less, his children in proportion according to their age; but allowing only half a seer per diem per head of the population, and taking that in round numbers at 340,000 souls, we shall have a local annual consumption of 57,083 tons of cleaned rice (27 maunds to the ton); to this must be added 20,000 tons, the quantity annually available for exportation, making in all 77,083 tons of cleaned rice, equivalent to 154,166 tons of paddy, on 195,533 acres, giving an average yield of 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs., or say, 31 bushels an acre; the value of the 154,166 tons of paddy, at 50 rupees a hundred baskets, amounts to 30,83,320 rupees, and the amount of paddy land-tax being 3,57,863 rupees, it follows that the proportion of tax on gross produce is scarcely more than one-ninth.

FORESTS.

Collections less than last year.

108. The receipts in this branch of the administration during the past year were 44,090 rupees, the disbursements 21,805 rupees, leaving a balance to profit of *Rs.* 22,284. 10. It is true that 21,140 rupees of this sum belong to balances of former years, but in the same way the returns for this will be shown next year, the nature of the forest transactions hitherto not allowing of the returns on expenditure coming in in the same year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Experimental attempt made to work forests on the permit system.

109. An experimental attempt has been made to work the Martaban, Upper Salween, and Thoungyeen forests, by the issue of annual permits; it has been tried, however, only on a small scale on timber already killed and felled, and, for the most part, of inferior quality; but though the result cannot be positively known before the end of this year, it promises, I think, exceedingly well. Notwithstanding the arduous nature of his duties in Pegu, Dr. Brandis has found time to visit all the Tenasserim and Martaban forests, and has made himself thoroughly acquainted with their resources and capabilities; he has also embodied the information acquired in his various explorations in a series of valuable records, among which I would particularly cite his report on the Attaran forests. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep sense of the obligations these provinces are under to Dr. Brandis for his services in the ascertainment of one of their most valuable products. His deputy, Mr. Local Superintendent Barker, is most favourably reported on by Dr. Brandis.

SURVEY.

Operations in.

110. This department is represented in a very humble way in these provinces by a small establishment, costing altogether only 550 rupees a month, and which is attached to the Commissioner's Office. During the past year it was engaged in surveying the tract of country included between the waters of the Going and Salween, in prosecution of a general survey of province Amherst. It is also frequently employed in occasional or special surveys of independent tracts for revenue or police purposes.

HOSPITALS and DISPENSARIES.

Moulmein General Hospital.

Continued usefulness.

111. This admirable institution has fully sustained its reputation during the past year, under the able and zealous management of Drs. Falconer and Marr, and, for a short time, of Drs. Macdonald, Donnelly, and Whitelock.

Admission of Europeans fewer.

112. Owing to the paucity of shipping in the river during the period under review, the admissions of Europeans have been much fewer than in former years; the number was only 377, of whom 12 died.

Largely used by natives.

113. The natives largely avail themselves of the benefits of the hospital; the out-door cases (that is, the cases of those who prefer residing in their own homes, and attending daily for treatment) exceed by 2,000 the number recorded in 1858-59.

114. The income of the establishment arising from the monthly allowance by Government of 100 rupees, and the payments of patients, has been found sufficient to meet all demands.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination.

115. Has not been prosecuted to any extent during the year owing to the want of supplies of lymph.

CONCLUSION.

116. The Commissioner desires to acknowledge the cordial support which he has received in the administration of Pegu from the following officers:

Deputy Commissioners.

Major S. R. Tickell.
Captain J. C. Haughton.
Captain J. P. Briggs.
Captain E. M. Ryan.
Captain J. F. I. Stevenson.

Assistant Commissioners.

Lieutenant R. C. Burn.
Lieutenant M. Carthew.
Lieutenant E. B. Sladen.
Lieutenant W. P. Harrison.
Lieutenant H. S. Hill.
Lieutenant H. C. Menzies.
Lieutenant C. W. Hill.
Lieutenant W. W. Pemberton.
Lieutenant C. E. Watson.
Captain Stoll.

Third Assistants.

Mr. E. Abreu.
Moung Shoay Kyee.
Moung Soke.
Moung Shoay Doh.

Superintendents of Forests.

Dr. D. Brandis.
Mr. J. Barker.

Master Attendant.

Mr. T. C. Harton.

Collector of Customs.

Mr. W. Twemlow.

Medical Officers.

Asst.-Surgeon D. M. Falconer, } Moulmein.
Asst.-Surgeon G. Marr, }
Asst.-Surgeon G. W. Walter, } Tavoy.
Asst.-Surgeon B. Hook, }
Asst.-Surgeon R. Dempster, } Mergui.
Asst.-Surgeon J. M. Donnelly, }

I have, &c.
Henry Hopkinson,
Commissioner, T. and M. Provinces.

Commissioner's Office, Moulmein,
26 September 1860.

APPENDICES of the ADMINISTRATION REPORT to the TENASSERIM and MARTABAN PROVINCES, for 1859-60.

Appendix (A).

STATEMENT of the Regular Suits and Appeals and Miscellaneous Cases instituted and disposed of, and pending before all the District Authorities, British and Native, in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, during the Year 1859.

	Number pending at the Close of 1858.				Number instituted during the Year 1859.						Number disposed of during the Year 1859.					Number remaining at the Close of the Year 1859.			
	Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Received by Transfer.	Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Grand Total.	Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Transferred to other Courts.	Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.
Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces - -	-	41	-	41	-	199	-	681	880	921	-	227	-	681	908	-	13	-	13
Amherst - - -	164	4	65	233	5,865	219	1	5,033	11,148	11,381	5,689	228	1	5,037	10,955	340	25	61	426
Moulmein - - -	137	-	12	149	805	-	25	870	1,700	1,849	842	-	21	886	1,749	98	-	2	100
Tavoy - - -	21	90	1	112	1,422	169	2	1,999	3,592	3,704	1,410	223	2	2,000	3,635	33	36	-	69
Mergui - - -	12	11	-	23	741	51	-	43	835	858	738	62	-	43	843	15	-	-	15
Martaban - - -	14	1	14	29	2,173	169	-	454	2,796	2,825	2,152	155	-	443	2,750	35	15	25	75
Total - - -	348	147	92	587	11,006	837	28	9,080	20,951	21,538	10,831	895	24	9,090	20,840	521	89	88	698

Moulmein,
26 September 1860.

Henry Hopkinson, Commissioner,
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Appendix (B).

STATEMENT of Cases committed to the Sessions Court, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, and disposed of during the Year 1859.

NATURE OF CRIME.	Number of Cases and Persons pending at the close of 1858.		Number of Cases and Persons Committed during the Year 1859.		Total of Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	NATURE OF SENTENCE.	Pending at the close of 1859.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.
AMHERST DISTRICT:										
Dacoity, with wounding -	–	–	1	2	2	2	–	Imprisonment for life	–	–
Theft - - - - -	–	–	1	4	4	1	3	Imprisonment, with labour in irons for three years.	–	–
Embezzlement - - -	–	–	1	1	1	1	–		–	–
Total - - -	–	–	3	7	7	4	3		–	–
MOULMEIN DISTRICT:										
Murder - - - - -	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	Imprisonment for life	–	–
Theft - - - - -	–	–	4	4	4	4	–	Imprisonment, with labour in irons for three years each.	–	–
Receiving stolen property -	–	–	*	2	2	2	–	Imprisonment, with labour in irons for one year each.	–	–
Forgery, or uttering forged documents.	–	–	2	2	2	1	1	Imprisonment, with labour in irons for five years each.	–	–
Perjury, and subornation of perjury.	–	–	2	2	2	–	2		–	–
Accessory to theft - -	–	–	–	1*	1	–	1	* Belongs to the above four cases of theft.	–	–
Total - - -	–	–	9	12	12	8	4		–	–
TAVOY DISTRICT:										
Wounding, with intent to murder.	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	Imprisonment, with labour in irons for one year.	–	–
Counterfeiting coin - -	–	–	1	1	1	–	1		–	–
Total - - -	–	–	2	2	2	1	1		–	–
MERGUI DISTRICT:										
Homicide, culpable - -	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	Seven years' imprisonment, with hard labour in irons.	–	–
Dacoity, unattended with violence.	–	–	1	1	1 †	–	–	† Died - - -	–	–
River dacoity, with murder	–	–	1	17	17	13	4	For life - - -	–	–
Highway robbery, unattended with aggravating circumstances.	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	Nine years' imprisonment.	–	–
Theft - - - - -	–	–	1	1	1	1	–		–	–
Receiving stolen property -	–	–	1	1	1	–	1		–	–
Rape - - - - -	–	–	1	1	1	1	–		–	–
Total - - -	–	–	8	24	24	18	5		–	–
MARTABAN DISTRICT:										
Murder - - - - -	–	–	3	6	6	2	–	One for life, and one sentenced capitally, and referred to Nizamut Adawlut.	1	4
Total - - -	–	–	3	6	6	2	–		–	–
Grand Total - - -	–	–	25	51	51	33	13		–	–

Moulmein, 26 September 1860.

Henry Hopkinson, Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Appendix (C.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of all Crimes ascertained by the Police Officers or otherwise to have been committed in the *Tenasserim* and *Martaban* Provinces during the Years 1858 and 1859.

DISTRICTS.	YEARS.	MURDER.			Wounding with intent to Murder.	Homicide, culpable.	DACOITY.				RIVER DACOITY.			HIGHWAY ROBBERY.			BURGLARY.			THEFT.				
		By Thugs.	On the River.	Other Cases.			With Murder.	With Torture.	With Wounding or Personal Injury.	Unattended with Aggravating Circumstances.	With Murder.	With Wounding or Personal Injury.	Unattended with Aggravating Circumstances.	With Murder.	With Wounding or Personal Injury.	Unattended with Aggravating Circumstances.	With Murder.	With Wounding or Personal Injury.	Unattended with Aggravating Circumstances.	With Murder.	With Murder of Children for their Ornaments.	With wounding or Personal Injury.	By administering poisonous or stupefying Drugs.	Other Cases.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
Moulmein Town	1858	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	15	–	–	–	–	352
	1859	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	341
	Increase	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Decrease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	15	–	–	–	–	11
Amherst	1858	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	61
	1859	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	2	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	62
	Increase	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Decrease	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Tavoy	1858	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58
	1859	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79
	Increase	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
	Decrease	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mergui	1858	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68
	1859	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	64
	Increase	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Decrease	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Martaban	1858	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78
	1859	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	99
	Increase	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	21
	Decrease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1858	–	–	7	2	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	21	1	–	–	–	617
	1859	–	–	4	2	3	1	–	2	3	1	1	–	3	3	3	–	1	7	–	–	–	1	645
	Increase	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	1	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	28
	Decrease	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	1	–	–	–	–

Appendix (C.)—Comparative Statement of all Crimes ascertained by the Police Officers or otherwise to have been committed in the *Tenasserim* and *Martaban* Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	YEARS.	CATTLE STEALING.			CHILD STEALING.				AFFRAY.																	
		With Murder.	With Wounding or Personal Injury.	Unattended with Circumstances aggravating.	For the purpose of selling into Slavery.	For other Illegal Purposes.	Receiving Stolen or Plundered Property, &c.	Importation of Slaves, and Sale and Purchase of imported Slaves.	With Homicide.	With violent Breach of the Peace.	Assault, with Wounding or Personal Injury.	Arson.	Incendiarism.	Forgery or uttering Forged Documents or Papers.	Counterfeiting Coin or uttering Base Coin.	Perjury or Subornation of Perjury.	Rape.	Adultery.	Suttee, aiding and abetting.	Crimes and Offences not specified above.	Attempts to commit any of the above.	Computed Number of Persons concerned.	Number of Persons apprehended and brought to Trial.	Amount of Property Stolen.	Amount of Property Recovered.
		24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.		
Moulmein Town -	1858 - -	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	9	6	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1,898	19	-	3,437	18,817 9 -	4,853 2 11
	1859 - -	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	2	2	4	1	-	1,887	20	3,944	3,508	32,095 12 -	8,292 10 9
	Increase - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	71	13,278 3 -	3,439 7 10
	Decrease - -	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	—	—
Amherst - - -	1858 - -	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	353	-	-	682	18,449 5 -	6,213 - -
	1859 - -	-	-	18	-	-	4	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	404	1	1,049	983	13,279 15 -	3,251 5 -
	Increase - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	1	-	301	—	—
	Decrease - -	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,169 6 -	2,961 11 -
Tavoy - - -	1858 - -	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	298	3	-	626	2,494 8 4	454 5 9
	1859 - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	357	4	729	672	4,019 2 10	406 4 6
	Increase - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	1	-	46	1,524 10 6	—
	Decrease - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	48 1 3
Mergui - - -	1858 - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	256	2	-	494	1,803 9 -	296 2 -
	1859 - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	301	2	704	694	2,730 9 10	834 15 9
	Increase - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	200	927 - 10	538 13 9
	Decrease - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—
Martaban - -	1858 - -	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	300	-	-	664	5,503 15 -	2,585 12 -
	1859 - -	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	-	326	1	761	727	6,254 - -	3,126 - -
	Increase - -	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	-	26	1	-	63	750 1 -	540 4 -
	Decrease - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—
Total - -	1858 - -	1	-	32	-	-	22	-	-	11	18	-	-	-	3	3	8	1	-	3,105	24	-	5,903	47,068 14 4	14,402 6 8
	1859 - -	-	-	35	-	1	18	-	-	2	21	-	-	7	2	7	11	2	-	3,275	28	7,187	6,584	58,379 7 8	15,911 4 -
	Increase - -	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	4	3	1	-	170	4	-	681	11,311 9 4	1,508 13 4
	Decrease - -	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—

Total Increase of all Crimes, 237; Total Decrease of all Crimes, 34. Net Increase, 203.

Moulmein,
26 September 1860.

Henry Hopkinson,
Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Appendix (D.)

FINANCE STATEMENT for the *Tenasserim* and *Martaban* Provinces. Revenue and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Commissioner of the *Tenasserim* and *Martaban* Provinces, in the Years 1857-58, 1858-59, and 1859-60.

REVENUE.

	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Land Tax	3,92,862 4 6	4,51,665 8 –	4,83,050 6 2
Capitation Tax	1,41,043 – –	1,65,546 – –	1,62,333 – –
Fisheries	46,465 – –	47,403 – –	59,460 2 –
Timber	2,10,220 8 1	*1,75,814 1 9	1,64,301 1 5
Excise	2,11,556 6 –	2,43,111 13 10	3,09,275 4 8
Customs	91,766 2 3	79,777 8 3	1,27,203 14 –
Marine	49,995 6 2	36,241 9 10	27,905 4 4
Judicial	1,12,770 15 6	1,57,638 6 –	1,17,340 13 6
Post Office	9,095 13 9	11,547 15 9	10,310 14 11
Miscellaneous	38,452 5 3	1,06,983 5 8	73,591 7 11
Total	13,04,227 13 6	14,75,729 5 1	15,34,772 4 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Department	19,535 1 6	16,836 7 3	16,885 4 3
Judicial ditto	4,50,798 2 4	4,87,621 10 8	4,96,197 7 6
Revenue ditto	1,59,729 1 11	1,77,260 10 10	1,97,492 3 7
Marine ditto †	1,86,972 4 7	1,26,187 11 8	92,456 3 9
Customs ditto	23,523 2 3	30,864 13 10	26,170 9 5
Post Office	19,403 12 –	21,759 5 9	23,389 8 1
Education	5,924 12 –	5,797 13 3	5,635 – –
Pensions	5,932 5 11	7,033 – –	6,778 2 8
Miscellaneous	74,994 12 9	83,496 2 4	32,661 11 6
Total	9,46,813 7 3	9,56,857 11 6	8,97,666 2 9

* In last year's return the Timber Revenue Collections for 1858-59 were, by a mistake, put down as *Rs.* 1,96,918. 2. 3., instead of *Rs.* 1,75,814. 1. 9., which is the correct figure.

† Includes pay of officers and crew of H. M.'s Bengal steamer "Pluto," and cost of coal for all Government steamers visiting the port.

Moulmein,
26 September 1860.

Henry Hopkinson,
Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Appendix (E.)

RETURN of European Troops serving in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

CORPS.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Assistant Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers.	Buglers and Drummers.	Gunners.	Privates.	Gun Lascars.			Quartermaster's Department.		
									Native Officers.	Havildars.	Lascars.	Bheesties.	Lascars.	Artificers.
TENASSERIM PROVINCE.														
Company of Madras European Artillery:														
Present at Moulmein	1	2	-	5	10	1	28	-	1	4	29	5	-	5
Absent in India	-	1	-	2	2	1	7	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Total	1	3	-	7	12	2	35	-	1	4	30	5	-	5
Wanting to complete	-	1	-	-	-	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Establishment	1	4	-	7	12	4	60	-	1	2	60	5	-	7
Supernumeraries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	—	—	—	—
MARTABAN PROVINCE.														
⅓ Company of Madras European Artillery	-	1	-	1	2	1	12	-	-	-	7	2	7	—
H. M.'s 69th Regiment, 2 Companies	1	2	1	6	6	3	-	125	-	-	-	8	2	—
Total	1	3	1	7	8	4	12	125	-	-	7	10	9	—
Total of effective strength, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces	2	5	1	12	18	5	40	125	1	4	36	15	9	5

Moulmein,
26 September 1860.

Henry Hophinson, Commissioner,
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Appendix (F.)

RETURN of Native Troops serving in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

CORPS.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Sergeant Majors.	Quarter Master Sergeants.	Subadar Majors.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Havildar Majors.	Havildars.	Bugle Majors.	Buglers, Drummers, &c.	Naiques.	Privates.	Recruit boys.	Quarter Masters' Department.			Medical Establishment.			
																							Bheesties.	Artificers.	Lascars.	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	Assistant Apothecaries.	2d Dressers.	Totics.
TENASSERIM PROVINCE:																													
31st Regiment M. L. I.:																													
Present at Moulmein	–	1	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	7	8	–	–	43	–	12	41	599	3	15	2	9	–	1	2	2
Present at Tavoy	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	6	–	2	6	85	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Present at Mergui	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	6	–	2	6	59	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Absent in India	1	–	5	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	2	7	85	21	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total	1	1	6	11	2	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	10	10	–	–	63	–	18	60	828	24	20	2	12	–	1	2	2
Wanting to complete	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	172	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Establishment	1	1	7	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	–	1	60	2	20	60	1,000	30	20	4	12	–	1	2	2
Supernumeraries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
32d Regiment M. N. I.:																													
Present at Moulmein	–	1	3	7	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	10	–	–	53	–	18	56	774	3	19	4	12	–	1	1	2
Absent in India	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	8	–	3	6	105	26	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1	1	7	11	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	11	–	–	61	–	21	62	879	29	20	4	12	–	1	1	2
Wanting to complete	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	121	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Establishment	1	1	7	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	–	1	60	2	20	60	1,000	30	20	4	12	–	1	1	2
Supernumeraries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MARTABAN PROVINCE:																													
1st Pegu Police Battalion	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	19	1	63	1	14	63	873	29	22	5	3	1	1	–	–
TOTAL of Effective Strength, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces	1	2	4	11	4	2	–	1	1	3	1	–	17	20	19	1	171	1	48	172	2,390	35	60	11	26	1	3	3	4

Moulmein, 26 September 1860.

Henry Hopkinson, Commissioner,
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Appendix (G.)

STATISTICS of Population, Live Stock, and Area of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, for the Year 1859-60.

DISTRICTS.	Europeans and other Christian Emigrants.	Taliens and Burmese.	Shans and Toungthoos.	Karens.	Chinese.	Malays.	Natives of India.	Jews.	Total.	LIVE STOCK.				Area or Square Miles.
										Buffaloes.	Bullocks and Cows.	Elephants.	Ponies.	
Amherst - -	1,986	80,302	9,326	26,945	2,640	269	17,467	61	1,38,996	35,286	6,789	512	1,224	
Tavoy - -	55	50,501	163	5,040	1,161	70	692	- -	57,682	21,038	1,588	31	10	28,000
Mergui - -	168	20,610	2,977	6,432	1,058	880	1,693	- -	33,818	11,602	122	4	4	
Martaban - -	24	52,837	10,381	45,047	180	- -	299	- -	1,08,768	15,311	1,684	46	79	10,000
Total - -	2,233	2,04,250	22,847	83,464	5,039	1,219	20,151	61	3,39,264	83,237	10,183	593	1,317	38,000

Moulmein,
26 September 1860.

Henry Hopkinson, Commissioner,
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

CHAPTER XVII.

COORG.

ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the COORG DISTRICT, during the Year 1859-60.

(No. 9.)

From the Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg, to *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.

Sir, Coorg Commissioner's Office.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for submission to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, copy of the Administration Report received from the Superintendent of Coorg, for the year 1859-60; together with a financial statement.

2. The Report seems to require no particular remark, excepting that the Superintendent is rather too sanguine in his expectation of nearly doubling the coffee tax so soon as next year, although there can be no doubt that the cultivation of this article of export will gradually add to the revenue, and ultimately prove a mine of wealth to the country.

I have, &c.

(signed) *M. Cubbon*, Commissioner.

Nundydroog, 22 June 1860.

REPORT.

(No. 355.)

From Captain *H. M. Eliott*, Superintendent of Coorg, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg, Bangalore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the statements as per margin, and to make the following report on the administration of the Coorg Territories for the official year 1859-60, for the information of the Commissioner.

Finance Statement.

On perusing the Finance Statement, the first point which prominently strikes one is, that the income for the year has increased by upwards of 12,000 rupees, and the expenditure has been diminished by upwards of 13,500 rupees. The chief cause for this reduction in expenditure arises from a smaller expense in public works. This year no works of any magnitude have been undertaken, and the expenditure on this head has been wholly confined to annual repairs. The increase in the income is gained chiefly under the head of Miscellaneous Revenue, from which source an increase of upwards of 8,500 rupees is derived. No other item appears to call for any especial remark here. The total collection or revenue for the year amounts to *Rs.* 2,64,196. 10. 3., while the expenditure is only *Rs.* 1,06,745. 15. 1., which gives a surplus of *Rs.* 1,57,450. 11. 2. in favour of the district.

Season.

The rains having commenced early and come down abundantly and seasonably, there was very little necessity this year for remissions for failure or loss of crops, the greater proportion of which was owing to the depredations of wild animals. The ryots being thus encouraged by the prospects of a favourable season, took every advantage of it by cultivating to the utmost of their power, and the increase in the amount of nuzzur kanikay paid would show they were not slow in taking advantage of the season to increase their profits by converting their lands on the sagoo tenure into jummah.

Under the head of land revenue there is a net increase this year, amounting to *Rs.* 4,368. 13. 7. This is mainly attributable to extra cultivation; a part of it, however, arises from shamil bunjur being charged this year, which had in former years been unauthorizedly omitted to be charged by the carelessness of the Shambogues and others. The particulars of the increase are given in the following Table:—

LAND REVENUE:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Increase from extra wet cultivation	3 150	6	7
Increase from dry land and bagayet	311	1	1
Increase from the value of dhooly and koomery paddy	433	1	–
Increase from other species of grain	31	–	–
Total from Extra Cultivation	3,925	8	8
Increase from shamil bunjur brought to book	843	7	–
Total Increase	4,768	15	8
Deduct amount reduced on account of waste land as per hookoomnamah (*Rs.* 393. 15. 1)			
Deduct salaries of potails, &c. (*Rs.* 43. 6. 4)	437	5	5
TOTAL *Rs.*	4,331	10	3
Add less amount of remission granted for failure of crops	37	3	4
Total Net Increase in Land Revenue *Rs.*	4,368	13	7

The total revenue from the land tax amounts to *Rs.* 1,50,318. 0. 8.

From abkarry and other rent of farms a revenue of 35,687 rupees is derived, as shown in the margin, which gives an excess of 3,421 rupees over last year. The increase in abkarry amounts to 3,000 rupees and in the other rent of farms to 421 rupees. This year the abkarry of the district has been taken under Government management. For the first year, in consequence of the heavy outlay in purchasing the necessary articles for distilling the spirits, and for other obvious reasons, the revenue from abkarry may not much exceed the amount paid for the monopoly by the contractors; but hereafter I am convinced it will amount to half a lakh of rupees, while the people will be furnished with a superior description of spirits. There is no revenue derived from stamps in this district, as they have not yet been introduced.

EXCISE and STAMPS:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Abkarry	34,050	–	–
Other rent of farms	1,637	–	–
Total	*Rs.* 35,687	–	–

In the margin is given the sources from which miscellaneous revenue is derived, and the amount yielded this year under each head; the total is an increase of *Rs.* 6,022. 2. 9. over last year. Among these items coffee takes the most prominent position, not only as yielding the largest revenue, but as being a valuable article of commerce, which is fast assuming an important place as an Indian export.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Mohaturpha	11,501	6	7
Nuzzur Kanikay	1,835	10	–
Cardamoms	27,147	13	4
Coffee	27,941	12	8
Sandalwood	4,632	11	5
Sundries	939	5	1
Total	*Rs.* 73,998	11	1

The revenue derived from coffee amounts this year to *Rs.* 27,941. 12. 8. against *Rs.* 16,715. 9. 6. received last year, giving an increase of *Rs.* 11,226. 3. 2. This increase, I have every confidence, will be nearly doubled next year, and thus the revenue gained from this valuable product will, in the short space of four years, have quadrupled itself, and be brought into the position of being the second most profitable source the district yields. The rage for this cultivation among all clases—Europeans and Natives—is very great. Every day it may be said lands are being taken up for coffee cultivation. The present admirable system of levying the tax is, no doubt, the only one suited to the natives, and how highly they appreciate it is evidenced by the fact, that out of the *Rs.* 27,941. 12. 8. derived from the tax, the natives have paid no less a sum than *Rs.* 25,997. 3. 2. At present, therefore, any alteration in the system would, I venture to think, be unadvisable, if not inexpedient. Coffee.

Next to coffee in importance as well as revenue comes cardamoms, which have this year yielded a revenue of *Rs.* 27,147. 13. 4., making an excess of *Rs.* 700. 8. 11. over last year. This has been derived from the sale of the cardamoms grown in the jungles, which were proved to have been held clandestinely by the ryots of the Paddynucknaad talook.

Mohaturpha this year brings in a revenue of *Rs.* 11,501. 6. 7., being an increase of *Rs.* 546. 2. 8. over last year. By the sale of sandalwood a sum of *Rs.* 4,632. 11. 5. has been received, which is the proceeds of the re-sale of 54 candies 16 maunds and 20 seers

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sandalroots	569	10	8
Arecanuts	26	12	10
Pepper	55	9	5
Tamarind	170	15	5
Resin	116	4	9
Total	Rs. 939	5	1

of sandalwood confiscated from its former purchaser, Mahadaviah, in consequence of his having failed to act up to the terms of his agreement. Mahadaviah not having paid for this, it was re-sold at a profit of *Rs.* 7. 8. per candy, and therefore entered in the accounts under this head. No regular sale of sandalwood has taken place this year, consequently there is a decrease shown under this head, amounting to *Rs.* 7,442. 13. The next largest item under the head of miscellaneous revenue is nuzzur kanikay, which amounts this year to *Rs.* 1,835. 10., showing an increase of *Rs.* 742. 6. Under the head of sundries the articles as per margin are included; the revenue from them amounts this year to *Rs.* 939. 5. 1., which is an increase of *Rs.* 249. 11. over last year.

Extraordinary revenue.

The extraordinary revenue for this year, the jummabundy of which amounts to *Rs.* 6,136. 7. 4., shows a real net increase of *Rs.* 1,579. 13. 8. The principal item under this head is fines; they have realised *Rs.* 3,343. 8. 11., which is an increase of *Rs.* 642. 14. 2. over last year. Seignorage being another item under this head, I may mention here that the duty so realised exceeds the amount of last year by *Rs.* 540. 14. 4., making a total of *Rs.* 724. 8.

Judicial.

During the official year under review, 1,283 original suits were filed in the different cutcherries of Coorg; 1,285 have been disposed of, including suits which were pending on the 30th April 1859, and there now remain 43 undisposed of. The value of property sued for in the cases which have been determined, amounted to *Rs.* 67,792. 3. 9., of which *Rs.* 51,900. 9. 1. have been decreed to be due.

Thirteen appeal suits depended on the 30th April 1859, and 307 were instituted during the present official year, of which 299 have been disposed of during that period, leaving 21 depending on the 1st May 1860.

Two murders, four highway robberies, one poisoning, &c., as shown in the Statement No. 3, have been brought to notice, the perpetrators of which have been apprehended and brought to trial. The estimated value of property stolen amounts to *Rs.* 778. 8. 1., of which the sum of *Rs.* 395. 6. 9. has been recovered, and *Rs.* 383. 1. 4. remain unrecovered.

Fifty-two courts of inquest were held during these 12 months, of which eight were upon the bodies of persons who were supposed to have committed suicide, and 44 on those whose deaths were occasioned by accident; six of the persons who were supposed to have committed suicide were suffering from cholic pains, and put an end to their lives, four by hanging themselves from trees and the roofs of their houses, and two by drowning themselves in wells; the seventh was an individual who was suffering from an ulcer on his foot, who also hung himself; and the eighth was a woman who cut her own throat in a fit of rage, in consequence of her husband having struck her.

Wild beasts.

Three elephants, two royal tigers, and 14 cheetahs have been killed this year, for the destruction of which rewards amounting to 112 rupees have been paid, being a decrease on the sum paid last year on the same account by 64 rupees.

Population.

According to the census of this year, the population amounts to 118,464, being an increase over last year of 3,311 souls. Though this may not be quite correct, still there has been an increase, owing to immigrations on account of coffee cultivation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. M. Eliott*,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, Coorg,
7 June 1860.

(True copy.)
M. Cubbon, Commissioner.

FINANCE STATEMEMT for the Coorg Territories, Revenue and Expenditure, for the Years 1858-59 and 1859-60.

REVENUE.	1858-59.			1859-60.		
Ordinary.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Tax	1,49,244	14	7	1,48,230	12	–
Excise and Stamps	34,043	11	9	37,805	10	8
Postals, &c.	—			—		
Miscellaneous	63,892	–	8	72,436	15	4
TOTAL, ORDINARY	2,47,180	11	–	2,58,473	6	–
Extraordinary	4,875	9	9	5,723	4	3
GRAND TOTAL Rs.	2,52,056	4	9	2,64,196	10	3

EXPENDITURE.	1858-59.			1859-60.		
Ordinary.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
General	2,676	–	–	2,676	–	–
Judicial	7,696	15	2	8,442	1	8
Revenue	49,047	6	1	49,477	13	1
Excise and Stamps	—			—		
Postals, &c.	2,244	–	–	2,619	13	4
Miscellaneous	6,929	11	5	6,004	3	10
Endowments to Religious Places of Worship, &c. &c.	14,130	3	10	14,130	3	10
Pensions	11,780	–	–	11,627	9	3
Medical	2,292	–	–	2,233	12	5
Educational Institutions	3,870	–	–	3,870	–	–
TOTAL, ORDINARY	1,00,666	4	6	1,01,081	9	6
Extraordinary.						
Public Works	19,598	1	1	5,664	5	7
GRAND TOTAL Rs.	1,20,264	5	7	1,06,745	15	1

Coorg Commissioner's Office, Nundydroog,
22 June 1860.

M. Cubbon, Commissioner.

CHAPTER XVIII.

P E G U.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the PROVINCE of PEGU for 1859-60.

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. IN Statement A. of the Appendix, will be found the General Statistics of the Province for the year under review.

2. The revenue returns and the miscellaneous information are brought up to the 30th of April, being the seventh complete year since Pegu became a British Province.

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

3. In the Appendix B. there is entered an abstract statement of the number of all civil suits which came before the several courts in the province during the year 1859. Civil suits during 1859.

4. In the town and district of Rangoon there has been a marked improvement under the direction of the Judicial Deputy Commissioner, Major T. P. Sparks, in the administration of all the courts. That officer remarks as follows, in his report upon the year:— Improvement in civil courts of Rangoon.

5. "The number of suits and appeals instituted during the past two years, as per following statement, shows an increase of 749 original suits and seven appeals in the year under review." This is exclusive of "execution of decrees" and "other cases." Increase in the number of civil suits.

BEFORE WHAT COURT.	1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Deputy Commissioner	19	161	—	—
Judicial Deputy Commissioner	11	20	592	188
Assistant Commissioner, Rangoon	811	- -	317	—
Assistant Commissioner, Pegu	68	- -	167	—
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dallah	80	- -	66	—
Tseetkai	2,158	- -	1,814	—
Myookes	1,855	- -	2,795	—
TOTAL	5,002	181	5,751	188

"The decrease in the Assistant Commissioner's and Tseetkai's courts is owing to my having taken over the whole of the civil jurisdiction of the former courts on the 12th May 1859, and reduced the jurisdiction of the Tseetkai's court on the 24th August 1859, to cases not exceeding 500 rupees instead of 2,000, as it was before. All cases above 500 rupees, since that date, have been instituted at once in my court, to the great relief of the Tseetkai's court, which was before clogged and over-worked.

6. "The number of suits and appeals decided on trial and finally disposed of in the years 1858 and 1859, is given in the following form, and shows an increase of 1,069 in the former, and of 54 in the latter, in the year under review:— Number of suits and appeals decided on trial and finally disposed of.

BEFORE WHAT COURT.	1858.				1859.			
	Original.		Appeal.		Original.		Appeal.	
	Decided on Trial.	Finally Disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally Disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally Disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally Disposed of.
Deputy Commissioner	—	11	—	126	—	—	—	—
Judicial Deputy Commissioner	—	10	—	50	460	639	189	230
Assistant Commissioner, Rangoon	—	758	—	—	165	371	—	—
Assistant Commissioner, Pegu	—	71	—	—	95	176	—	—
Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Dallah	—	85	—	—	28	67	—	—
Tseetkai	—	2,176	—	—	753	1,965	—	—
Myookes	—	1,850	—	—	1,295	2,812	—	—
TOTAL	—.	4,961	—	176	2,796	6,030	189	230
Increase	—	1,069	—	54	—	—	—	—
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

"The returns previous to the present year did not distinguish between cases decided on trial and those struck off by non-suit, default, compromise, &c."

Average duration of suits in Rangoon.

7. The average duration of suits in the same district, during the last two years, is shown in the following Table:—

BEFORE WHAT COURT.	APPEAL.				REGULAR.				MISCELLANEOUS.			
	1858.		1859.		1858.		1859.		1858.		1859.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
District Court, Rangoon	5	6	–	25	3	5	–	16	–	–	–	16
Assistant Commissioner's Court, Rangoon	–	–	–	–	1	12	–	21	–	–	–	8
Assistant Commissioner's Court, Pegu	–	–	–	–	Return not kept.		–	10	Return not kept.		–	7
Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court, Dallah							–	18			–	15
Tseetkai's Court, Rangoon	–	–	–	–	1	9	1	14	–	–	–	23
Myookes' Courts	–	–	–	–	Return not kept.		–	10	–	–	–	4

Confidence of the public in Rangoon civil courts.

8. The simplicity of procedure in the courts of Rangoon, the rapidity with which cases are disposed of, and the soundness of the decisions, give general satisfaction, and ensure for those courts the public confidence. Appeals from the court of the Judicial Deputy Commissioner are few.

Number of suits in all courts of the province.

9. The number of cases, original and appellate, of every description, instituted in the courts of the several districts of the province, during the past two years, was as follows:—

	1858.	1859.
Original suits	24,410	26,695
Appeals	973	960

Showing an increase of 2,285 original suits, and a decrease of 13 appeals during the year.

General nature of civil suits.

10. The following Table shows the general nature of suits instituted during the year:—

NATURE OF SUITS.	Number of Original Cases.	Number of Appeals.	TOTAL.
Debt	11,037	366	11,403
Divorce	3,899	22	3,921
Land	2,587	291	2,878
Other Regular Suits	5,772	240	6,012
Miscellaneous and Summary Cases	3,400	41	3,441
TOTAL	26,695	960	27,655

Improvement in procedure.

11. A code of procedure, grounded on Act VIII. of 1859, prepared by the Judicial Deputy Commissioner, has been approved by the Supreme Government, and will be brought into operation during 1860. This code includes, in addition to the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, stamp regulations, rules regarding pleaders, and also for the management of insolvent and intestate estates.

Code of Burmese law.

12. At the same time there has been prepared a code of Burmese law on the important subjects of marriage, seduction, adultery, divorce, adoption, inheritance, and title to land. The Burman law on those subjects has been condensed into a few short chapters, and is thus calculated to be more readily understood and uniformly administered than heretofore, both by Burmese and British judges. As regards minority, guardianship, parental authority and bastardy, the provisions of the Punjab code have generally been followed.

Cases decided in Commissioner's court.

13. The civil cases decided in the Commissioner's court during the year will be found in Appendix C.; 140 suits of every description were decided on trial, and 41 were pending at the close of the year.

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

No alteration in the criminal courts.

14. No alteration has been made during the past year in the criminal courts of the province. The criminal law of the Bengal Presidency continues to be the code by which the criminal courts are guided in their decisions. As in the civil courts, all evidence is recorded by the presidency officer with his own hand, either in English or in Burmese, whichever is his vernacular language.

15. In

15. In Statement D. of the Appendix will be found a Table exhibiting the total number of persons arrested and brought to trial on criminal charges in each district of the province, and showing how they were disposed of. Of 20,515 persons arrested on all charges, heinous and petty, 11,703 were convicted, 8,248 were acquitted, 202 either died, escaped, or were transferred to other courts and jurisdictions, and 362 were, at the close of the year, either awaiting trial or were committed to the sessions. Statistics of persons arrested on criminal charges.

16. The number of prisoners under trial at the close of the year, though still far too large a proportion, is yet an improvement on the previous year. It must in fairness to the district officers be stated, that during the year 1859 the full complement of assistants, from various reasons, could not be maintained, so that the deputy commissioners had more than their fair share of work to accomplish, especially in the Henzada district. Explanation of prisoners under trial.

17. Of 12,674 witnesses examined in all the courts, three-fourths were detained for one day only. Attention will be directed in order to reduce the period of detention, which still appears to be too long. Period of detention of witnesses.

18. The following was the result of criminal appeals to the Commissioner's court during the year:— Appeals to the Commissioner's court.

	Number of Cases.
Sentence of lower court confirmed	30
Sentence of lower court reversed	3
Cases pending	12
Total	45

The record of the cases appealed show generally that the district criminal courts were careful in making investigation into the charges brought before them.

19. The following statement exhibits the crimes on account of which commitments were made to the sessions court, and how the prisoners were disposed of:— Cases tried by Sessions Court—Result.

CRIMES.	Number of Prisoners Tried.	Number Convicted.	Number Acquitted.	Died.	Escaped.	Number awaiting Trial on 31 Dec. 1859.
Murder	33	18	15	4	-	12
Culpable homicide	3	1	2	—	—	—
Dacoity with murder	30	22	8	1	1	7
River dacoity with murder	15	14	1	—	-	1
Highway robbery with murder	4	1	3	—	-	3
Burglary with murder	2	-	2	—	—	—
Theft with murder	1	1	-	—	-	3
Affray with homicide	2	2	-	—	—	—
Wounding with intent to murder	5	5	-	—	—	—
Forgery	2	2	-	—	-	4
Coining	2	2	-	—	—	—
Rape	3	3	-	—	—	—
Unnatural crime	1	1	-	—	—	—
Rebellion	4	2	2	1	—	—
Being accessory before and after the fact to dacoity with murder	1	1	-	—	—	—
Attempts to murder	6	5	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	114	80	34	6	1	30

The number of acquittals is greater than usual, and shows that a large proportion of prisoners were committed on insufficient grounds.

20. On 80 prisoners found guilty, the following sentences were passed:— Sentences on prisoners convicted by Sessions court.

	Number of Prisoners.
Death	7
Transported for life	20
Penal servitude for 14 years	17
Penal servitude for 9 years	9
Penal servitude for 7 years	15
Penal servitude for less than 7 years	12
Total	80

The sessions cases do not call for any special remark.

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

Police force the same as last year. Karen police corps.

21. No general alteration has been made during the past year in the nature of the police force, protective or detective. It remains as was described in last year's report. But for the police corps of the Toungoo district, measures were initiated which, though not carried out until the beginning of the year 1860, may now be conveniently described.

Frontier police corps at Toungoo.

22. The Karen tribes in Toungoo are distributed over a wild mountain tract of country, about 2,000 square miles in extent. They are liable to attacks from similar tribes, still in their original savage state, situated beyond the British frontier. The object for which a Karen corps has been sanctioned is to defend the Karens, who are British subjects, against attack from without. It is desirable that this should be effected as far as possible without sending troops of the line into a mountainous country, where movements are difficult, and where supplies, except such as will suit Karens, are unobtainable.

How composed.

23. With these objects in view, and as the Karens would not willingly serve in the plains at the northern frontier line of posts, it has been found most convenient to have the six companies which constitute the police corps, composed of Karens, Burmese, and Shans, in equal proportion. A greater proportion of Karens will hereafter be enlisted, should such a measure be practicable and appear advisable.

Police company, Rangoon district.

24. One police company of Burmese has been raised in the Rangoon district to guard the stations in the interior, where the Assistant Commissioners are placed.

Diminution of heinous crimes.

25. The several descriptions of crime which have occurred in the province, during the year 1859, will now be noticed. Though the number of heinous cases is, considering the sparseness of the population, very great, yet it is encouraging to find that there is a considerable diminution as compared with the previous year. This diminution is believed to have resulted from the repressive measures adopted by the police authorities, and which were called forth and exerted more actively in consequence of the increase of crime during the previous year.

Statement in Appendix E.

26. In Appendix E. is a tabular statement of all crimes ascertained to have been committed in the several districts during the year.

27. In the following Table are shown the number of crimes of the first class of atrocity for the two last years:—

CRIMES of the First Class of Atrocity, or those attended with Murder, or with Wounding with intent to Murder.

	1858.	1859.
1. Murder	41	25
2. Gang robbery on land and river	50	13
3. Highway robbery	4	2
4. Burglary	—	—
5. Theft	4	—
6. Cattle stealing	—	—
7. Wounding with intent to murder	2	10
TOTAL	101	50

Violent crimes most common in the Prome district.

28. The greater proportion of these crimes committed during 1859 occurred in the district of Prome. That, from being a frontier district, is more liable to suffer from violent crime, committed by banditti coming from the Burmese Territory, than are the other districts of the province.

Motives which led to murders.

29. Few of these cases appear to call for any particular remark; but some of the immediate exciting causes to murder may be noticed. In the Bassein district, Major Fytche reports one murder was committed by a notorious robber; when followed into the jungle to be arrested, he shot a village officer who was pursuing him. A man severely wounded his wife on the head with a chopper, so that she never spoke afterwards, but lingered some time, during which the husband attended her with much apparent devotion; he stated she had accidentally wounded herself, but subsequently confessed, attributing his crime to jealousy. Two boatmen murdered their master on board the boat they were employed to row, in order to gain his property. A Karen killed his father, but was acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity. In Tharawaddy a man was murdered because he was an informer. A girl of 13 years was murdered, after her person had been violated; several of the reported cases appear to have been the acts of insane men.

Inroad of an armed party from the Burmese territory into Prome district.

30. Early in January a body of about 300 armed men, under a well known bandit chief, entered the Prome district from the Burmese territory, and marched southward by the mountain paths. Their plans were discovered and frustrated by the intelligence and activity of Captain G. F. D'Oyly, then in charge of the district. He anticipated that their design was to attack and plunder the wealthy town of Shwedoung, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy.

Irrawaddy. By a rapid march he reached that place with a force of regulars and police, before the marauders could collect from the hills. Finding their plans discovered, they commenced a retreat. and were energetically pursued by Captain D'Oyly, with a party of the Pegu Light Infantry and Police Corps. The robbers were too strong, and retreated too rapidly to be completely cut up; but they abandoned such plunder as they had picked up on the way, and 13 were made prisoners. Of these, seven were tried and hanged on the spot. There is good reason for believing that these energetic measures prevented a still stronger body of marauders from entering British territory a few days later.

Contemplated appointment of two officers to the Prome frontier police.

30 A. One entire native regiment having been withdrawn from the Thayetmyo Frontier Brigade, it is in contemplation to attach two officers to the frontier police, one to superintend the posts of the Prome police corps on the eastern, and the other on the western side of the Irrawaddy. It is hoped this supervision will greatly tend to check inroads by keeping the police on the alert.

31. The number of crimes of the second class of atrocity for the two last years is noted in the following Table:—

CRIMES of the Second Class of Atrocity.

	1858.	1859.
1. Culpable homicide	6	10
2. Gang robbery with wounding	37	26
3. Highway robbery with wounding	—	3
4. Burglary with wounding	1	4
5. Theft with wounding	4	1
6. Cattle stealing with wounding	1	—
7. Assault with wounding	15	44
8. Arson and incendiarism	4	11
9. Rape	37	44
10. Affray and riot with wounding, or violent breach of the peace	2	9
TOTAL	107	152

Though there is an increase on the whole number of crimes of this class, yet there is a decrease in the gang robberies; that is the crime in Pegu against which more watchfulness is required than any other; for it seems peculiarly attractive to the predatory habits of the people, among whom large numbers prefer the danger, the excitement, and the wild irregular life of banditti, to gaining a livelihood by steady industry.

Explanation regarding cases of rape.

32. With reference to the great number of cases entered as rape, it is proper to refer to the following explanations. Major A. Fytche, the Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, remarks: "In none of the cases that came before me were there any good grounds for such a charge; some proceeded from breach of promise of marriage; others from pique at the coolness of a former love, or from shame at being caught."

Mr. E. O'Riley, the magistrate of Rangoon, also observes, "I need scarcely remark, that the accusation, in most instances, follows on disappointment and quarrels between the parties."

Gang robberies in Henzada district.

33. In the Henzada district the gang robberies, though numerous, were chiefly of a petty nature. They were almost entirely perpetrated in three townships of the district, the most remote from the chief station. These townships have subsequently, by order of the Supreme Government, been placed in charge of an Assistant Commissioner stationed in the centre of them, and there has since been a marked diminution in the crime.

34. The crimes of the third class of atrocity have much decreased since last year.

CRIMES of the Third Class of Atrocity.

	1858.	1859.
1. Gang robbery on land	314	209
Ditto on river	63	32
2. Highway robbery	15	39
3. Burglary	60	112
4. Theft	2,174	1,997
5. Cattle-stealing	221	257
TOTAL	2,847	2,646

The greater portion of the gang robberies occurred in the districts of Prome and Henzada. In the former district a gang, under the leadership of a notorious ruffian, who

escaped from the Prome gaol some years ago, had established themslves on the western slope of the Arracan hills, and therefore within the limits of that province. They used to descend occasioned into the plains of Pegu and plunder the villages. They were followed up to their retreat, at an elevation of 3,000 feet above the plains, by Major D. Brown, and the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. D. Londsdale. The robbers were driven from their position, and their plentiful stores of grain destroyed; but in such a difficult mountainous country, covered with dense forest, it was not found possible to capture them.

Thefts still numerous.

35. Regarding thefts the number perpetrated is still very large. More than one third of those brought to light during the year occurred in the district of Bassein. On this subject Major Fytche observes:—

"On my return to this district in July last, I found gambling to be carried on to a very great extent, and, considering that it was the chief cause for the great increase of crime that had taken place, more especially in theft, I took strong measures to put it down, and was very successful."

Decrease of thefts in town of Rangoon.

36. In the town of Rangoon there has been a decrease of 100 thefts. The magistrate, Mr. O'Riley, attributes this partly to a superior description of houses having been built, which enables people to protect their property better than before. He, however, considers the town police force too weak.

Cattle-stealing.

37. The cases of cattle-stealing are numerous. They occur chiefly in the districts of Prome and Henzada. In the former district the cattle are immediately taken across the border, and are then generally, it is believed, sold to persons at another point of the frontier; for the high price of cattle within the province (some 200 per cent. above that which prevails in the Burmese territory) attracts them back at one point or another into British territory. Captain Spilsbury states regarding cattle-stealing in Henzada:—

"It is diminishing, owing to the greater difficulty there is found in disposing of the stolen animals (without detection). The greater number of these cattle thefts are in the upper townships, from the difficulty of supervising them." This deficiency of supervision, however, has now been remedied, as before noticed in this Report.

38. Crimes of the fourth class of atrocity do not call for any special remark. There is no material difference in the numbers of these crimes during the two last years. The forgery and perjury cases were chiefly sent up from the civil courts. Nine of the latter occurred in the district of Bassein. The Deputy Commissioner observes:—"The Burmese fully appreciate the sanctity of an oath. I would not advise the total abolition of oaths, but a simple affirmation in petty criminal cases; and in civil cases, up to a certain amount, it could be adopted with advantage."

CRIMES of the Fourth Class of Atrocity.

	1858.	1859.
1. Receiving stolen property - - -	72	63
2. Child stealing for selling into slavery, or other illegal purposes - - - -	2	2
3. Counterfeiting coin or altering base coin -	4	3
4. Forgery - - - - - -	11	5
5. Perjury - - - - - -	29	31
6. Adultery - - - - - -	42	48
7. Attempts to commit any crimes of this or the preceding classes - - - -	52	55
TOTAL - - -	212	207

39. The crimes of the fifth class consist principally of assaults, abusive language, gambling, breach of the excise laws, and such like. These do not require any particular explanation.

CRIMES of the Fifth Class.

	1858.	1859.
All crimes not specified in the preceding classes	9,437	9,599
TOTAL - - -	9,437	9,599

Statistics of crime.

40. From the statistics exhibited in Appendix D., it appears that out of 22,589 persons supposed to be concerned in crimes of every description, 20,515 were arrested and brought to trial. Of these 11,703 were convicted, 8,248 were acquitted, and the rest were otherwise disposed of, or were still under trial at the close of the year. Of property of the estimated value of 1,68,093 rupees, stolen or plundered, only to the value of 23,741 rupees, or

or 27 per cent., was recovered. It is probable, however, the amount set down as stolen is over-estimated. The number of convictions was as 1·23 in 100 of the whole population.

Summary of the state of each district as regards crime.

41. The general state of each district, as regards heinous crime during 1859, as compared with the previous year, may be thus epitomized:—

Rangoon - - - -	Great improvement.
Bassein - - - -	Slight improvement.
Prome - - - -	Considerable improvement.
Henzada - - - -	Slight improvement.
Tharawaddy - - -	Less crime in proportion than in any other district.
Toungoo - - - -	Returns doubtful.

Collections for municipal purposes

42. The municipal funds for the support of the police and conservancy in the principal towns have been collected as follows during the year:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Rangoon town and district - - - -	44,423	3	2
Bassein town and district - - - -	12,655	7	5
Henzada town and district - - - -	11,925	6	3
Prome town and district - - - -	11,199	7	—
TOTAL - - -	*Rs.* 80,203	7	10

Municipal funds how appropriated.

43. From the surplus funds, after the police establishments are defrayed, the expenses for roads, sanatory arrangements, &c. are provided. These funds are gradually becoming very useful, more especially as the people begin to appreciate the benefit of expenditure for local improvements.

SECTION V.—GAOLS.

Gaol buildings; classification and labour of convicts.

44. The Rangoon gaol contains spacious wards, constructed of plank, which admit of a due classification of convicts. The convicts are divided into ten classes, according to their sentences and degrees of guilt. The classes are separated in the gaol wards; but at present are, for the most part, all worked together. About half the prisoners labour within the gaol walls, at the hard and useful work of stone-breaking for the public roads. Others are employed in excavating tanks and in road labour. A few, chiefly old or weak, and convalescent prisoners, have light task work within the gaol walls. The gaol buildings of the other stations of the province are only temporary. They are constructed of leaf and bamboo, the flooring being raised two or three feet from the ground, according to the fashion of the country. The labour of the convicts at the several stations, other than Rangoon, is exclusively extra-mural. The labour of convicts on public roads, clearing drains, filling up swamps, and so on, is of great benefit to the inhabitants of towns where the fall of rain is about 100 inches a year, and jungle springs up rapidly. The work is heavy, and could not be done with free labour, except at very great cost. It is impossible, however, to preserve strict discipline among convicts who are taken outside the gaol to work; but it has not yet been found practicable to establish a general system of intra-mural labour. Three gaols still remained with only an outer fence of bamboo work. The restriction on expenditure in the department of public works has hitherto prevented outer enclosure walls from being undertaken at those gaols. The enclosure wall to the Tharawaddy gaol has been constructed entirely by convict labour, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Lloyd.

Gaol gardens.

45. At Bassein a gaol garden has been established for the purpose of raising vegetables for the convicts, and at the same time to afford a healthy change of labour. This system will be extended to other gaols.

Gaol statistics.

46. The following Table exhibits the statistics of the gaols in Pegu during the year:—

DISTRICTS.	Average Number of all Criminal Prisoners daily throughout the Year, including Females and Non-labouring Convicts.	Number of Deaths during the Year.	Proportion of Deaths to Strength.	Cost of each Healthy Prisoner for one Year.	Cost of each Sick Prisoner for one Year.	Number of Escapes.	Number of Re-Captures.
				Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		
Rangoon - -	652	62	9 per cent.	84 12 —	80 6 —	4	3
Bassein - -	346	56	16 ,,	75 4 4	87 7 8	2	2
Prome - - -	375	103	27 ,,	75 15 2	71 11 —	—	—
Henzada - -	332	41	12 ,,	64 — 6	67 4 —	4	1
Tharawaddy - -	240	39	16 ,,	66 2 —	76 8 4	4	2
Toungoo - -	79	6	7 ,,	130 11 2	144 12 —	5	2

High cost of food and guard of prisoners.

47. The very high cost for each prisoner is at once seen. The bulk of the expenditure is incurred for the food of the prisoner, and for guards to watch him. From the cost of food (higher priced in 1859 than in any previous year under British rule) and high wages in the province, there is no prospect of these rates being diminished; but the hospital charges have, in some cases, been higher than they ought to have been, and in them a reduction may and will be effected.

Escapes and re-captures.

48. The number of escapes has been nine less than last year, and the proportion of re-captures rather more than one-half, which is an improvement.

Proportion of deaths.

49. The rate of mortality has been generally very high (in the Prome gaol rather over 27 per cent.) On this subject, Dr. Cowie, the medical officer, has submitted a carefully prepared report. Dysentery and cholera have been the chief diseases causing death. But Dr. Cowie states that sickness prevailed more among those prisoners newly received into the gaol than the others.

"The scarcity and high price of provisions have doubtless led to increase of sickness and crime. The majority of persons sent to gaol during the half year, ending 31st December last, entered its walls in a bad state of health, many seriously ill. No less than 94 prisoners under or awaiting trial have been admitted into hospital, and 26 have died."

Causes of disease in Prome gaol.

50. Much of the sickness is attributed to the crowded state of the gaol. This has since been remedied, many prisoners having been drafted to the Rangoon gaol, and that gaol has been relieved by 100 prisoners being sent to the Andaman Islands. Cholera raged with violence in the town and vicinity of Prome at the same time that the prisoners in gaol suffered from that disease.

Causes of disease in the Bassein gaol.

51. The mortality in the Bassein gaol is attributed by Dr. J. Davis chiefly to dysentery. This disease, he considers, was occasioned principally from unusually heavy labour during the rains, the prisoners being much exposed to wet. Cholera also appeared in the Bassein gaol.

Causes of disease in Tharawaddy gaol.

52. In the Tharawaddy gaol the deaths were principally from dysentery, the exciting causes of which are stated to be "broken constitutions, resulting apparently from previous dissipation and want."

General results of the year.

53. On the whole, the gaol management of the province of Pegu has not improved since last year, and until new buildings are constructed, it must, as regards classification, discipline, and in some gaols health, remain in the same state. The amount of work accomplished by the labouring convicts is sufficient.

SECTION VI.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Comparative statement.

54. The following is a comparative statement of the amount demand of revenue in the province of Pegu, for the years 1858-59 and 1859-60, omitting fractions:—

ITEMS.	1858–59.	1859–60.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Land	12,08,408	12,62,283
Capitation	8,99,075	9,15,699
Fisheries	3,83,776	3,97,294
Salt	71,870	64,188
Forest produce	3,470	1,538
Excise	3,98,740	4,32,419
Sea Customs	3,33,070	4,52,086
Inland Customs	4,77,757	5,14,865
Port dues and marine receipts	1,43,510	95,290
Rent on town building lots	45,193	63,226
Timber	3,94,012	2,38,617
Fines and fees	1,39,843	1,51,870
Sale of unclaimed property	4,052	7,429
Postage stamps	16,976	18,385
Miscellaneous	7,494	32,868
Karen Chief's tribute	3,874	3,874
TOTAL *Rs.**	45,31,120	46,51,931

Land to the amount of *Rs.* 60,554. 0. 2. was sold in the town of Rangoon during 1859. This is not included in the regular revenue. At Bassein, land to the amount of *Rs.* 371. 13. 1. was sold.

The

* During the year 1858-59, 2,170 rupees were collected more than the amount shown in the demand for that year.

The following items do not now form a portion of the regular revenue:—

ITEMS.	1858–59.	1859–60.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Municipal tax - - - - - -	82,639	80,203
Bazar rents - - - - - - -	23,005	25,587
Ferries - - - - - - -	2,157	2,892
Total - - - *Rs.*	1,07,801	1,08,682

Increase in the Revenue.

55. From this will be seen that there has been a slight increase in all the chief items of revenue, except those of salt, timber and marine, which have decreased during the last year. A statement of the amount yielded by each district in the province will be found in Appendix (F.)

Increase of Land Revenue.

56. In the land revenue of the whole province there has been an increase during the past year of 53,875 rupees. The increase would have been larger, but that the season in portions of the province, particularly in the districts of Bassein and Henzada, was unfavourable to the rice crop. In the latter district, a sudden and unusual rise of the river was productive of great damage to the crops, and caused an actual decrease of revenue, amounting to 8,292 rupees.

Plan for re-adjusting the assessment of Land Revenue.

57. The re-assessment of the land tax, by imposing discriminative rates on the different kwengs (or paddy plains), the commencement of which was noticed in last year's report, has been continued during the past year. Hitherto the highest rate of land tax in the Rangoon district has been two rupees an acre; but it has been considered that the rate may be safely raised to *Rs.* 2. 8. per acre. Rates varying from one rupee to *Rs.* 2. 8. have now been imposed. The highest rate of *Rs.* 2. 8. is placed only upon land of extraordinary fertility. The lower portions of the Delta, where the settlement operations have hitherto been carried on, are generally fertile, and the rates of tax, therefore, have been raised in more instances than they have been decreased. It is expected, however, that the revenue will be increased not only by the augmented rates of tax, but also by an increase of cultivation, where decreased rates have been imposed. In the township of Thongwa, which was the first one settled, the increase of revenue derivable from the augmented rates of tax would have amounted only to 1,510 rupees, supposing the amount of cultivation to have remained the same; while the actual increase of land tax the year after the settlement amounted to 6,636 rupees.

General result of past operations in re-adjusting the Land Revenue, and making a 10 years' settlement in the Rangoon district.

58. In this place the general result of past operations in the re-adjustment of the revenue, and progress in making a 10 years' settlement will be briefly sketched. From unavoidable causes there was some delay in the settlement officer commencing operations this season, and when he did commence, it was with an incomplete staff; nevertheless, 1,188 square miles have been accurately surveyed, and the assessment on 61,161 acres of cultivated land has been re-adjusted. Altogether, including the previous season's work, out of 239,468 acres of cultivated land in the Rangoon district, the rates of assessment have been re-adjusted on 85,096 acres. This measure, while adjusting the rate to the capabilities of the soil, and thus affording relief where it was wanted, has caused a slight increase in the revenue; and conjointly with the above operation, a settlement of the land revenue for 10 years has been concluded with the owners of nearly 10,000 acres of land.

A settlement made for fisheries at request of the villagers for five years.

59. A settlement for five years has also been effected for the fisheries of the entire township of Angyee, at the request of the renters themselves. The rate was fixed at the same rent as was paid last year, viz. 6,050 rupees. In the settlement of the rent for the fisheries of this township, the principle of securing the working of the fisheries for the villagers residing near them, or for those who, by continually working them, have obtained prescriptive rights, was not lost sight of.

Difficulties to be overcome in introducing a new system.

60. Among a superstitious race like the Burmese, it was to be expected that the introduction of a change of system, however advantageous to themselves, would be received with caution. We accordingly find that, while admitting the advantages of the settlement system, which would rid them at once of those harpies of surveyors who now ply their trade to the disadvantage of all parties but themselves, still the majority of villagers propound a hundred and one groundless reasons why a change from the old beaten path might affect them injuriously. The idea that seems most fixed in their minds is, that were the country again to revert to Burmese rule, the settlement would be inexorably carried out, without any chance of the amelioration of the engagement which, in certain cases, those with whom the arrangement was primarily made pledged themselves to exercise. Again, the whole race of land measurers are naturally averse to a change of system which they have not only found profitable, but at last had begun to consider they had a prescriptive right in maintaining. This great obstacle has to some extent been removed in the Rangoon district, by a change from the Arracanese to the Karen class of surveyors; still the old leaven of disappointment remains as an element of obstruction to the introduction of the new and more advantageous system.

Communities which have accepted the settlement will arrange for each separate individual's quota of tax among themselves.

61. With regard to those villagers who have accepted the settlement, Captain Horace Browne remarks:—"Where village settlements have been accepted, the cultivators do not appear to have any doubt about their being able to come to an amicable arrangement among themselves with regard to the quotas of assessment to be borne by individuals. In villages of moderate size and homogeneous population, there exists generally a council of village elders, composed of men of character and influence, before whom cases of divorce and other petty social matters are carried in the first instance. It seems to be generally expected that these men will be able to arrange the land assessment to the satisfaction of all parties."

Settlement officer's remarks on the reasons advanced by the villagers for rejecting the settlement.

62. With regard to those who objected to a change, Captain Browne makes the following remarks:—"Though my efforts to establish village settlements have not met with universal or even general success, I have at least succeeded in ascertaining that there is nothing in the system of such settlements which is of itself distasteful to or at variance with the ideas of the people. Wherever I have explained the village system to the cultivators, they have always, at least the Burman and Talaing portion of them, been unanimous in considering it a great improvement upon the plan of annual land measurements, and have hardly ever objected to it, on the ground of its being unsuited to their habits and conditions of life. Nevertheless, it was anything but an easy matter to get them to accept the change of system. Their ostensible reasons for rejecting the proposal were, that they liked the present land measurers very well, and were afraid to change. The nature of their fears, however, they never could be got openly to confess. They would sometimes adduce a few absurd grounds, but they were no sooner laughed or argued out of these, then a fresh supply of them appeared in the background, and as fast as these were disposed of, their places were supplied by others all equally absurd and baseless; all my arguments went for nothing, and latterly, therefore, after having effected a few settlements, I never tried to combat their objections, finding it a sheer waste of time; but left it to time and the example of the more intelligent communities which have accepted settlements, to convince them of the baselessness of their fears." The sole change proposed to the landowners has been, that they shall accept a 10 years' lease for their lands at a fixed annual rate for the whole term, instead of a yearly lease accompanied by annual measurements of the cultivated area, and a rate liable to be raised. The people are alarmed lest they should not be able to fulfil engagements extending over 10 years, and hence their unwillingness to enter into them. It is probable, however, that after witnessing for one or two years the trial of the plan by those who have accepted leases, the great majority will accept the same terms.

Export of rice.

63. The following is a comparative statement of the export of rice and paddy during the past two years:—

Exported.	1858–59.	1859–60.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
By sea - - - - - - - -	120,271	40,847
By river - - - - - - -	36,440	39,606
Total - - -	156,711	80,453

The export by sea has decreased, not from any want of grain in the country, for more was raised than in the previous year, but because the cultivators, who are also the corn dealers of the country, have chosen to store their rice and keep it until they hope to obtain higher prices than were offered for export by sea. The prospect of a steady demand for the Burmese territories appears also to have influenced them in refusing to sell. The quantity of rice exported across the northern frontier has increased. This increase is due to the scarcity of grain which existed in the Burmese territory. Besides the quantity shown as exported in the frontier customs return, some thousands of cart-loads were taken across the border, of which no record is kept.

Capitation Tax.

Increase in capitation tax.

64. The capitation tax shows an increase of 16,624 rupees. This tax is light, and there is no reason for believing that it is disliked by the people.

Fisheries.

Increase in fisheries.

65. There is an increase under this head of 13,518 rupees. The fisheries, as described in former reports, are of two kinds, the inland and salt water fisheries. The increase this year is chiefly owing to the greater care taken in the collection of the salt water fishery tax. As explained before, any great sudden increase of the inland fishery tax is not to be wished for. The abuses which formerly existed in the renting out of these fisheries may now be considered as extirpated, and the people generally are content with the arrangements which have been made. It is now proposed to lease out these fisheries for a term of years instead of letting them annually as hitherto.

Salt.

Salt.

66. This item of revenue shows a decrease of 7,682 rupees. The trade in this article is liable to considerable fluctuations, which, of course, affect the manufacture. Decrease in salt.

Timber.

67. In this there is a large decrease of 1,55,395 rupees. The decrease results from fewer logs being brought down from the forests for sale, during the year under review, than in the previous year. The details of this department will be found in Section XVII. —*Forests.* Decrease in timber.

Excise.

68. The limitations under which licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor and opium are issued have been increased during the past year, but the amount of revenue derived from such licenses still exhibits an increase of 33,679 rupees. Licenses for the sale of opium and liquor are only issued for towns where European officers are stationed. Increase in excise.

Customs.

69. There has been an increase of 1,20,927 rupees in the amount derived from sea customs during the past year. This is caused by the increased rates of duty levied under the new tariff, not by any increase of trade. The following is a comparative statement of the value of imports and exports for the last two years by sea and land:— Increase in customs.

	Rs.
1858-59 - - - - - - -	3,08,69,700
1859-60 - - - - - - -	2,87,98,658

The decrease in the value of the whole trade movement is chiefly due to rice being withheld from the market as explained in para. 63, and to a consequent decrease of import of treasure, which, in ordinary seasons, is brought to purchase grain. The increase on the frontier customs duty, amounting to 37,000 rupees, arose principally from increased export of rice, salt, and salt fish, into the Burmese Territory.

70. No other item appears to require special notice. The decrease in port dues and marine receipts will be explained in Section XI. The principal items of direct taxation, namely, land and capitation taxes, exhibit an increase of about 4½ and 2 per cent. respectively, which may be considered satisfactory. General results.

SECTION VII.—EDUCATION.

71. There is only one Government school in the province, namely, at Rangoon. Education is imparted to the pupils mainly through the English language, but the vernacular Burmese is not neglected. Government school at Rangoon.

72. The classes were carefully examined by the school committee at the close of the school term of 1859. There were 68 Burmese boys on the rolls. No fees were paid. Number of pupils.

73. Of the head class, consisting of 12 boys, aged from 15 to 19 years, the examiner, Major Sparks, states:—" They were examined in English reading (*Little Arthur's History of England*) and grammar. The majority acquitted themselves well. Translations from English into Burmese were creditable. In translating from Burmese into English all failed. In English composition I gave them as a theme, 'The advantages to be derived from English education;' one boy, Bawa, gave in a very brief, but sensible and well-written essay." Head class—general progress.

74. The classes were examined in arithmetic by Dr. Brandis, who reports thus:— " *General Acquirements.*—The pupils are well acquainted with the simple rules, both with entire numbers and fractions. They have made good progress in decimals, but they are not as yet familiar with the nature of a decimal fraction; for instance, they find it difficult to multiply decimal fractions by 10—100, &c. They have learnt the application of the rule of three simple and compound. Their readiness in mental calculation was very creditable." Notwithstanding some deficiencies, the Committee considered " that satisfactory progress had been made during the year." Progress in arithmetic.

75. The Karen High School at Kemmendine, near Rangoon, receives a yearly grant-in-aid from Government. It is supported by the Rangoon Karen Mission. The teachers are American Baptist Missionaries. The average attendance of pupils during the rainy season is 120; 80 in the English, and 40 in the vernacular department. The boys of the first class are instructed in English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and chemistry. Their progress is satisfactory, as was evinced at a public examination held at the close of the last term of 1859. Karen High School, near Rangoon.

Pegu.

Education among the Karen mountain tribes.

76. Education and civilisation among the Mountain Karen tribes in the District of Toungoo continue to advance with steady pace. Karen teachers, carefully instructed by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mason, have now gone eastward among the Ka-ya or Red Karen tribes, where they have been joyfully welcomed. There are now 14 tribes in the highland country, lying between the rivers Sitang and Salveen, the majority of whom have forsaken their ancient savage customs, and present the remarkable contrast with their wild countrymen, of civilisation in its most important points, thus mingled with and contending against barbarism. From a careful estimate of the population lately made under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Mason, it appears that the Mountain Karen population east of the Sitang is as follows:—

Various Karen Tribes.	Number of Souls.
True Karen - - - - - - -	62,326
Red Karens (or Ka-ya), Eastern and Western -	200,000
Total - - -	262,326

The former are those within British Territory. Of them the number under Christian influence, that is, including all women and children, amounts to 25,615 souls. Dr. Mason thus describes the first method of making an attack on savage ignorance:—"During the Burmese time the Karens settled their quarrels in their own way. They cut each others throats; kidnapped women and children; stole cattle from the plains; and killed every straggling pedlar for his wares. Whenever a village is willing to support a teacher; forsake their heathenish practices; take the temperance pledge; observe the Sabbath; promise obedience to the teachings of the Bible; and send their children to school; we furnish them with a teacher if we have one available." Such are the preliminary vows made by a tribe ere they enter on their new career.

Village schools.

77. The village schools during the year were 133,* with 2,200 pupils. The education is entirely in the vernacular, and comprises for the majority at present a knowledge of letters sufficient to read the Scriptures, and instruction in the simple rules of arithmetic.

Karen Female Institute.

78. The Karen Female Institute at the city of Toungoo, for the education of teachers, has been in operation during the year. Some of the more advanced scholars have been engaged as teachers, and the chief of Western Karen, Nee, has applied for two of the young women to instruct his people. No more striking instance can be given of the sincere desire which exists for advancement, than the submission by so rude a race to instruction from female teachers. This institution has been liberally supported by the Karens.

Normal school for young men at the city of Toungoo.

79. In the normal school for Karen young men at Toungoo, 40 pupils studied until the term was prematurely interrupted by cholera breaking out. The pupils in the school were supported by subscriptions among the Karens. The scientific instruments for which Government made a grant have not yet been received, but are soon expected.

Education in the district of Bassein.

80. In the district of Bassein, education among the Karen population has been successfully carried on by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher. There is a normal school at the town of Bassein. No grant-in-aid has been made to this school, in consequence of the application having been made after increase of expenditure had been prohibited. The school is well worthy of support. During the time when it was open, that is, during the rainy season of 1859, 140 pupils attended, of whom 23 were females. The Rev. Mr. Beecher states:—"The 25 male pupils in the highest class proceeded in arithmetic through the cube root, and the elements of land measuring; besides geography and sacred history." Useful employment also was not neglected. All the pupils were required to labour mornings and evenings for about three hours each day. They made the desks and benches for the school; cleared the compound, and made paths through it. Finally, the school received liberal donations in money and goods from the Karen community—such employment is very judicious for peasant youths attending school at a time of the year when field labour is not required. Most of the land measurers employed in the Revenue Department were supplied from this school.

Education among the Karens in the district of Henzada.

81. In the district of Henzada, the schools for the instruction of Karens, under the care of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, have prospered during the year. The number of primary or village schools was 30. At the normal school, at the town of Henzada, the average number of pupils throughout the year was 50, of whom about one-third were girls. At a public examination, the pupils of this school showed they had made good progress in geography, arithmetic, and land surveying. A small number of the most advanced pupils recited and explained some branches of natural philosophy, as the properties of bodies, the laws of motion, and the motions of the planets, in a manner which evinced that they understood the principles of what they were repeating. This school received a grant of 600 rupees from Government, and subscriptions and donations to the amount of 1,877 rupees in the past year. The education is imparted entirely in the Karen language.

82. I have

* The number of village schools was erroneously stated at 210 in last year's report.

82. I have been favoured with the following summary from the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet, of what has been done in education during the year by the Catholic missionaries. Education by the Catholic Missionaries.

83. At Rangoon the boys' school contains 50 pupils, who are taught in English. At the girls' school the attendance is generally 30. They are instructed in Burmese. At Rangoon.

84. In the interior of the districts of Henzada, Bassein, and Rangoon, village schools have been established among the Karens. The number of pupils is 180. They are instructed through the Karen language, to which the Roman character has been adapted, and in which books of instruction have been printed. At the city of Toungoo also there is a school, attended by 25 boys, to whom Burmese and English are taught. At Henzada, Bassein, and Toungoo.

Section VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

85. During the year several public works have, from financial reasons, been restricted; and only those absolutely necessary have been carried on. During this lull in out-of-door operations, desk work has been industriously plied. The arrears of accounts have been cleared off to a considerable extent, and, as reported by the Chief Engineer, Captain C. D. Newmarch, "two complete budgets have been submitted, one in arrears for 1859-60, and one in advance for 1860-61. The budget system, which from its first introduction had been in these provinces so much in arrears, has now been fairly established." General remarks. Accounts.

86. The cash expenditure on works of every description during the year has amounted to nearly 13½ lakhs of rupees, or 135,000 *l.* Expenditure.

Military Works and Buildings.

87. The redoubt at the frontier station of Toungoo has been advanced as much as was possible with the sum of money disposable for that important work. The redoubt at Bassein has been so far completed as to be in a defensible state. The redoubt at the frontier station of Thayetmyo was completed last year; some repairs are required for the earth-work. About two miles below Rangoon a battery of nine guns has been constructed on the left bank of the river, at a point commanding the ship channel. Defensive works.

88. Various buildings requisite for the accommodation and comfort of the troops have been completed during the year. Temporary quarters for the married families of the artillery at Toungoo were constructed, and four barracks were converted into comfortable quarters for the families of the European Infantry at the same station. At Bassein two artillery barracks have been completed—one building is for the married men. On the last day but one of the official year, a serious disaster occurred at Thayetmyo, in the destruction, by fire, of 16 barracks, and numerous other buildings. The fire was entirely accidental. Barracks and other buildings for troops.

89. A powder magazine, calculated to hold about 3,000 barrels of powder, is nearly completed at Rangoon. The commissariat and ordnance buildings, including the powder magazine within the redoubt at Thayetmyo, are well advanced. There is a difficulty in procuring timber of a sufficient size at that station, and that want retards those important buildings. A powder magazine has been constructed within the redoubt at Toungoo. Great progress has also been made in the commissariat storehouses and other buildings at that station. Ordnance and Commissariat buildings.

Civil Buildings.

90. Nothing of importance has been effected in civil buildings during the year. A wall round the Bassein gaol has been commenced. A temporary building, as a general dispensary, has been put up at Rangoon. A commodious house has been purchased at Rangoon as a court-house. This, it is expected, will hereafter serve for a custom house. A bazar, sanctioned to be built at the town of Donebew, has been commenced. It will be a remunerative work. No civil buildings of importance completed.

Municipal.

Repairs of Roads.

91. In the town and suburbs of Rangoon 6,000 running feet of road have been metalled, and 9,000 running feet of new road have been constructed. Over 2,000 trees were planted by the road sides. The Rangoon town roads are, generally speaking, kept in good repair. Rangoon Town roads.

Marine.

Wharf.

92. The main or customs wharf at Rangoon is being covered in with a shingled roof. This will render it available for landing goods. At the Dallah Dock Yard the entrance to the patent slip has been completed, and the slip is ready for use. A caisson will be fitted to the entrance, as from the water flowing in at each tide a heavy deposit of silt is now formed in the bed of the slip. The sail and moulding loft and carpenters' work-shop have been completed. The building is 258 feet long and 50 feet broad. Customs Wharf and Naval Yard.

Main Lines of Road.

Prome and Toungoo Mountain Road.

'93. The road leading from Prome across the Arakan Mountains to the seashore, in the circle of Toungoo, is passable for carts during the dry season. But carts are not employed in traffic on the road. It requires to be cleared annually of land slips and fallen trees. The line of electric telegraph to connect the Pegu with the Arakan and Bengal line is being constructed on this road. Without such a road it is doubtful if the telegraph could be maintained, especially in the rainy season. A bridge across the Lagooa stream is required.

Road from Poungday to Prome, and thence to Meeaday.

94. The roads leading to Prome from Poungday, and from Prome to Meeaday, on the frontier, are in tolerable repair. The former has considerable traffic, but it has not been found practicable to metal it, except in detached portions, as there is no proper material to be had on the line.

Services of the Chief Engineer, Captain Newmarch.

95. The Commissioner deems it to be only due to the high merits of the Chief Engineer, Captain C. D. Newmarch, to notice the indefatigable and successful exertions of that officer in the performance of his duties. Captain Newmarch mentions with approbation the services of Lieutenant F. T. Pollok, the Executive Engineer at Toungoo, and of Captain Nepean Smith, the Executive Engineer at Rangoon Town, during the past year. He also notices the assistance he has derived from his assistant, Lieutenant S. T. Trevor, and the services of Lieutenant G. de P. Falconnet, Executive Engineer at Thayetmyo.

Section IX.—POST OFFICE.

No alteration in postal arrangement since last Report.

96. No alteration has taken place in the postal arrangements of the Province since last Report.

Expenditure return not received.

97. The expenditure for fixed establishments is also the same as last year, viz. 53,048 rupees. Owing to the returns of letters received and despatched not having been furnished, the comparative statement of increase or decrease cannot be shown here.

Section X.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Number of stations.

98. There are eight telegraphic stations in this Province, divided into two branches, one leads from Rangoon to Henzada, Mengyee, Prome, and Thayetmyo; the other from Rangoon to Pegu, Shoay Gheen, and Toungoo.

Length of line.

99. The length of the first line from Rangoon to Thayetmyo is 242 miles, and from Rangoon to Toungoo 191 miles, making a total of 433 miles.

Progress of the junction line with Calcutta.

100. Late in last season operations were commenced on the route of the new line from Prome along the Toungoo Road, which will connect this Province with the Great Indian Telegraphs. The wire has been stretched for 52 miles from Prome, and posts have been put up along the whole of the remaining 62 miles, and for about 15 miles beyond Toungoo up the coast. The communication will be complete early in the ensuing year, if the small portion of sea-cable required to connect the Island of Ramree with the main land is forthcoming.

Expenditure.

101. The total expenditure for the year amounted to *Rs.* 58,069. 8. The receipts, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:

Description of Messages.	1858-59. Number of Messages.	1859-60. Number of Messages.	1858-59. Receipts for Messages.	1859-60. Receipts for Messages.
			Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Public - - - -	5,271	2,071	14,928 14 –	5,096 6 –
Private - - - -	5,438	6,853	11,469 15 –	11,637 4 –
Total - - *Rs.*	10,709	8,924	26,398 13 –	16,733 10 –

Cause of decrease in receipts.

102. The decrease in the amount realised for public messages is partly owing to the abolition of the rule by which it was formerly compulsory to repeat a certain class of messages, though the introduction of the rule requiring cash payments for all service messages has, no doubt, caused a still greater reduction in what was formerly a *pro formâ* charge.

103. There

103. There is no doubt that the junction with the imperial lines will cause a great increase in the utility, and, consequently, on the returns of the provincial lines. Extra expense will have to be incurred to prevent the numerous interruptions which are caused by the following elements of destruction—jungle fires, falling of trees across the line, and white ants, for out of 433 miles of line, no less than 53 interruptions occurred within last year, of an average duration of four days. Probable increase in future returns.

Section XI.—MARINE.

104. The steamer Indus, and flat Luckia, having been sent round to Calcutta to be employed on the Ganges, and the flat Soane condemned, the strength of the Irrawaddy flotilla is now reduced to five steamers and three flats, with an extra flat of small size, laid up in ordinary. Reduction in the strength of the flotilla.

105. One steamer is usually stationed off the frontier station of Thayetmyo, and one at the port of Bassein. The remainder find ample employment on the Irrawaddy, in the conveyance of troops, stores, passengers, and mails between Rangoon and the stations on the above-mentioned river. Duties of the flotilla.

106. The whole expenses of the flotilla and naval yard at Rangoon are exhibited under the head of Marine in the Appendix K. The aggregate for both is there shown to amount to *Rs.* 3,34,209. 11. 4. for the past year; of this sum, *Rs.* 2,16,618. 0. 4. are on account of the flotilla, and *Rs.* 1,17,591. 11. 0. for the naval yard. The earnings of these establishments are as follows:— Receipts and payments on account of the flotilla.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Amount cash received on account of freight and private passengers by steamers	33,919	5	10
Value of freight and passage of troops, &c., on account of public service	1,70,153	2	2
Total *Rs.*	2,04,072	8	–

Thus exhibiting a balance against the flotilla of *Rs.* 12,545. 8. 4.

107. In the naval yard, the cash receipts for work performed on private account amounted to *Rs.* 25,912. 5. 2., leaving a balance of *Rs.* 91,679. 5. 10. against the yard. The expenses of the Irrawaddy flotilla, afloat and ashore, amounted to *Rs.* 3,34,209. 11. 4. The total surplus expenditure for this force, therefore, stands thus:— Receipts and disbursements in the naval yard, Rangoon.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Naval Yard	91,679	5	10
Flotilla	12,545	8	4
Total *Rs.*	1,04,224	14	2

Last year the surplus expenditure amounted to *Rs.* 1,62,723. 1. 4.

108. The patent slip now completed will probably be much used by private ships requiring repair, and so the surplus expenditure will be further reduced. Patent slip completed.

109. The workmen are now employed in putting together an iron steamer for the King of Burmah, which came out from England in pieces. Two schooners for the use of the officers' employed in constructing the Alguada Reef Lighthouse have been built, and another has been ordered. Workmen employed in putting together an iron steamer for the King of Burmah.

110. The receipts and disbursements of the port funds at the two sea ports were as follows:— Receipts and disbursements in port funds. Cause of decrease in receipts.

	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Rangoon	32,247	1	–	24,797	6	10
Bassein	3,211	14	–	10,341	4	–
Total *Rs.*	35,458	15	–	35,138	10	10

Notwithstanding the increased rate of port dues from four to six annas per ton, a very small balance is shown in favour of the funds. This is entirely to be attributed to the reduced number of ships visiting the ports, consequent on the state of the rice trade, as explained in para. 63.

 111. The

Decrease in shipping.

111. The following shows the number and tonnage of vessels at each port:—

YEAR.	RANGOON.								BASSEIN.		REMARKS.
	Arrivals.				Departure.						
	Government Vessels.		Merchant Vessels.		Government Vessels.		Merchant Vessels.				
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Ships Cleared Out.	Tonnage.	
1858-59 -	23	23,949	480	143,429½	24	24,936	493	149,142	84	26,494	Government and others not separated in Bassein Return.
1859-60 -	28	26,143	342	90,736	29	26,511	381	106,551	51	12,987	

Straits light dues.

112. The receipts on account of the Straits Lighthouse Fund amounted to 291 rupees, and the expenditure to *Rs.* 17. 12.

Establishment of a shipping officer at Rangoon.

113. A shipping office has been established at Rangoon conformable to Act I. of 1859. The office was opened on the 6th September last. The receipts by fees, &c., amounted to *Rs.* 737. 14. 11., and the office expenses and subsistence to distressed seamen *Rs.* 243. 15. 3. The office is placed under the master attendant, Captain Harold Lewis; the surplus funds are at present carried to the credit of Government.

Quantity and value of coal issued.

114. The quantity of coals issued to vessels, other than those attached to the Pegu marine, was 2,496 tons of English coals, and 1,011 ½ tons of country coals; total value of which amounted to *Rs.* 1,11,856. 2.

Port dues and pilotage for Government vessels.

115. The sum of *Rs.* 1,793. 9. 8. was incurred for pilotage of Government vessels unconnected with the Irrawaddy flotilla, and the port dues claimable on Government seagoing vessels, if collected, would have amounted to 10,261 ½ rupees to the credit of the port fund more than is shown in the accounts.

Freight by inland steamers raised.

116. Since last year's Report was submitted, the price of freight by the Irrawaddy steamers has been raised from 15 to 25 rupees a ton, to equalise it more with the cost for freight by boats; but as the enhanced rates were only to take effect from the 1st January last, the increase in profits will be more apparent in future reports.

Advantage of steam communication over boats for Government purposes.

117. Although there is still a considerable expenditure amounting to rather more than a lakh of rupees over receipts in the Irrawaddy flotilla, it must be borne in mind that one steamer at the frontier and one at Bassein remain almost inactive, and may be considered as a portion of the military defence. To this consideration must be added the immense advantage in steam communication over boats for the transport of troops and military stores; and in keeping up rapid communication for postal purposes. The whole of the flotilla, indeed, may be viewed as a necessary adjunct to the military garrison, in a country having an intricate river delta, extending over 10,000 square miles.

SECTION XII.—FINANCIAL.

Financial results not so favourable as last year.

118. THE financial results for the past year are not so favourable as those of the previous year. There has been an increase of expenditure, amounting to 1,04,819 rupees, while the addition to the annual revenue has not been much more than that amount. But in some cases, as in the augmentation of the Prome police corps for the frontier, increased expenditure has been necessarily incurred, and shown in the accounts of the province, while a saving is effected in a department the accounts of which are not included here.

Expenditure.

119. The expenditure for the past year may be exhibited under the following heads:—

	Rs.
Judicial - - - - - -	11,28,113
Revenue - - - - - -	3,51,131
Customs - - - - - -	94,352
Marine - - - - - -	3,69,348
Military - - - - - -	1,39,041
General - - - - - -	3,99,407
Total - - - *Rs.*	24,81,392

Allowing 2,50,657 rupees, or three-fourths of 3,34,209 rupees (the total cost of the Irrawaddy flotilla, including dockyard expenses), as debitable to the military exigencies of the province, the cost of every department of the civil administration of the province for the past year may be set down at 22,30,736 rupees, leaving 24,21,202 rupees available for paying cost of military defence of the province.

120. The

120. The trade in rice has been considerably cramped during the past season, and this has affected the financial results of the year. But the causes of this diminution of trade have been peculiar, and it is believed temporary. Effect of decline in trade on financial result.

121. The expenses of the topographical survey will, it is expected, cease with the next season's work. With strict economy in all departments, especially in the expenses of gaols, which hitherto have been very high, and with endeavours to render the flotilla contribute more to support its cost, it is hoped the financial result will, next year, be more favourable. Future prospects.

Section XIII.—POLITICAL.

122. Friendly intercourse between the Burmese Court and the British authorities in Pegu has continued uninterrupted during the past year, and the visit of the Commissioner to the King will probably have a good effect. Intercourse with the Burmese Government continues on a friendly footing.

123. Border raids still continue; but it is hoped the appointment of two military officers at the head of the police force on the frontier, as noticed in para. 30 A., will be the means of effectually checking such inroads. Border raids.

124. At the close of the rainy season of last year the Commissioner was enabled to fulfil his former promise of paying a friendly visit to the King of Burmah at his new capital, Mandalay. After 22 days' progress in boats furnished by the King from the frontier, the party arrived at the capital, where they were received by the King and nobles of the court with every demonstration of friendship. After a pleasant sojourn of three weeks the party returned by boats to the frontier. Visit of the Commissioner to the Burmese capital.

The works of the new city were still in progress.

125. In the month of February last, a fanatical impostor, adopting (to the Boodhist) the alluring title of Embryo King, succeeded in collecting an armed rabble from among the more ignorant of the populace of the Toungoo district and the neighbouring tribes, and attempted to march on Toungoo, but was intercepted by the Deputy Commissioner with a small police force, accompanied by a few soldiers of Her Majesty's 69th, by whom he was captured; he was tried, and suffered death as the penalty of his rebellion. An embryo king, who had rebelled in the Toungoo district, caught and hanged.

126. This Embryo King had no connexion with the man who assumed a similar designation, and formerly gave some trouble in the Martaban district. Such impostors frequently appear in various parts of Burmah, Not connected with the Martaban Min Loung.

127. Though no authentic accounts have been received of affairs in the Chinese Province of Yunân, yet they are believed to be more settled than heretofore. The arrival of a caravan of 2,000 laden mules from that province, at Mandalay, shows that trade has been re-opened. No intelligence has been received of the French missionaries in that quarter. Re-opening of trade with Yunân and Burmah.

128. The Deputy Commissioners of Toungoo, Captain Lloyd, visited the interior of Karen-nee, or country of the Red Karens, during the past year. It appears that affairs there are much in the same state as has been mentioned in former Reports. Ky-ay-pho-gyee, the Western Chief, does not appear to be able to keep his own people well in hand, settled as they are on distant hills under minor chiefs; the consequence is, that the trade between the Shan States and the British Territory, for which the best road is through Western Karen-nee, suffers from the caravans being unprotected from plunder. State of Karen-nee.

Section XIV.—MILITARY.

129. In Appendix L., is shown the strength of the regular and local force present in the province on the 30th April 1860. The materials for calculating the exact cost are wanting. Strength of the force garrisoning the province.

130. The general conduct and discipline of the Pegu Light Infantry has continued good during the past year; desertions have decreased from 82 in the previous year to 58 in 1859. Pegu light infantry.

131. The classification of the several races in this regiment, at the close of last official year, stood as follows:— Return of different races of men in the corps.

Races.	Native Officers.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Naicks.	Sepoys or Privates.	Total.
Christians	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malay or Mussulmen	3	12	5	12	101	133
Budhist or Burmese	10	36	11	33	683	773
Talaing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other caste	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arakanese	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16	48	16	45	784	909

An increase of the Malay element is very desirable; but the expense incurred thereby would be very great.

Duties of the corps.

132. This regiment furnishes detachments, several of which are stationed at outposts along the frontier, situated in unhealthy and comparatively expensive localities, which is one cause of the still numerous desertions. As, however, no less than 60 deserters of the past and previous years have been captured and punished, it is probable a check has been given to this unsoldierlike practice.

Alteration in dress.

133. An alteration is about to be introduced in the dress of the men, by substituting a tunic of lighter material for the warm weather, in lieu of the present one of coarse cloth.

Instance of gross neglect on the part of a detachment.

134. This year an instance of the carelessness of the men, when left to themselves on detached command, has again occurred, wherein the pay of a whole detachment and several muskets were carried off in a bold attack made by a party of ex-frontier banditti on the post of Yamycit. An occasional visit from the police officers on the frontier will, doubtless, cause the detachments of this corps to keep a sharper look-out.

Section XV.—POPULATION.

Increase in the population.

135. There has been an increase in the population of the province of 57,757 over the previous year.

Comparative statement of races.

136. The returns for the three last years show the following results in each race :—

Races.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Burmese	571,696	613,244	646,852
Karens	118,084	139,906	152,234
Talaings	94,465	85,133	92,854
Shans	13,916	12,768	16,080
Khyens	17,864	12,338	10,158
Indians	10,075	10,019	11,000
Yabaings	4,748	5,769	6,000
Chinese	3,562	1,735	2,917
Europeans and their descendants	768	1,070	1,108
Jews	74	78	134
Other races	4,951	8,914	9,394
Total	840,203	890,974	948,731

Population of males to females, and adults to infants.

137. The proportion of males, females, adults, and infants is given as below for the past year :—

Men	317,680	
Women	297,961	
		615,641
Boys under 16	175,335	
Girls - ditto	157,755	
		333,090
Total		948,731

The above is exclusive of the residents in the several military cantonments.

Per-centage of increase.

138. The increase is considerably over six per cent. Of this about two per cent. is due to immigration from the Burmese territory and the Shan states. The balance shows a satisfactory rate of increase by births in the province. The return is believed still to show somewhat less than the actual amount of population.

Section XVI.—AGRICULTURE.

Season unfavourable for cultivation.

139. There is little to remark on under the head of agriculture during the past year, and that little is not favourable, for, owing to a scarcity of rain in the commencement of the ploughing season, and an untimely inundation towards the end, much damage was done, not only to the rice crops, which constitute the staple product of the province, but also to the miscellaneous cultivation in the districts of Bassein, Henzada, and Tharawaddy. At Toungoo some lives and much cattle were lost from the latter cause.

140. There

140. There has been rather a diminution in the cultivation of tobacco and indigo. The former, which is grown for home consumption in the alluvial deposits left by the streams in the Bassein districts, and on the low lands in the Tharawaddy districts, was almost entirely destroyed by the late inundation. The people do not find much sale for their indigo, as they purchase cloth of British manufacture of that dye at a very reasonable rate. About 40 maunds of indigo was imported from Burmah for the first time. Tobacco and indigo.

141. From an interesting report by Dr. D. Brandis, on the subject of cotton cultivation, the following information is gathered:—"The cotton cultivated in Burmah is a variety of *Gossypium herbaceum*; the shrub is small, with small hairy leaves; the cotton is short stapled, but very fine. With the exception of a limited quantity in gardens, it is at present cultivated only on toungyas and clearings on the river side. On hilly spots the seed is cast in June, after the paddy land has been sown; it flowers about the same time that paddy is reaped, and is gathered in February and March; a small quantity is gathered in the second year, but rarely in the third." Cotton, description grown in Pegu.

142. The hill cultivators would be glad of a description of plant that would attain a sufficient height to overreach the low jungle that springs up after every rainy season; and there are extensive tracts, Dr. Brandis states, in the mountains between the Sittang and Salween rivers, where the inhabitants are desirous of cultivating cotton, but do not succeed with the kind at present grown in Burmah. Some plants that were raised from "upland" and "sea island" seed thrived very well on the slopes in the Myitgwan Valley, and Dr. Brandis adds:—"If the cultivation should prove successful, vast tracts of fertile mountain land might become available for cotton cultivation, not only in the tract between Toungoo and Karen-nee country, which is comparatively well populated, but also on the whole of the mountains to the south, comprised the plateau of the Upper Yemzaleen, and the hills between it and the Salween, a country once densely populated, now in a great measure deserted, but which, under the influence of peace and a wise administration, will, undoubtedly, revert to its former flourishing state." Hill cultivators desire a superior description.

143. The general result of Dr. Brandis's report is, that at present the indigenous cotton of Pegu cannot be exported with profit to England. A small quantity finds its way to Eastern Bengal in country vessels. General result of Dr. Brandis's Report.

144. From Burmah Proper cotton is exported overland to the Chinese province of Yunân, the estimated annual value of which reaches probably to 250,000 *l.* All that can be done at present is to endeavour to introduce into the Pegu province that description of cotton which shall offer the most inducement to cultivators to undertake its culture, and this object is being steadily pursued. Exportation from Burmah Proper.

145. The cantonment garden at Rangoon is eminently a success, as will appear from the following statement. Cantonment garden at Rangoon.

146. Return showing the description and quantity of vegetables cultivated in the soldiers' garden during last season, from November to April 1859-60:— Description and quantity of vegetables produced.

	Lbs.
Celery	91
Beans	292
Cabbages	4,578
Knol-khol	4,875
Beetroot	821
Radish	4,752
Turnips	971
Carrots	2,414
Lettuce	971
Mustard	15
TOTAL	19,780

The whole of the above was served out to the European troops; in addition to which, 1,802 ½ lbs. of vegetables were sold to private individuals, at a profit to the garden of *Rs.* 225. 5. Besides these direct results, there are the indirect results to be found in affording healthy and profitable occupation for the industriously inclined among the European soldiery of the garrison.

147. About 50 men of the Artillery and Her Majesty's 68th raised 12,869 lbs. of vegetables, which they sold to the commissariat, besides what they may have given away, sold privately, or consumed. Much praise is due to the commissariat officer, Captain F. Harris, for his excellent management, not only in working the garden, but also for his exertion in making it a place of agreeable resort for all classes of the community. A bowling alley has been erected for the use of the soldiers, and a "round-about" for the amusement of their children. Number of soldiers who applied for plots.

148. The usual horticultural show came off on the 1st of February, when vegetables were exhibited by some 20 competitors. A variety of flowers also added not a little to the success of the show, at the conclusion of which games were got up for the men of the garrison. Horticultural show.

Gardens at other stations contemplated.

149. There is also a soldiers' garden at Toungoo, but no report has as yet been received; and the instituting one at Thayetmyo, where there are European troops, is a *desideratum*. There is a garden at Bassein worked by prisoners, chiefly convalescents, which has answered very well, and it is in contemplation to extend the experiment to other district gaols.

Section XVII.—FORESTS.

Comparative statement of the past and present year.

150. The following is a comparative statement, showing the number of logs sold, and amount realised thereon, during the past and previous year:—

Year.	Number of Logs.	Amount Realised.
		Rs. *a.* *p.*
1858–59 - - -	20,561	3,75,923 – –
1859–60 - - -	15,416	2,11,980 15 6

Number of logs at the different depôts on the 30th April.

151. On the 30th April there were at the different depôts 831 logs, the value of which, at the last year's average rate, would be *Rs.* 13,755. 9. The average rate per ton obtained during the past year was rather over 31 rupees.

Disbursements.

152. The disbursements of this department for the past year amounted to *Rs.* 1,73,658. 4.

Some forests worked direct by the Forest Department and by license holders.

153. In consequence of a scarcity of elephants, the contractors, who heretofore conducted the forest operations, found a difficulty in procuring those animals, which are required for dragging timber from the forests. With a view of keeping up the supply of large-sized timber, some forests are now being worked under the personal superintendence of Dr. Brandis. Others are being worked by license-holders, who, on payment of a fixed rate per tree, are permitted to bring the timber to market, and dispose of it on their own account. It is expected that, from these measures, the supply of timber will not be less than it would have been had the contractors met with no obstruction.

Operations of the past year.

154. The operations of girdling, marking, and clearing impediments from among young trees, have been attended to during the past year, and a greater proportion of crooks and such like timber, useful in ship-building, has been brought down than formerly.

Future prospects.

155. The number of logs sold during the past year has been less than in any year since 1856–57, but it is believed the year 1860–61 will show an increase.

Section XVIII.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Survey of the Delta.

156. In last year's report it was stated that little more of the province remained to be surveyed beyond a portion of country comprised within the delta of the Irrawaddy, and a strip of country east of Toungoo. This year it was deemed expedient to complete as far as possible the former section.

Work performed.

157. The field-work performed up to 1st May is set down at 6,400 square miles surveyed, 100 miles traversed, and 40 miles triangulated, at an expenditure of *Rs.* 42,416. 1., which gives an average a little over *Rs.* 6. 10. per square mile. As the season does not close for field-work until about the 1st June, it is probable that a total of 6,900 square miles and 200 miles of traverse will have been accomplished. From the survey returns it is apparent that the area of the province will somewhat exceed the area at which it has hitherto been estimated; but it will be as well to leave the rectification until the survey is completed.

What remains to be done.

158. With regard to the completion of the survey, there still remains a portion of the Bassein district on the western side of the Arrakan hills unsurveyed; also the portion of country to the east of Toungoo. With the above exception, the survey of the province may be considered as accomplished; and if the maps of the native surveyors should prove to contain as much as they are supposed, the general map, it is hoped, will be completed by the end of 1860-61.

Notice of officers.

159. The health of Lieut. W. H. Edgcombe, of the Madras Engineers, having succumbed to the effects of the climate while employed as Superintendent of the survey, he was compelled to proceed home at the commencement of the past working season, and the work has devolved upon Lieut. F. FitzRoy, Bengal Artillery, assisted by Mr. R. Swetenham.

SECTION XIX.—VACCINATION.

160. During last year greater success was met with in vaccination than in any previous year. This may probably be accounted for by the prevalence of small-pox during the past season in the Prome and Henzada districts, where the greatest success was met with; much of the success must also be attributed to the perseverance of the divisional superintending surgeon, Dr. H. Graham, who made application, and obtained a supply of vaccine matter from Simla. Success in vaccination greatly increased.

161. The vaccine produced in the cooler region of Simla apparently retains its virtue longer than that obtained from Bengal, for the vaccine received from Calcutta generally failed, whilst by that forwarded from Simla the disease was satisfactorily set up. It is also worthy of note that the Calcutta vaccine was found much less efficacious in the Rangoon district than in those adjoining it, viz., Bassein and Henzada; the success met with in the Rangoon district being almost exclusively from the Simla virus. Simla vaccine superior to the Calcutta

162. The following statement will best explain the result obtained during last year:— Statement of results

STATION.	Vaccinated.	Successfully.	Failed.
Rangoon - - - -	62	61	1
Bassein - - - - -	33	20	13
Prome - - - - -	937	503	434
Henzada - - - -	700	600	100
Tharawaddy - - - -	—	—	—
Toungoo - - - - -	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	1,732	1,184	548

163. In the Tharawaddy and Toungoo districts no success was met with. The superintending surgeon has promised to endeavour to convey the virus into the interior, especially in those districts where it has heretofore failed, on inoculated bodies. Proposal to convey the virus into the interior on inoculated bodies.

SECTION XX.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

164. The services of a native dresser having at length been made available, the Rangoon dispensary was re-opened on the 11th April last, in a house erected for the purpose, in a more salubrious locality than the site occupied by the former building. Having been so recently opened, there is scarcely time to judge of its success; but the donations and subscriptions collected, and promised, warrant the supposition that, with a vigilant watch over the expenditure, it will not again be requisite to close the door of the institution from want of funds. Dispensary at Rangoon re-opened.

165. A charitable dispensary has also been established at Thayetmyo, in a building provided by Government on the northern outskirts of the native town. Dispensary at Thayetmyo opened.

This charitable dispensary was originally instituted at the recommendation of Dr. J. L. Ranking, of the Madras Army, when civil surgeon at the above station; and his successor, Dr. W. Williams, of Her Majesty's 68th, has since extended to it his fostering hand. This institution will, doubtless, be a boon to the native population of the place.

SECTION XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

166. The experiment which it was hoped would result in occasionally supplying a mutton ration to the European troops, started under very favourable circumstances; but in the end has lamentably failed. It is difficult to assign a cause; but, as a general rule, in whatever locality in this country live stock are massed, sooner or later an epidemic is sure to appear. The same result has repeatedly been experienced where elephants and slaughter cattle have been kept. Since the fatal epidemic which first appeared in the flock in September 1858, there has been a gradual decrease by deaths, which amounted to 256 between the 1st May and 31st December 1859. Failure of sheep farm at Thayetmyo.

 167. Notwithstanding

Financial results of the experiment.

167. Notwithstanding that the sheep were removed from the spot where the flock was first attacked, no material improvement took place. The total outlay, up to the commencement of this year, had reached 57,647 rupees, and the value of the stock on hand was about 19,690 rupees, the balance is total loss. It is feared that the closing of the experiment is inevitable. It is proposed to distribute the more healthy survivors among the villagers in various localities in the province, but the chances of success in Burmese hands is very doubtful.

Bulls.

168. The endeavour to increase the size of the country cattle by a cross with the larger breeds of Indian cattle may be said to be a failure. There are some of the offspring of imported bulls existing, but they do not appear to find much favour in the eyes of a Burman; and it is difficult to condemn his taste in the matter, for the small cattle of the province are not only well formed, but far more active, if not more useful than the large breed of India.

Elephant catching.

169. Experiments have been made in capturing wild elephants which abound in all parts of the province. The plan adopted for securing the animals was that practised by the Burmese, namely, by hunting them with powerful tusked elephants. But few or none exceeding six feet in height can be caught by that method, and as no elephant under seven feet is of use for army commissariat purposes, the result of the operations has not been satisfactory. The system of capturing elephants by driving a herd of them into a stockade was deemed too expensive and too uncertain for trial.

Plough cattle.

170. The animals used for agriculture in Pegu are buffaloes and oxen. The former are chiefly employed in the heavy clay soil and damp atmosphere of the Delta; the latter in the lighter soil and drier climate of the upper districts. So great is now the demand for these animals, and so constant is the drain for slaughter bullocks, that prices have risen about five-fold since the British occupation of the province. In the district of Rangoon a pair of buffaloes is now worth from 180 to 190 rupees; and a pair of bullocks in the northern districts about 80 rupees. The scarcity of cattle is becoming a serious impediment to the agriculture of the province.

171. The following extract on the adaptability of a portion of the Rangoon district for immigrants skilled in husbandry is taken from the report of the settlement officer, Captain Browne :—

Remarks on the applicability of a portion of the Rangoon district for immigrants skilled in husbandry.

"The Twantay 'Tangyee' or 'forest tract' commences abruptly at Twantay, and runs down through the circles of Twantay, Eingdapoora, Kanhmoo, and Lawadee, to within a short distance of the Thak-wot-peng-myet (Bassein Creek), or the channel connecting the Rangoon and China Bakir rivers. Its length, therefore, is about 20 miles, and it has an average breadth of from five to seven miles. It is covered throughout with fine forest trees, and abounds in perennial springs of limpid water. The soil is extremely fertile, but is thrown away upon the present population (chiefly Karens), who know no method of turning it to account, except by the wretched system of 'toungyas.' Numerous fine trees are thus yearly sacrificed, in order that a single crop of brinjals or cucumbers may be produced from their ashes. The value of the timber destroyed is certainly greater than that of the crops raised in its place. This ridge would form an admirable locality for settling any foreign immigration acquainted with the finer modes of cultivation, who could be attracted to Pegu. Excellent water is procurable everywhere by sinking wells, not to mention the reservoirs which might be formed by arresting the waters of the numerous springs which now trickle down into the plains, where they are not required. A numerous colony of Shans has been formed in the neighbourhood of Twantay, which every year receives fresh accessions of strength by bands of new immigrants. But these industrious people, though most anxious and willing to adopt any improvements in husbandry, of which they can gain a knowledge, at present merely imitate the slovenly habits of the Burmese. Unlike the Burmese, however, they have an impression that they do not get as much out of the grounds as they might, and are most anxious to improve. They would be useful and willing instruments in carrying out any experiments for the improvement of the present or the introduction of new products into the province."

Death of Captain D'Oyly.

172. The Commissioner has to record with deep regret the demise of Captain George F. D'Oyly, 67th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, an officer who had earned the entire confidence of the Government he served, and won the affections of the people he ruled. His memory will long be revered among the Karens of the Toungoo district, who looked to him as a friend and protector, and who expressed deep regret for his death. Captain D'Oyly, foregoing his intention of visiting England for the benefit of his health, had proceeded to Toungoo at the urgent request of the Commissioner, but was taken ill on his way up the Sittang, and only survived a few days after reaching his destination.

French at Mandalay.

173. The French traders and artizans who proceeded to the capital of Burmah Proper, as noticed in para. 168 of last year's report, appear not to have succeeded in their enterprise so well as they expected, several of their artificers have left the capital and settled in Rangoon. The steamer also, which was to have traded on the river Irrawaddy has gone elsewhere in search of more lucrative employment.

Resort of pilgrims from Yunân and Laos to Rangoon.

174. It may be noticed as an interesting circumstance connected with immigration into the Province of Pegu, that pilgrims, both men and women, from the Chinese Territory, the south-western portion of Yunân, and some from the Laos tribes bordering thereon, begin to arrive

arrive in considerable numbers to worship at the Rangoon pagoda. Many of them appear disposed to settle in the country. From the Burmese dominions also, many of the Kathay tribe (inhabitants of Munipore) have come down and settled in Prome and other towns as silk weavers.

CONCLUSION.

175. The Commissioner desires to acknowledge the estimable services of the undermentioned officers in the Civil Administration of the Province of Pegu:—

Deputy Commissioners.—Major A. Fytche, Captain R. D. Ardagh, Major T. P. Sparks, Major D. Brown, Captain E. J. Spilsbury, E. O'Reiley, Esq., Captain G. F. D'Oyly, Lieutenant M. Lloyd, Captain C. P. Hildebrand.

Cantonment Joint Magistrate.—Captain B. Ford.

Settlement Officer.—Captain Horace Browne.

Personal Assistant to Commissioner.—Captain H. Nelson Davies.

Assistant Commissioners.—Lieutenant G. Sanders, Lieutenant A. G. Duff, T. J. Fallen, Esq., Lieutenant C. W. Street, G. Hough, Esq., P. B. Doyle, Esq., D. F. Lonsdale, Esq.

Extra Assistants.—C. Philips, Esq., J. Treacy, Esq.

Superintendent of Forests.—Dr. D. Brandis.

Superintendent Irrawaddy Flotilla.—Captain A. Brooking.

Master Attendants.—Captain H. Lewis, Lieutenant Aylesbury, I. N.

Collectors of Customs.—R. S. Edwards, Esq., H. P. Onslow, Esq., G. E. Barr, Esq., R. Kinchant, Esq.

The names of the following medical officers are recorded as those who have zealously exerted their professional skill in their several stations:—

Dr. J. Cowie - - - - - - -	*Prome.*
Dr. J. Davis - - - - - - -	*Bassein.*
Dr. C. Stewart - - - - - -	*Pegu Light Infantry.*
Dr. J. Dickinson - - - - -	*Rangoon.*

LIST of DOCUMENTS used in Drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu, for 1859-60.

Section.	Subject of Document.	Author.	Number and Date.
	Civil Statements and Reports therein for the Year 1859, from the Districts of—		
II.—Judicial—Civil Justice.	Rangoon - - - - -	Judicial Deputy Commissioner.	No. 18, dated 23d Feb. 1860.
	Bassein - - - - -	Deputy Commissioners of Districts - - -	No. 152, dated 18th April 1860.
	Prome - - - - -		No. , dated 31st Jan. 1860.
	Henzada - - - - -		No. 148, dated 16th May 1860.
	Tharawaddy - - - -		No. 16, dated 12th Jan. 1860.
	Toungoo - - - -		No. , dated 24th Jan. 1860.
			No. 79, dated 8th May 1860.
			No. , dated 2d Jan. 1860.
			No. , dated 15th April 1860.
	Annual Criminal Returns and Reports for the Year 1859, from the Districts of—		
III.—Judicial—Criminal Justice.	Rangoon - - - - -	Deputy Commissioner -	No. 201, dated 28th Jan. 1860.
	Rangoon Town - - -	Magistrate - - -	No. , dated 15th Jan. 1860.
	Rangoon Cantonment - -		No. 1, dated 15th Feb. 1860.
	Bassein - - - - -	Deputy Commissioners of Districts - - -	No. 147, dated 8th May 1860.
	Prome - - - - -		No. 49, dated 7th Feb. 1860.
	Henzada - - - - -		No. 15, dated 12th Jan. 1860.
	Tarawaddy - - - -		No. , dated 14th Feb. 1860.
	Toungoo - - - -		No. , dated 17th Feb. 1860.

LIST of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu, for 1859-60—*continued.*

Section.	Subject of Document.	Author.	Number and Date.
IV.—Judicial—Police	Annual Police Statements, with Report thereon, for the year 1859, from the Districts of—		
	Rangoon - - - -	Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Magistrate, Town of Rangoon, and Cantonment Joint Magistrate - - -	No. 306, dated 21st Feb. 1860.
	Rangoon Town - - -		No. , dated 13th April 1860.
	Rangoon Cantonment - -		No. 385, dated 4th April 1860.
	Bassein - - - -		No. 154, dated 20th April 1860.
	Prome - - - - -		No. 50, dated 7th Feb. 1860.
	Henzada - - - -		No. 17, dated 12th Jan. 1860.
	Tharawaddy - - - -		No. , dated 14th Feb. 1860.
	Toungoo - - - -		No. , dated 14th April 1860.
	Report on Dacoity from the Burmese Territory - -	Captain G. F. D'Oyly, late Deputy Commissioner, Prome.	No. , dated 22d Jan. 1859.
		Commissioner of Pegu -	No. 10-6, dated 3d March 1859.
	Report on Karen Police Corps -	Captain H. Hopkinson, Officiating Commissioner of Pegu, and Captain D'Oyly.	Commissioner, No. 214, dated 3d Oct. 1857. Government, No. 4968, dated 9th Dec. 1857. Deputy Commissioner, No. 15, dated 29th March 1858. Deputy Commissioner, No. 19, dated 28th May 1858. Deputy Commissioner, No. 30, dated 11th June 1858. Government, No. 5620, dated 14th Sept. 1859. Deputy Commissioner, No. 87, dated 27th Nov. 1859. Commissioner, No. 5-1, dated 9th Jan. 1860. Commissioner, No. 7-2, dated 12th Jan. 1860. Government, No. 540, dated 17th Feb. 1860. Commissioner, No. 84-33, dated 26th April 1860.
V.—Gaols - -	Annual and Half-yearly Reports and Gaol Returns from the Districts of—		
	Rangoon - - - -	Magistrate - -	No. , dated 28th Feb. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 6th July 1860, and 1st Jan. 1860. No. 133, dated 13th June 1860.
	Bassein - - - - -	Deputy Commissioners of Districts - - -	No. 40, dated 19th Jan. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 11th July 1860, and 6th Jan. 1860. No. , dated 5th Jan. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 1st July 1859, and 5th Jan. 1860. No. 14, dated 12th Jan. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 6th July 1859, and 3d Jan. 1860. No. 81, dated 20th March 1860. No. 30, dated 8th Feb. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 8th July 1859, and 4th Feb. 1860. No. 52, dated 20th March 1860. No. 19, dated 10th Jan. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 30th June and 31st Dec. 1859.
	Prome - - - - -		
	Henzada - - - -		
	Tharawaddy - - - -		
	Toungoo - - - -		

List of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu, for 1859-60—*continued.*

Section.	Subject of Document.	Author.	Number and Date.
VI.—Revenue	Revenue Report and Demand Statement from the Districts of—		
	Rangoon	Deputy Commissioners of Districts	No. 872-4, dated 1st May 1860.
	Bassein		No. $\frac{139}{146}$, dated 14th June 1860.
	Prome		No. 4, dated 7th May 1860.
	Henzada		No. 15, dated 19th May 1860.
	Tharawaddy		No. , dated 5th June 1860.
	Toungoo		No. , dated 15th May 1860.
			No. 25, dated 18th June 1860.
			No. , dated 15th May 1860.
			No. , dated 21st June 1860.
			No. , dated 31st May 1860.
	Customs Returns and Reports from—		
	Rangoon	Collectors of Customs	No. 10, dated 8th May 1860.
	Bassein		No. 7, dated 9th May 1860.
	Meaday		No. 11, dated 30th April 1860.
	Toungoo		No. 1, dated 11th May 1860.
VII.—Education	Report on Government School at Rangoon for 1859-60.	Local Committee of Instruction.	No. , dated 30th Sept. 1859.
	Report on the Karen High School at Rangoon.		
	Report on the Karen Normal School for young men.	Rev. B. C. Thomas	No. , dated 17th March 1860.
	Report on the School at Henzada.		
	Report on the Karen Normal School at Bassein.	Rev. J. L. Beecher	No. , dated 24th Nov. 1859.
	School supported by the Roman Catholic Mission in Pegu.	Dr. P. Bigandett, Bishop of Ava and Pegu.	No. , dated 15th March 1860.
	Education among the Karen Mountain Tribes.	Dr. Mason	No. , dated 15th June 1860.
VIII.—Department Public Works.	Report on the Progress in the Province of Pegu for 1859-60.	Captain C. D. Newmarch, Chief Engineer of Pegu.	No. 73, dated 13th June 1860.
IX.—Post Office	Report on the Post-office	Mr. H. N. P. Grant	No. , dated 28th June 1860.
X.—Electric Telegraph	Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, and Reports.	G. O. Donnell, Esq.	No. , dated 26th June 1860.
			No. 967, dated 22d July 1860.
	Report on the Construction of the Electric Telegraph Line between Prome and Toungoo	Lieutenant J. S. Pugram, Executive Engineer, P. and A. Road	No. 96, dated 17th July 1860.
XI.—Marine	Receipts and Disbursements of the Irrawaddy Flotilla	Captain A. Brooking, Superintendent Irrawaddy Flotilla	No. , dated 30th May 1860.
	Receipts and Disbursements of Naval Dockyard		No. , dated 30th May 1860.
	Receipts and Disbursements of the Rangoon Port Fund		No. , dated 15th June 1860.
	Receipts and Disbursements of the Bassein Port Fund		No. , dated 15th June 1860.
	Earnings of the Irrawaddy Flotilla		No. , dated 30th May 1860.
XII.—Financial	Disbursement Statement from the Districts of—		
	Rangoon	Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Magistrate, Town of Rangoon, and Cantonment Joint Magistrate	No. $\frac{133}{196}$, dated 20th June 1860.
	Rangoon Town		No. , dated 15th May 1860.
	Rangoon Cantonment		No. , dated 2d June 1860.
	Bassein		No. , dated 2d June 1860.
	Prome		No. , dated 8th June 1860.
	Henzada		No. , dated 1st June 1860.
	Tharawaddy		No. , dated 21st May 1860.
	Toungoo		No. , dated 31st May 1860.

LIST of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu, for 1859-60—*continued.*

Section.	Subject of Document.	Author.	Number and Date.
XIII.—Political -	Visit to the Court of Ava -	Commissioner of Pegu -	No. 224-12, dated 13th Dec. 1859.
	Appearance of a Min-Loung in Toungoo - - - -	Lieutenant Lloyd - -	No. 31, dated 5th March 1860.
			No. 59, dated 1st May 1860.
	State of Karen-nee - -		No. 30, dated 25th May 1860.
XIV.—Military -	Annual Report of the Pegu Light Infantry Battalion.	Captain Acton, Acting Commandant P. L. I. B.	No. 140, dated 13th May 1860.
XV.—Population -	Population Returns from the Districts of—		
	Rangoon - - - -	Deputy Commissioners of Districts - - -	No. 38, dated 17th Jan. 1860.
	Bassein - - - -		No. , dated 10th Feb. 1860.
	Prome - - - - -		No. 88, dated 29th Feb. 1860.
	Henzada - - - -		No. 38, dated 1st Jan. 1860.
	Tharawaddy - - - -		No. 38, dated 1st Jan. 1860.
	Toungoo - - - -		No. 39, dated 2d Jan. 1860.
XVI.—Agricultural -	Report from Deputy Commissioners of Districts of—		
	Rangoon - - - -	Deputy Commissioners of Districts.	Revenue Reports.
	Bassein - - - -		
	Prome - - - - -		
	Henzada - - - -		
	Tharawaddy - - - -		
	Toungoo - - - -		
	Soldiers' Garden in Rangoon Cantonment.	Captain Harris, Assistant Commissary General.	No. 201, dated 16th June 1860.
	Report on Cotton Cultivation -	Dr. Brandis, Superintendent of Forests - -	No. , dated 30th Aug. 1859.
			No. 99, dated 26th Jan. 1860.
	Ditto ditto in Tharawaddy	Lieutenant Lloyd - -	No. 52, dated 5th April 1859.
XVII.—Forests -	Receipts and Disbursements for 1859-60, and Report on the Forests.	Dr. D. Brandis - -	No. 56, dated 30th May 1860.
XVIII.—Topographical Survey.	Progress Report for 1859-60 -	Lieutenant Fitzroy - -	No. 26, dated 20th May 1860.
	Receipts and Disbursements -	S. T. Survey - - -	No. 51, dated 29th June 1860.
XIX.—Vaccination -	Annual Report on Vaccination in Pegu.	Dr. H. Graham, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.	No. 146, dated 25th July 1860.
	Annual Report on Vaccination at Rangoon.	Dr. Dickenson, Civil Surgeon.	No. , dated 9th April 1860.
	Annual Report on Vaccination at Bassein.	Dr. Davis, Civil Surgeon -	No. 23, dated 19th April 1860.
	Annual Report on Vaccination at Prome.	Dr. Cowie, Civil Surgeon -	No. 10, dated 18th April 1860.
	Annual Report on Vaccination at Henzada.	Dr. Griesback, Civil Surgeon.	No. , dated 1st and 26th May 1860.
	Annual Report on Vaccination at Myan Oung.	Dr. C. Stewart, M.D. -	No. , dated 20th April 1860.
	Annual Report on Vaccination at Toungoo.	Dr. G. Gordon, Officiating Civil Surgeon.	No. , dated 27th April 1860.
XX.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Charitable Dispensary at Thayetmyo.	Dr. Williams, Officiating Civil Surgeon.	No. , dated 15th April 1860.
	Charitable Dispensary at Rangoon.	Dr. Dickenson, Civil Surgeon.	
XXI.—Miscellaneous -	Failure of the Sheep Farm at Thayetmyo.	Secretary to Government, Military Department.	No. 169, dated 3d August 1859.
		Commissioner of Pegu -	No. 4, dated 10th March 1860
	Report on Bulls - - -	Captain Spilsbury - -	No. 15, dated 21st June 1860.
	Report on Elephant Trapping -	Captain Hildebrand, Deputy Commissioner, Tharawaddy - -	No. 39, dated 4th April 1860.
			No. 21, dated 23d Feb. 1860.
			No. 77, dated 9th May 1860.

Appendix (A.)

STATEMENT of Area, Population, and Revenue of Pegu, for the Year 1859-60.

DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population: Number of Souls.	Number of Townships.	Land Revenue.	Capitation Tax.	Customs.	Fisheries.	Abkarry, including Opium.	Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts.	GRAND TOTAL.
				Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Rangoon - - - - - - -	9,800	2,22,446	16	4,61,803	2,06,501	4,21,319	2,00,421	3,10,135	494,064	20,94,243
Bassein - - - - - - -	8,900	2,25,876	15	2,45,833	2,15,439	30,766	1,26,396	50,911	59,435	7,28,780
Prome - - - - - - -	5,500	2,00,560	17	2,51,464	2,19,589	4,98,817	7,764	21,345	66,369	10,65,848
Henzada - - - - - -	2,200	1,14,731	7	1,68,767	1,37,290	- - -	41,666	31,396	30,094	4,09,213
Tharawaddy - - - - -	1,950	1,24,617	7	1,02,056	97,756	- - -	13,560	3,255	13,074	2,29,701
Toungoo - - - - - -	2,900	60,501	4	32,357	39,123	16,047	7,487	14,877	14,250	1,24,141
Total - - -	32,250	9,48,731	66	12,62,280	9,15,698	9,66,949	3,97,294	4,32,419	6,77,286	46,51,926

Note.—The following items are not included in this return, viz.—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Municipal fund - - - - - -	80,203	7	10
Bazar fund - - - - - - -	25,587	5	6
Ferries - - - - - - -	2,892	12	–
Sale of land - - - - - -	60,925	13	3
Total - - - *Rs.*	1,69,609	6	7

Appendix (B.)

STATEMENT of Regular Suits and Appeals Instituted, Disposed of, and Pending before all the District Authorities, European and Native, in the Province of Pegu, in the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Suits Pending at the Close of 1858.			Number of Cases Instituted in 1859.			Number of Cases Disposed of in 1859.			Number of Cases Pending at the Close of the Year.			Amount Value of Civil Suits.
	Original Suits.	Appeal.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeal.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeal.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeal.	Total.	
													Rs. *a.* *p.*
Rangoon - -	523	52	575	7,210	214	7,424	7,511	256	7,767	222	10	232	37,37,344 4 10
Bassein - - -	179*	31	210	7,350	276	7,626	7,430	192	7,622	99	115	214	4,42,084 13 6
Prome - - -	68†	14‡	82	4,559	183	4,742	4,494	78	4,572	133	119	252	5,50,354 15 2
Henzada - -	86	30	116	4,666	216	4,882	4,655	194	4,849	97	52	149	1,82,092 – –
Tharawaddy - -	3	- -	3	1,628	19	1,647	1,627	17	1,644	4	2	6	34,738 1 5
Toungoo - -	23	6	29	1,282	52	1,334	1,284	48	1,332	21	10	31	Not given.
Total - - -	882	133	1,015	26,695	960	27,655	27,001	785	27,786	576	308	884	49,46,614 2 11

* 181
† 66
‡ 11
} These were clerical errors in the returns furnished to the Commissioner's Office for 1858.

Appendix (C).

ANNUAL RETURN of Regular Appeal and Miscellaneous Suits Pending, Instituted, and Disposed of by the Commissioner of *Pegu*, during the Year 1859.

NATURE OF SUITS.	Remaining on the 31st December 1858.							Instituted during the Year 1859.							Grand Total.	Disposed of during the Year 1859.							Number of Cases decided.	Number of Cases in favour of Appellant.	Number of Cases in favour of Respondent.	Number of Cases settled by Razeenamah.	Number in favour of Appellant.	Number in favour of Respondent.	Remaining on the 31st December 1859.						
	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.		Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.							Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.
I. SUIT AFFECTING LAND.																																			
Mortgage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shops	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gardens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fields	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	5	5	–	–	–	1	–	3	4	4	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dams	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other cases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. PERSONAL SUIT.																																		
Debts	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	22	2	–	3	–	2	29	31	19	2	–	2	–	3	26	26*	1	22	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	5
Hereditary rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
Marriage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adoption	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Divorce	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Illegitimate children	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other cases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	4	4	3	–	–	–	–	1	4	4†	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
III. MISCELLANEOUS SUITS.																																			
Miscellaneous suits, including application for special appeals	4	2	3	12	–	1	22	33	19	7	38	1	14	112	134	28	17	9	34	1	13	102	102	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	1	16	–	2	32
Total	4	2	3	13	–	2	24	59	21	7	45	1	24	157	181	50	19	9	37	1	24	140	140	6	28	–	–	–	13	4	1	21	–	2	41

* Three cases remanded to be reopened.

† One case remanded to be reopened.

Appendix (D).

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons Apprehended on Criminal Charges, and how Disposed of, in each District of the Province of Pegu, during 1859; also the Value of Property Stolen and Recovered.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9. DETENTION OF WITNESSES.													10.	11.	12.
DISTRICTS.	Number of Persons supposed to be concerned in Crimes of every Description.	Number of Persons Arrested and brought to Trial.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Number of Persons Acquitted.	Died, Escaped, or Transferred.	Awaiting Trial, or committed to the Sessions.	Proportion of Convictions to Arrest, omitting Fractions.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	5 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	8 Days.	9 to 15 Days.	16 to 22 Days.	23 to 30 Days.	Above 30 Days.	Total.	Amount of Property Stolen.	Amount of Property Recovered.	Proportion of Amount Recovered to that Stolen, omitting Fractions.
																					Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
Rangoon District -	2,152	1,894	943	861	24	66	49 per cent.	840	137	30	21	–	2	3	10	6	–	–	–	1,049	13,234 13 6	2,931 2 7	22 per cent.
Rangoon Town - -	2,427	2,309	1,107	1,174	26	2	47 per cent.	920	62	19	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,015	40,179 11 3	7,595 3 6	18 per cent.
Rangoon Cantonment -	1,087	1,087	893	120	74	–	82 per cent.	114	44	21	2	13	–	–	3	12	3	–	–	212	2,899 10 –	509 11 –	17 per cent.
Bassein - - -	5,905	5,739	3,443	2,247	3	46	59 per cent.	3,158	566	217	63	57	6	–	6	–	–	–	2	4,075	28,884 12 6	11,704 4 –	40 per cent.
Prome - - -	4,640	3,809	2,354	1,317	15	123	61 per cent.	2,043	291	178	43	55	22	5	9	–	–	–	–	2,646	48,653 13 6	4,863 1 9	9 per cent.
Henzada - - -	3,934	3,462	1,820	1,494	32	116	52 per cent.	1,162	411	142	66	36	3	9	2	5	3	–	–	1,839	17,094 11 6	11,573 7 3	67 per cent.
Tharawaddy - -	1,242	1,013	622	364	25	2	61 per cent.	464	167	82	21	18	6	–	–	5	–	–	–	763	10,261 3 8	2,813 13 2	27 per cent.
Toungoo - - -	1,202	1,202	521	671	3	7	43 per cent.	927	148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,075	6,885 – –	1,551 1 4	22 per cent.
Total - -	22,589	20,515	11,703	8,248	202	362	56 per cent.	9,628	1,826	689	230	179	39	17	30	28	6	–	2	12,674	1,68,093 11 11	23,741 12 9	27 per cent.

Appendix (E.)

STATEMENT of Crimes ascertained to have been committed in the several Districts of the Province of Pegu, during the Year 1859.

CRIMES.	RANGOON.			Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	TOTAL.
	Deputy Commissioner.	Magistrate.	Cantonment Joint Magistrate.						
First Class.									
All crimes attended with murder, or wounding with intent to murder:									
1. Murder	4	2	–	7	6	3	2	1	25
2. Gang robbery, and river dacoity	2	–	–	1	7	4	–	–	13
3. Highway robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
4. Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Cattle stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Wounding, with intent to murder	1	–	1	1	2	4	1	–	10
Second Class.									
1. Culpable homicide	1	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	10
2. Gang robbery, with wounding	1	–	–	1	14	8	2	–	26
3. Highway robbery, with wounding	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3
4. Burglary, with wounding	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	4
5. Theft, with wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
6. Cattle stealing, with wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Assault, with wounding or great injury	13	11	–	3	4	10	3	–	44
8. Arson and incendiarism	2	–	–	3	2	4	–	–	11
9. Rape	–	4	–	21	11	7	1	–	44
10. Affray and riot, with violent breach of the peace	·6	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	9
Third Class.									
1. Gang robbery on land	37	15	2	25	70	53	1	6	209
Ditto on river	9	2	–	10	2	7	2	–	32
2. Highway robbery	6	11	–	1	11	5	5	–	39
3. Burglary	5	47	–	6	27	23	3	1	112
4. Theft	108	265	71	738	262	343	167	43	1,997
5. Cattle stealing	31	3	–	21	111	61	24	6	257
Fourth Class.									
1. Receiving stolen property	4	12	–	18	20	7	1	1	63
2. Child stealing, for selling into slavery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Child stealing, for other illegal purposes	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
4. Importation of slaves	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Counterfeiting coin, or uttering base coin	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
6. Forgery	–	1	–	1	1	2	–	–	5
7. Perjury, or subornation of perjury	2	2	2	9	8	6	2	–	31
8. Adultery	1	1	–	5	19	14	–	8	48
9. Attempt to committing of the above	5	17	4	11	12	–	5	1	55
Fifth Class.									
1. Disorderly conduct	–	114	224	–	44	–	1	12	395
2. Breach of local regulations	53	226	216	207	151	113	45	33	1,044
3. Nuisance, public, or indecent exposure of persons	–	51	51	–	25	4	–	–	131
4. Neglect of duty in police	18	62	61	95	172	72	31	18	529
5. Disobedience of orders in Government servants	36	11	35	216	102	243	21	–	664
6. Abusive language	221	59	9	608	395	371	174	118	1,955
7. Petty assault	230	348	33	433	339	366	69	82	1,900
8. Gambling	55	43	3	264	81	235	32	50	763
9. Fraudulently appropriating property found	–	–	–	4	150	18	–	1	173
10. Other cases	237	202	219	276	521	249	77	264	2,045
Total	1,090	1,513	931	2,987	2,579	2,237	671	646	12,624

Appendix (F.)

Abstract Statement of the Amount Demand of Revenue, for the Year 1859-60.

Items of Revenue.	Districts. Rangoon.			Town of Rangoon.			Bassein.			Prome.			Henzada.			Tharawaddy.			Toungoo.			Total.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Land	4,61,803	4	2	-	-	-	2,45,833	8	7	2,51,464	15	9	1,68,767	13	–	1,02,056	4	10¾	32,357	9	3	12,62,283	7	7¾
Capitation	2,06,501	2	11	-	-	-	2,15,439	7	10	2,19,589	8	1	1,37,290	–	–	97,756	–	–	39,123	–	–	9,15,699	2	10
Fisheries	2,00,421	–	–	-	-	-	1,26,396	–	–	7,764	4	–	41,666	–	–	13,560	3	3	7,487	–	–	3,97,294	7	3
Salt	48,811	4	–	-	-	-	15,171	8	–	-	-	-	205	8	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,188	4	–
Forest produce	50	–	–	-	-	-	1,047	–	–	-	-	-	192	–	–	249	8	–	-	-	-	1,538	8	–
Excise	3,10,135	–	–	-	-	-	50,911	–	–	21,845	–	–	31,396	–	–	3,255	–	–	14,877	8	–	4,32,419	8	–
Sea Customs	4,21,319	15	–¾	-	-	-	30,766	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,52,086	9	1¾
Inland Customs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,98,817	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,047	13	2	5,14,865	3	8
Port dues and Marine receipts	92,078	12	–	-	-	-	3,211	14	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,290	10	–
Rent on town building lots	63,226	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,226	14	11
Timber, and miscellaneous proceeds of forest department	2,33,215	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,913	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,488	8	–	2,38,617	13	4
Fines and fees	33,531	2	9	6,664	12	7	34,720	15	2	33,819	14	–	27,568	6	2	9,452	4	7	6,104	11	3	1,51,870	2	6
Sale of unclaimed property	1,358	11	3	17	–	6	2,029	9	6	3,407	4	9	200	5	2	239	11	6	176	10	3	7,429	4	11
Postage stamps	12,730	6	–	-	-	-	1,242	10	–	1,902	6	–	685	8	–	128	6	6	1,696	2	–	18,385	6	6
Miscellaneous	2,379	8	3	-	-	-	2,003	15	10	23,326	14	8	1,242	12	11	3,004	5	6	911	3	–	32,868	12	2
Karen Chiefs' tribute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,874	–	–	3,874	–	–
Total *Rs.*	20,87,563	–	5¾	6,681	13	1	7,28,782	3	–	10,65,850	15	11	4,09,214	5	3	2,29,701	12	2¾	1,24,144	–	11	46,51,938	2	10½

Note.—During the year 1859-60, land to the amount of - { *Rs.* *a.* *p.* 60,554 – 2 was sold in Rangoon; this is not included in the regular revenue. 371 13 1 was sold in Bassein.

———	Rangoon District.			Rangoon Town.			Bassein.			Prome.			Henzada.			Tharawaddy.			Toungoo.			Total.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Municipal fund	2,167	12	6	42,255	6	8	12,655	7	5	11,199	7	–	11,925	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,203	7	10
Bazar rent	-	-	-	1,500	–	–	1,733	10	11	14,476	–	6	3,922	6	–	441	12	7	3,513	7	6	25,587	5	6
Ferries	-	-	-	-	-	-	419	–	–	1,156	–	–	-	-	-	288	12	–	1,029	–	–	2,892	12	–
Total *Rs.*	2,167	12	6	43,755	6	8	14,808	2	4	26,831	7	6	15,847	12	3	730	8	7	4,542	7	6	1,08,683	9	4

Appendix (G.)

STATEMENT showing the Principal Articles of Import and Export at the Sea and Inland Frontier Custom Houses of the Province of Pegu for the Year 1859-60, ending 30th April 1860.

1. Articles Exported by Sea.	2. Value of Articles Exported by Sea.	3. Articles Imported by Sea.	4. Value of Articles Imported by Sea.	5. Articles Exported by Land, River included beyond Frontier.	6. Value of Articles Exported by Land, River included beyond Frontier.	7. Articles Imported by Land, River included from beyond Frontier.	8. Value of Articles Imported by Land, River included from beyond Frontier.	9. Grand Total.
	Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1. Timber - -	4,59,060 11 1	1. Cotton piece goods	23,06,681 4 5	1. Cotton piece goods	5,58,235 14 –	1. Cotton piece goods	3,91,711 15 –	
2. Rice and paddy	17,66,722 – 3	2. Silk piece goods -	13,38,467 14 –	2. Silk piece goods -	2,43,117 2 –	2. Silk piece goods -	4,52,655 – –	
3. Cutch - -	7,60,229 5 10	3. Twist - - -	13,03,509 6 8	3. Twist - - -	1,84,829 – –	3. Wheat - -	3,610 – –	
4. Stick lac - -	60,690 14 –	4. Woollens - -	3,02,061 9 4	4. Woollens - -	68,811 – –	4. Gram - -	23,794 8 –	
5. Hides and horns	81,802 8 10	5. Timber - -	44,720 – 4	5. Rice and paddy -	22,26,007 15 10	5. Raw cotton -	36,582 4 –	
6. Lead - -	54,547 12 –	6. Wines, Beer, Spirits, &c. - - -	8,73,982 4 –	6. Salt - - -	3,41,369 3 2	6. Ponies - -	1,07,495 – –	
7. Petroleum -	1,11,554 1 6	7. Tobacco - -	2,88,961 10 4	7. Betel-nut - -	1,70,575 2 –	7. Tobacco - -	53,465 2 –	
8. Yellow orpiment	8,928 – –	8. Treasure - -	—	8. Ngapee, dried, fish, &c. - - -	11,47,877 1 5	8. Timber - - -	1,57,767 8 –	
9. Copper - -	87,410 2 8	(*a*) For Government - -	4,13,000 – –	9. All articles not enumerated above -	2,99,025 6 –	9. Cutch - -	1,56,018 7 6	
10. Raw cotton - -	41,569 12 –	(*b*) For private parties - -	20,42,583 8 5			10. Stick lac - -	42,840 1 3	
11. Tobacco - -	49,145 – –	9. All articles not enumerated above -	38,66,715 14 7			11. Dyes - -	9,521 10 –	
12. Treasure - -	15,000 – –					12. Lead - -	22,972 – –	
(*a*) for Government -	—					13. Copper - -	39,709 1 2	
(*b*) for private parties -	22,56,731 12 –					14. Gold leaf - -	17,273 – –	
13. All articles not included above	17,96,663 13 4					15. Petroleum - -	76,449 9 11	
						16. Jaggery and molasses - -	3,33,365 14 –	
						17. Lacquered ware -	2,57,520 6 6	
						18. Jessamin oil -	5,41,116 6 –	
						19. Hides, bullock and buffaloe -	17,910 5 –	
						20. Hardware - -	50,052 11 6	
						21. Metal ware -	29,625 13 9	
						22. Tea (dry) - -	5,087 – –	
						23. Pea wet (pickled)	85,418 2 6	
						24. All articles not enumerated above	3,16,119 13 5	
Total - - *Rs.*	75,50,055 13 6	Total - - *Rs.*	1,27,80,683 8 1	Total - - *Rs.*	52,39,847 12 5	Total - - *Rs.*	32,28,071 11 6	2,87,98,658 13 6

Value of Exports and Imports by Sea - - *Rs.* 2,03,30,739. 5. 7.

Value of Exports and Imports by Land - - *Rs.* 84,67,919 7. 11.

Appendix (H.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Value of all Imports and Exports by Sea and River to and from the Province of Pegu during the Year 1859-60, and Amount of Duty realised thereon, ending 30th April 1860.

Names of Port or Custom House.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Total.	Amount of Duty realised.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
Sea — Rangoon - -	72,10,535 15 11	1,25,32,844 15 9	1,97,43,380 15 8	4,18,061 8 -¾
Sea — Bassein - -	3,39,519 13 7	2,47,838 8 4	5,87,358 5 11	29,567 10 1
River — Meaday - -	47,80,265 13 6	26,56,089 11 8	74,36,355 9 2	4,94,522 - 3
River — Toungoo - -	4,59,581 14 11	5,71,981 15 10	10,31,563 14 9	16,011 9 5
Total - - *Rs.*	1,27,89,903 9 11	1,60,08,755 3 7	2,87,98,658 13 6	9,58,162 11 9¾

Remarks.	*Rs.* a. p.
Principal imports by or on account of Government survey instrument - -	750 - -
Coals - - - - - - - -	1,34,440 - -
Timber - - - - - - -	7,653 - -
Treasure - - - - - -	4,13,000 - -
Military and Ordnance stores - - -	1,62,577 8 -
Cattle - - - - - - -	1,500 - -
Naval stores - - - - - -	40,676 - -
Commissariat stores - - - -	7,35,903 4 -
Electric telegraph stores - - -	8,452 - -
Opium - - - - - - -	3,84,000 - -
Total - - - *Rs.*	18,88,951 12 -
Amount of fines and savings from pay and confiscations during the year 1859-60, ending 30th April 1860, not included in the amount of duty *Rs.*	8,789 10 2

Appendix (I.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Grain (Rice, husked and unhusked) Exports by Sea and River from the Province of Pegu, during the Year 1859-60, ending 30th April 1860.

PORT OF CUSTOM HOUSE and NATURE of GRAIN.	TO UNITED KINGDOM.				TO ALL OTHER PORTS.				Total Quantity.			Total Value.	Total of each Custom House.
	Quantity.			Value.	Quantity.			Value.					
1. *Rangoon:*	*Baskets.*	*Tons.*	*Cwts.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Baskets.*	*Tons.*	*Cwts.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Baskets.*	*Tons.*	*Cwts.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Rice	5,86,357½	16,491	6 0 10	7,99,937 9 2	5,88,068½	16,539	8 2 3½	6,77,895 – 9	11,74,426	33,030	14 2 13½	14,77,832 9 11	15,07,990 11 6
Paddy	16,915	392	13 1 16	16,435 – –	18,734½	434	18 0 18	13,723 1 7	35,649½	827	11 2 6	30,158 1 7	
2. *Bassein:*													
Rice	1,09,340	3,068	3 2 18	1,14,352 15 –	1,31,183	3,695	10 3 25	1,37,311 9 –	2,40,523	6,763	14 2 15	2,51,664 8 –	2,58,731 4 9
Paddy	– –	– –	– – –	– – –	9,706	225	6 1 12	7,066 12 9	9,706	225	6 1 12	7,066 12 9	
3. *Meaday:*													
Rice	– –	– –	– – –	– – –	2,16,032	5,497	4 3 12	3,96,845 15 11	2,16,032	5,497	4 3 12	3,96,845 15 11	22,24,339 15 10
Paddy	– –	– –	– – –	– – –	16,23,732½	34,069	7 2 27½	18,27,493 15 11	16,23,732½	34,069	7 2 27½	18,27,493 15 11	
4. *Toungoo:*													
Rice	– –	– –	– – –	– – –	300	7	13 0 0	750 – –	300	7	13 0 0	750 – –	1,668 – –
Paddy	– –	– –	– – –	– – –	1,530	32	1 0 0	918 – –	1,530	32	1 0 0	918 – –	
Total – Rice	6,95,697½	19,559	9 3 0	9,14,290 8 2	9,35,583½	25,739	17 1 12½	12,12,802 9 8	16,31,281	45,299	7 0 12½	21,27,093 1 10	39,92,730 – 1
Total – Paddy	16,915	392	13 1 16	16,435 – –	16,53,703	34,761	13 1 1½	18,49,201 14 3	16,70,618	35,154	6 2 17½	18,65,636 14 4	

Appendix (K.)

DISBURSEMENTS on account of Salaries of Establishment and Contingencies in the Province of Pegu, for the Year 1859-60.

No.	ITEMS.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
	JUDICIAL:	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
1	Civil and Criminal Courts and Office Establishments	99,173 13 1	68,832 11 4	62,598 7 9	42,781 7 6	27,340 10 1	23,694 8 11	3,24,420 15 4	
2	Town police	32,698 13 1	5,616 – –	8,940 9 4	1,488 – –	– – –	2,880 – –	51,623 6 5	
3	Rural police	26,310 12 10	36,960 – –	18,264 – –	19,656 – –	19,116 – –	4,224 – –	1,24,530 12 10	
4	Police battalions and frontier guards	10,526 – –	74,496 – –	1,09,415 8 5	– – –	71,760 – –	73,332 1 –	3,39,529 9 5	
5	River police	26,855 – –	8,604 – –	6,060 – –	2,700 – –	3,600 – –	– – –	47,819 – –	
6	Gaol establishments (permanent and temporary)	20,633 9 9	16,854 – 1	7,938 – –	10,060 13 4	8,508 11 11	6,438 – –	70,433 3 1	
7	Prisoners' maintenance	49,228 14 3	13,918 3 4	15,683 4 7	12,145 12 –	7,560 15 1	10,834 9 –	1,69,756 3 11	
8	Contingent expenses	11,071 15 3	15,624 8 2	19,689 8 4	10,442 3 8	3,556 6 3			11,28,113 3 –
	REVENUE:								
9	Office establishments	21,567 13 7	13,200 – –	10,140 – –	8,658 – –	6,336 – –	5,478 – –	65,379 13 7	
10	Contiegent expenses, including Commission to Thoogyees	1,01,724 4 11	53,325 – 4	65,250 4 7	37,788 15 10	17,429 3 4	10,233 9 1	2,85,751 6 1	
									3,51,131 3 8
	CUSTOMS:								
11	Establishment (Sea Customs)	27,480 – –	14,284 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	41,764 – –	
12	Contingent expenses	26,305 2 8	332 7 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	26,637 10 2	
13	Establishment (Inland Customs)	– – –	– – –	19,460 – –	– – –	– – –	5,720 4 3	25,180 4 3	
14	Contingent expenses	– – –	– – –	656 8 –	– – –	– – –	114 1 6	770 9 6	
									94,352 7 11
	MARINE:								
15	Port establishment	20,708 9 9	9,468 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	30,176 9 9	
16	Port contingent charges	4,088 13 1	873 4 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	4,962 1 1	
17	Dockyard establishment, including day labourers' wages, Coal Depôt Hulk, and Cargo Boats	1,03,839 15 11	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,03,839 15 11	
18	Contingent charges	1,781 8 9	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,781 8 9	
19	Naval stores, timber, &c. &c.	11,970 2 4	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	11,970 2 4	
20	Superintendent, Irrawaddy Flotilla, and office establishment	19,977 7 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	19,977 7 8	
21	Flotilla contingencies, including Donabew coal depôt establishment	6,193 4 2	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	6,193 4 2	
22	Cost of coal and wood fuel	46,831 15 4	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	46,831 15 4	
23	Salaries of commanders, officers, engineers, &c. of flotilla vessels	1,38,061 8 2	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,38,061 8 2	
24	Contingent charges	– – –	621 1 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	621 1 –	
25	River pilotage establishment	4,932 12 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	4,932 12 –	
									3,69,348 6 2
	GENERAL:								
26	Commissioner's Court and office establishment	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	67,152 – –	
27	Contingent expenses	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,217 12 –	
28	Topographical survey	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	42,416 1 –	
29	Establishment and contingencies of electric telegraph	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	60,914 5 7	
30	Pegu Light Infantry	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,39,041 10 8	
31	Forest department	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,73,658 4 –	
32	Post office	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	53,048 – –	
									5,38,448 1 3
									24,81,393 6 –

The following items exhibit Expenditure incurred in the Marine Department for purposes other than those for the Province of Pegu :—

Coaling Her Majesty's Navy	*Rs.* 1,973 14 11
Pilotage for ditto	1,793 9 8
Expense of Alguada Reef Lighthouse	661 1 10
Coal purchased for stock	40,221 14 11
Total	*Rs.* 44,650 9 4

Appendix (L.)

RETURN of Troops, Regular and Local, serving in the Province of Pegu on the 30th April 1860.

STATIONS.	CORPS.	CAMP, GARRISON, AND CANTONMENT.				REMARKS.
		European Officers.	Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons.	Europeans, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	
	REGULAR CORPS:					
Rangoon	Artillery	7	1	87	47	
„	H. M.'s 68th Regiment	16	2	761	-	
„	23d M. N. I.	9	1	2	618	
„	24th ditto	-	-	-	43	
„	41st ditto	7	1	2	710	
„	51st ditto	5	1	2	422	
Bassein	Artillery	1	-	16	11	
„	52d M. N. I.	3	-	-	257	
Henzada	24th ditto	7	1	1	516	
Mengyee	Ditto	2	-	-	118	
Prome	Ditto	2	-	-	188	
Shayetmyo	Artillery	4	-	47	-	
„	H. M.'s 68th Regiment	11	1	274	-	
„	11th M. N. I.	8	1	2	902	
„	42d N. I.	12	1	2	893	
Meeaday	H. M.'s 68th Regiment	1	1	90	-	A portion of H. M.'s 69th Regiment is stationed at Showaggee. The remainder of the P. Sapper Corps is stationed in Martaban.
„	42d M. N. I.	6	1	2	792	
Youngoo	Artillery	4	-	96	44	
„	Sappers	1	-	-	189	
„	H. M.'s 69th Regiment	13	3	673	-	
„	2d M. N. I.	11	-	2	903	
	Total	131	14	2,059	6,753	
	LOCAL CORPS:					
Myanoung	P. L. Infantry	5	1	2	425	
Kademnatha	„	-	-	-	105	
Hendoon	„	-	-	-	78	
Paymiet	„	-	-	-	56	
Kabullah	„	-	-	-	107	
Bin	„	-	-	-	22	
Escort duty, sick leave, &c.	„	-	-	-	118	
Town of Pegu	Pegu Sapper Corps	-	-	-	176	
	Total	5	1	2	1,085	

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on 01 February, 2020